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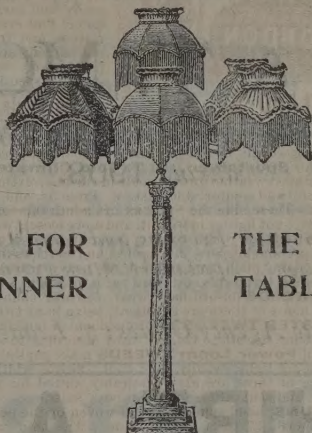
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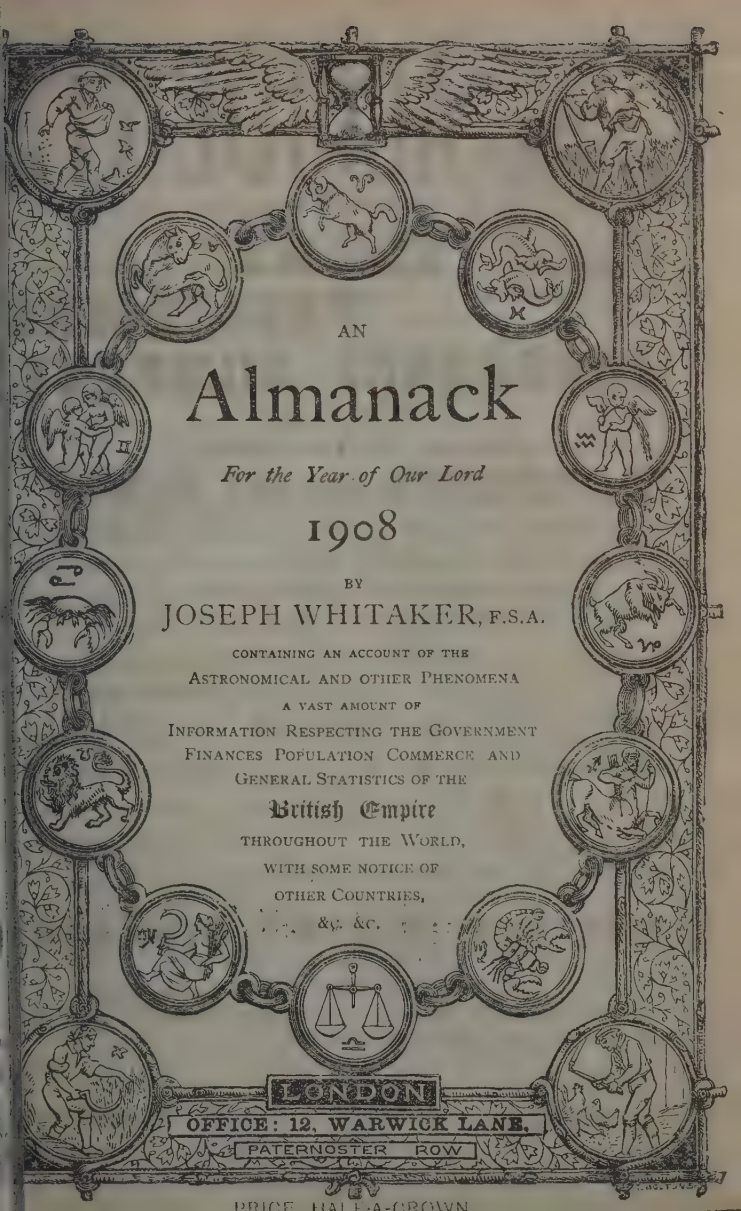
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PREFACE TO THE XLTH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1908.)

RECONSTRUCTION and re-arrangement of the various sections have enabled the Editor to add two pages to the Index, thereby increasing the number of references to close on five thousand; and the various Orders of Knighthood have now been merged into two alphabetical lists of Knights and Companions, in place of the five sets of lists which appeared in former editions.

An ingenious suggestion with regard to the Banking information, made during the past year, has been adopted, and every branch of every bank in the United Kingdom is included, with a gain of the two pages appropriated to the Index. The "Remarkable Occurrences" appear under a systematic classification which transforms what was, perhaps, a somewhat dreary chronicle into a handy Dictionary of Dates for the period under review; and additions have been made to the monetary tables and to the general statistics throughout the book.

Among the new articles will be found a *précis* of the amended Patent Law, a digest of the Employers' Liability Act, an estimate of the strength and cost of the Armies of the world, an examination of Mr. Haldane's "New Model," a consideration of the rival questions of Conscription and Universal Service, a forecast of the workings of the new Death Duties, a statement of the Cost of Old Age Pensions, and an enquiry into the state of the British Drama of the day.

The Editor is the recipient of many letters appreciative of the volume annually produced, and replete with suggestions for further improvement. He begs leave to say that he is deeply sensible of the obligation under which he is placed, and it will be his constant endeavour to retain the goodwill of his subscribers in every quarter of the globe. He trusts, however, that he may be allowed to request that all communications may be posted so as to reach the office *not later than the last day of October*.

12 WARWICK LANE,

LONDON, E.C., 15th November, 1907.

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A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT, pages 385-958, contains a preliminary guide to the Principal Holiday and Health Resorts of the United Kingdom.

AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT, pages 829-883, contains a List of Schools, with, wherever obtainable, particulars of climate by Medical Officer of Health.

DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 1st to the 5th of January there is no moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 14th to the 20th it will be seen that there is moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

THE DIAGRAMS USED ARE—


 Six to 9 6 to 12 6 to 3 6 to 6 Nine to 12 9 to 3 9 to 6 Twelve to 3 12 to 6 Three to 6

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1908.

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND 7 AND 8 OF KING EDWARD VII.

Common Notes for the Year, 1908.

Golden Number	IX.	Rogation Sunday... ..	May 24
Epact	27	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	28
Solar Cycle... ..	13	Birth of Prince of Wales (1865)	June 3
Roman Indiction... ..	6	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	7
Dominical Letters	E. D.	Trinity Sunday	14
Julian Period (Year of)	6621	Corpus Christi	18
Accession of King Edward VII.	Jan. 22	Sundays after Trinity	23
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16	Birth of King Edward VII. (1841)	Nov. 9
Ash Wednesday	March 4	First Sunday in Advent	29
Good Friday	April 17	St. Andrew's Day	30
Easter Day (see p. 69)	19	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
St. George's Day	23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Friday	25

Beginnings of the Seasons, 1908.

Spring, Sun enters Aries (0° long.)	March 21 0M	Autumn, Sun enters Libra (180°)	Sept. 23 11M
Summer, " " Cancer (90°)	June 21 8A	Winter, " " Capricornus (270°)	Dec. 22 6M

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings, 1908.

Hilary.....	Begin Jan. 11 and end April 15	Trinity.....	Begin June 16 and end July 31
Easter.....	April 28	Michaelmas.....	Oct. 12

INNS OF COURT LAW (BINING) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins January 11, ends January 31; *Easter* begins April 28, ends May 25; *Trinity* begins June 16, ends July 6; *Michaelmas* begins November 2, ends November 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term; but if that be Saturday or Sunday, then Call Day is the Monday following.

University Terms, 1908.

OXFORD.	Begin.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begin.	Ends.
Lent.....	January 14	April 11	Lent.....	January 8	March 30
Easter.....	April 22	June 5	Easter.....	April 21	June 24
Trinity.....	June 6	July 11	Michaelmas.....	October 1	December 19
Michaelmas.....	October 10	December 17			

Calendar for the Year 1909.

January.					April.					July.					October.							
Su.	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	4	11	18	25	Su.	4	11	18	25	Su.	3	10	17	24	31	
M.	4	11	18	25	—	M.	5	12	19	26	M.	5	12	19	26	M.	4	11	18	25	—	
Tu.	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	6	13	20	27	Tu.	6	13	20	27	Tu.	5	12	19	26	—	
W.	6	13	20	27	—	W.	7	14	21	28	W.	7	14	21	28	W.	6	13	20	27	—	
Th.	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	8	15	22	29	Th.	8	15	22	29	Th.	7	14	21	28	—	
F.	1	8	15	22	29	F.	2	9	16	23	F.	2	9	16	23	F.	1	8	15	22	29	
S.	2	9	16	23	30	S.	3	10	17	24	S.	3	10	17	24	S.	2	9	16	23	30	
February.					May.					August.					November.							
Su.	7	14	21	28	—	Su.	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	1	8	15	22	Su.	7	14	21	28	
M.	1	8	15	22	—	M.	3	10	17	24	31	M.	2	9	16	23	M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	2	9	16	23	—	Tu.	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	3	10	17	24	Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	3	10	17	24	—	W.	5	12	19	26	—	W.	4	11	18	25	W.	3	10	17	24	—
Th.	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	5	12	19	26	Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—	F.	7	14	21	28	—	F.	6	13	20	27	F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—	S.	1	8	15	22	29	S.	7	14	21	28	S.	6	13	20	27	—
March.					June.					September.					December.							
Su.	7	14	21	28	—	Su.	6	13	20	27	Su.	5	12	19	26	Su.	5	12	19	26	—	
M.	1	8	15	22	29	M.	7	14	21	28	M.	6	13	20	27	M.	6	13	20	27	—	
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30	Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	7	14	21	28	Tu.	7	14	21	28	—
W.	3	10	17	24	31	W.	2	9	16	23	30	W.	1	8	15	22	W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	2	9	16	23	Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	5	12	19	26	—	F.	4	11	18	25	—	F.	3	10	17	24	F.	3	10	17	24	31
S.	6	13	20	27	—	S.	5	12	19	26	—	S.	4	11	18	25	S.	4	11	18	25	—

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Golden Number	X.	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 24	Corpus Christi	June 10
Epact	8	Spring Commences	March 21	Summer Commences... ..	21
Solar Cycle	14	Good Friday	April 9	Sundays after Trinity	24
Roman Indiction	7	Easter Day	11	Autumn Commences... ..	Sept. 23
Dominical Letter	C	Holy Thursday	May 20	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 28
Julian Period (year of)	6622	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	30	Winter Commences	Dec. 22
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 7	Trinity Sunday	June 6	Christmas Day (Saturday) ..	25

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

THE SUN DAYS

Remarkable Days- Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° 2' 21d. 10h. M.



M. Light and Dark. W.

Rises.

Sets.

of the Year.

End of Year

1	W	Circumcision. Empire of India proclaimed.	8 8	3 58	1	365
2	Th	John Doyle, caricaturist, died, 1868. [1877.	8 8	4 0	2	364
3	F	Madame Rachael, tragedienne, died, 1858.	8 7	4 1	3	363
4	S	Jacob Grimm, philologist, born, 1785.	8 7	4 3	4	362
5	S	2nd Sunday after Christmas. T. Pringle b. 1789.	8 7	4 4	5	361
6	M	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. G. Doré b. 1833.	8 7	4 5	6	360
7	Tu	Old Christmas Day. Calais lost, 1558.	8 6	4 6	7	359
8	W	St. Lucian. Cambridge Term begins.	8 6	4 7	8	358
9	Th	Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy, d. 1878.	8 6	4 8	9	357
10	F	Metropolitan Railway opened, 1863. [d. 1753.	8 5	4 9	10	356
11	S	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Sir H. Sloane	8 5	4 11	11	355
12	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	8 4	4 12	12	354
13	M	St. Hilary. Plow Monday.	8 3	4 13	13	353
14	Tu	Oxford Term begins. Marq. of Lansdowne	8 3	4 15	14	352
15	W	British Museum opened, 1759. [b. 1845.	8 2	4 16	15	351
16	Th	Coruña, 1809. Divorce Court instituted, 1858.	8 2	4 18	16	350
17	F	Battles of Abu Klea, 1885, and Handoub, 1888.	8 1	4 19	17	349
18	S	St. Prisca. German Empire proclaimed, 1871.	8 0	4 21	18	348
19	S	2nd Sunday aft. Epiphany. Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812.	7 59	4 23	19	347
20	M	St. Fabian. John Ruskin d. 1900; b. 8 Feb. '19.	7 57	4 25	20	346
21	Tu	St. Agnes. King of Sweden born, 1829.	7 56	4 26	21	345
22	W	KING'S ACCESS. St. Vincent. C. Kean d. 1868.	7 55	4 28	22	344
23	Th	William Pitt died, 1806; born, 28 May 1759.	7 54	4 30	23	343
24	F	Charles James Fox b. 1749; d. 13 Sept. 1806.	7 53	4 31	24	342
25	S	Conversion of St. Paul. John Doran d. 1878.	7 51	4 33	25	341
26	S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.	7 50	4 35	26	340
27	M	William II., German Emperor, born, 1859.	7 49	4 37	27	339
28	Tu	Aliwal, 1846. Gen. Gordon b. 1833; d. 26 Jan.	7 48	4 38	28	338
29	W	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856. [1885.	7 46	4 40	29	337
30	Th	W. S. Lauder b. 1775. Chas. Bradlaugh d. '90.	7 45	4 41	30	336
31	F	Launch of the Great Eastern, 1858.	7 43	4 43	31	335

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	3d. 9h. 43m.	Afternoon.
☾	First Quarter	10 1 53	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	18 1 37	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	26 3 1	Afternoon.
	Perigee	4d. 1h. A. 222,200.	
	Apogee	19d. 2h. M. 252,600.	

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. The Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force. Lights on Vehicles Act 1907 comes into force. - Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

21. 7 Edward VII. ends.

22. 8 Edward VII. begins.

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1907,
on 10 days; total fall, 1.09 inches; below the
average, 1841-90, by .9 inch.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Var. of Equi- valent Time	Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Var. of De- clination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	1. Lamps to be lighted (4.58)
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	3 10	1'20	18 42 10	11'06	23 5 47	11'1	18 39 0	5 20 8	2.
2	3 39	1'19	18 46 35	11'05	23 1 6	12'3	18 42 56	5 16 12	(5 c)
3	4 7	1'17	18 51 0	11'03	22 55 58	13'4	18 46 53	5 12 16	3.
4	4 35	1'16	18 55 25	11'02	22 50 22	14'6	18 50 49	5 8 20	(5 a)
5	5 3	1'14	18 59 49	11'00	22 44 19	15'7	18 54 46	5 4 24	4.
6	5 30	1'12	19 4 12	10'98	22 37 48	16'8	18 58 43	5 0 28	(5 3)
7	5 57	1'10	19 8 36	10'96	22 30 51	18'0	19 2 39	4 56 32	5.
8	6 23	1'08	19 12 59	10'94	22 23 27	19'1	19 6 36	4 52 36	(5 4)
9	6 49	1'06	19 17 21	10'92	22 15 37	20'2	19 10 32	4 48 41	6.
10	7 14	1'04	19 21 43	10'90	22 7 20	21'2	19 14 29	4 44 45	(5 5)
11	7 39	1'01	19 26 4	10'87	21 58 38	22'3	19 18 25	4 40 49	7.
12	8 3	0'99	19 30 24	10'85	21 49 29	23'4	19 22 22	4 36 53	(5 6)
13	8 26	0'96	19 34 44	10'83	21 39 56	24'4	19 26 18	4 32 57	8.
14	8 49	0'94	19 39 4	10'80	21 29 57	25'5	19 30 15	4 29 1	(5 7)
15	9 11	0'91	19 43 22	10'77	21 19 33	26'5	19 34 11	4 25 5	9.
16	9 33	0'88	19 47 40	10'74	21 8 45	27'5	19 38 8	4 21 9	(5 8)
17	9 53	0'85	19 51 58	10'71	20 57 32	28'5	19 42 5	4 17 13	10.
18	10 13	0'82	19 56 15	10'68	20 45 56	29'5	19 46 1	4 13 17	(5 9)
19	10 33	0'79	20 0 30	10'65	20 33 56	30'5	19 49 58	4 9 21	11.
20	10 52	0'76	20 4 46	10'62	20 21 32	31'5	19 53 54	4 5 25	(5 11)
21	11 9	0'73	20 9 0	10'59	20 8 46	32'4	19 57 51	4 1 30	12.
22	11 27	0'70	20 13 14	10'56	19 55 37	33'4	20 1 47	3 57 34	(5 12)
23	11 43	0'67	20 17 27	10'53	19 42 5	34'3	20 5 44	3 53 38	13.
24	11 59	0'64	20 21 39	10'50	19 28 12	35'2	20 9 40	3 49 42	(5 13)
25	12 14	0'61	20 25 51	10'46	19 13 57	36'1	20 13 37	3 45 46	14.
26	12 28	0'57	20 30 1	10'43	18 59 21	37'0	20 17 34	3 41 50	(5 15)
27	12 41	0'54	20 34 11	10'40	18 44 24	37'8	20 21 30	3 37 54	15.
28	12 54	0'51	20 38 21	10'37	18 29 6	38'9	20 25 27	3 33 58	(5 16)
29	1 3	0'48	20 42 29	10'33	18 13 29	39'5	20 29 23	3 30 2	16.
30	1 17	0'44	20 46 37	10'30	17 57 31	40'3	20 33 20	3 26 6	(5 18)
31	1 27	0'41	20 50 43	10'27	17 41 15	41'1	20 37 16	3 22 10	(5 19)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Min 1841-1905				(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	
1	51'0	39'7	38'6	29'394	28	...	Directn. Pressure.	18.
2	50'8	36'6	4	29'080	32	2'0	SSW lbs. 18'3	(5 21)
3	43'0	36'5	3	29'320	08	4'6	SW 19'2	19.
4	40'0	29'7	3	30'123	...	2 8	W 12'4	(5 23)
5	48'8	34'0	2	30'140	...	...	WNW 3'2	20.
6	48'3	36'7	1	30'234	03	0'3	SW 3'6	(5 25)
7	46'3	33'7	0	30'380	...	...	W 3'3	21.
8	46'9	41'3	37'9	30'344	...	...	SW 1'0	(5 26)
9	45'3	41'0	9	30'188	...	...	W 0'9	22.
10	47'2	43'4	9	30'179	01	...	WSW 2'2	(5 28)
11	44'8	35'5	9	30'460	15	4'9	WSW 3'5	23.
12	48'4	34'1	9	30'359	...	1'1	NW 2'4	(5 30)
13	48'2	43'6	38'0	30'358	...	1'2	WSW 2'7	24.
14	46'2	43'9	0	30'359	...	...	WSW 6'6	(5 31)
15	46'0	43'0	1	30'377	...	...	WSW 1'1	25.
16	46'1	43'1	3	30'439	...	...	WNW 0'4	(5 33)
17	47'2	31'5	5	30'562	...	2'1	ESE 0'2	26.
18	37'1	26'1	6	30'544	...	...	ENE 0'2	(5 35)
19	34'2	29'3	7	30'476	01	...	E 0'3	27.
20	38'1	31'7	8	30'479	...	...	SE 0'1	(5 37)
21	44'0	34'2	8	30'382	03	0'1	NW 1'4	28.
22	36'8	26'8	8	30'366	...	0'2	ENE 12'5	(5 38)
23	28'8	23'6	9	30'548	...	0'7	ENE 19'0	29.
24	27'3	22'4	9	30'335	03	...	ENE 4'6	(5 40)
25	30'7	24'1	39'1	30'225	...	0'1	N 0'3	30.
26	34'1	23'3	3	30'290	...	6'1	NNW 3'3	(5 41)
27	40'4	22'5	5	30'128	01	...	SW 2'8	31.
28	49'8	39'3	6	29'689	17	0'2	WSW 12'7	(5 43)
29	46'8	33'3	7	29'409	...	4'4	W 11'0	32.
30	43'0	33'2	7	29'668	...	2'4	NNW 13'0	(5 44)
31	39'0	31'1	7	29'958	...	4'3	NNW 10'3	(5 45)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Stalls Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.				D. H.	
1	4 59	2 5	9 36	16 20 11	18	9 26	59 55 16	21 27	2 134
2	6 18	2 46	10 35	17 21 30	21	3 12	60 40 16	33 28	2 32 46
3	7 35	3 39	11 38	18 26 3	22	33 4	61 9 16	41 29	2 31 42
4	8 41	4 47	aft.	19 31 57	22 24	53	61 20 16	44 0	14 34 21
5	9 34	6 6	1 47	20 36 58	23 37	57	61 10 16	42	1 14 421
6	10 14	7 30	2 47	21 39 11	27 33	60	43 16 34	2 14	4 13 3
7	10 44	8 53	3 43	22 37 41	13 9	52	60 1 16	23	3 14 41 23
8	11 9	10 13	4 35	23 32 31	8 15	10	59 11 16	9	4 14 42 13
9	11 31	11 31	5 24	0 24 21	3 3	19	58 18 15	55	5 14 42 31
10	11 51	mrn.	6 11	1 14 6	2 7	56	57 26 15	40	6 14 1 43 2
11	aft.	0 46	6 57	2 2 43	7 4	34	56 38 15	27	7 14 34 12
12	0 32	1 58	7 43	2 51 5	11 35	14	55 56 15	16	8 14 21 3 3
13	0 55	3 8	8 30	3 39 50	15 30	14	55 20 15	6	9 14 0 143 6
14	1 22	4 18	9 17	4 29 26	18 40	56	54 52 14	59	10 14 1 234
15	1 56	5 21	10 6	5 19 59	20 59	46	54 30 14	53	11 14 2 134
16	2 36	6 23	10 55	6 11 17	22 20	49	54 14 14	48	12 14 231 4
17	3 22	7 16	11 44	7 2 51	22 40	37	54 4 14	45	13 14 3 124
18	4 19	8 2	mrn.	7 54	5 21	58	53 58 14	44	14 14 2 24 3
19	5 19	8 37	0 32	8 44 23	20 18	46	53 58 14	44	15 14 213 4
20	6 23	9 10	1 20	9 33 23	17 46	2	54 2 14	45	16 14 2 413
21	7 29	9 34	2 5	10 20 57	14 28	25	54 13 14	48	17 14 41 23
22	8 37	9 56	2 49	11 7 19	10 34	32	54 30 14	52	18 14 42 13
23	9 43	10 16	3 33	11 52 55	6 13	12	54 53 14	59	19 14 42 13
24	10 53	10 34	4 15	12 38 24	1 33	19	55 25 15	7	20 14 43 12
25	mrn.	10 51	4 59	13 24 35	3 15	49	56 4 15	18	21 14 43 2
26	0 3	11 11	5 43	14 13 23	8 3	46	56 50 15	31	22 14 42 31
27	1 17	11 32	6 30	15 2 44	12 37	57	57 43 15	45	23 14 42 13
28	2 33	aft.	7 21	15 56 30	16 42	35	58 39 16	0	24 14 41 3
29	3 50	0 35	8 16	16 50 19	58 30	59	59 34 16	15	25 14 1 413
30	5 7	1 21	9 16	17 55 54	22 4 35	60	60 23 16	29	26 14 1 21 4
31	6 18	2 20	10 19	19 0 24	22 42	85	61 1 16	39	27 14 3 124

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	18 9 10	20 36 52	23 35 46	8 58 49	23 33 44
6	18 43 55	21 2 15	23 48 31	8 56 46	23 34 57
11	19 19 12	21 27 4	0 1 15	8 54 31	23 36 17
16	19 54 47	21 51 19	0 14 0	8 52 4	23 37 46
21	20 30 24	22 15 0	0 26 45	8 49 30	23 39 21
26	21 5 37	22 38 11	0 39 32	8 46 50	23 41 2
31	21 39 47	23 0 55	0 52 20	8 44 7	23 42 50

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	24 32 20	30 19 39	3 9 58	17 52 12	5 13 41
6	24 35 59	18 40 45	1 40 25	18 1 40	5 4 54
11	24 4 11	16 48 51	0 10 57	18 11 52	4 55 20
16	24 54 59	14 45 34	1 18 11	18 22 37	4 45 0
21	21 7 3	12 32 33	2 46 41	18 33 41	4 33 59
26	18 40 14	10 11 28	4 14 18	18 44 54	4 22 19
31	15 37 08	7 43 53	5 40 45	18 56 11	4 10 58

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	9 0	6 1	6 1	3 0	0 9
15	8 9	6 2	6 3	5 9	2 0
25	8 9	6 6	6 6	5 6	2 0

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
16 18	2 3	5 8	3 3	20 7
16 17	2 4	6 0	3 2	21 0
16 16	2 5	6 3	3 0	21 1

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 6h. 2m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 4m. aft., the length of the Day being 7h. 50m.

Jan. 3. Earth at least distance from the Sun, 0h. morn.

Jan. 3. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 73.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10⁷s.

Jan. 5. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 20m. aft. ♀ 0° 45' N.

Jan. 8. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 7m. aft. ♂ 5° 8' N.

Jan. 17. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. morn. Vesta 0° 52' N.

Jan. 17. Occultation of δ Geminorum and δ Geminorum; magnitudes 5² and 3⁶ respectively. The disappearances take place at 4h. 58m. morn., 94° from the vertex, and 4h. 19m. aft., 48° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 5h. 42m. morn., 108° from the vertex, and 4h. 34m. aft., 18° from the vertex, respectively.

Jan. 18. Occultation of B.A.C. 2788; magnitude 5⁹. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 26m. aft., 110° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 33m. aft., 335° from the vertex.

Jan. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 57m. aft. ♀ 1° 33' S.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 9⁵s.

Jan. 21. Occultation of 37 Leonis; magnitude 5⁹. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 9m. morn., 98° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 59m. morn., 225° from the vertex.

Jan. 29. Jupiter in opposition to the Sun, 9h. aft.

Jan. 29. Occultation of B.A.C. 5580; magnitude 5⁷. The reappearance only is visible at Greenwich; it takes place at 4h. 17m. morn., 329° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 25m., and the Afternoons 45m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN, BAY			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	11 39	11 59	8 57	9 24	4 31	5 0	3 41	4 10	9 40	10 9	...	0 20	8 35	9 4	...	...
2	Th	...	0 27	9 49	10 13	5 28	5 54	4 35	4 59	10 35	11 1	0 45	1 9	9 31	9 56	...	...
3	F	0 53	1 18	10 37	11 3	6 20	6 47	5 22	5 46	11 28	11 56	1 34	1 58	10 20	10 43	...	...
4	S	1 44	2 9	11 28	11 54	7 13	7 38	6 11	6 37	...	0 23	2 23	2 48	11 7	11 33	...	...
5	S	2 33	2 58	...	0 20	8 3	8 28	7 3	7 28	0 50	1 16	3 13	3 37	11 58	...	...	...
6	M	3 23	3 47	0 45	1 11	8 53	9 17	7 53	8 16	1 42	2 8	4 2	4 28	0 24	0 51	...	...
7	Tu	4 13	4 38	1 36	2 0	9 41	10 5	8 39	9 2	2 32	2 56	4 54	5 20	1 17	1 42	...	...
8	W	5 2	5 26	2 24	2 49	10 28	10 52	9 26	9 51	3 20	3 44	5 46	6 13	2 8	2 35	...	...
9	Th	5 52	6 17	3 13	3 37	11 15	11 37	10 17	10 42	4 9	4 33	6 40	7 7	3 1	3 27	...	...
10	F	6 44	7 9	4 2	4 29	...	0 0	11 7	11 31	4 57	5 22	7 34	8 3	3 54	4 23	...	...
11	S	7 35	8 3	4 59	5 42	0 25	0 54	11 57	...	5 49	6 19	8 35	9 9	4 54	5 26	...	...
12	S	8 32	9 7	6 7	6 44	1 27	2 3	0 26	0 58	6 51	7 24	9 43	10 17	5 57	6 28	...	...
13	M	9 42	10 17	7 20	7 54	2 40	3 16	1 39	2 22	7 58	8 33	10 49	11 21	6 59	7 31	...	...
14	Tu	10 53	11 27	8 27	8 58	3 52	4 27	3 2	3 39	9 7	9 38	11 52	...	8 3	8 33	...	...
15	W	11 59	...	9 25	9 49	4 59	5 27	4 10	4 36	10 7	10 34	0 21	0 47	9 2	9 29	...	...
16	Th	0 27	0 53	10 11	10 32	5 53	6 18	5 0	5 22	10 59	11 22	1 10	1 32	9 55	10 17	...	...
17	F	1 16	1 39	10 52	11 11	6 41	7 2	5 42	6 1	11 43	...	1 54	2 14	10 36	10 54	...	...
18	S	1 59	2 19	11 30	11 48	7 22	7 40	6 20	6 39	0 4	0 24	2 33	2 51	11 11	11 27	...	...
19	S	2 36	2 53	...	0 5	7 57	8 14	6 57	7 14	0 43	1 0	3 8	3 24	11 43	...	...	...
20	M	3 8	3 25	0 22	0 39	8 30	8 47	7 31	7 47	1 17	1 35	3 40	3 56	0 0	0 18	...	...
21	Tu	3 42	3 58	0 56	1 13	9 3	9 19	8 3	8 18	1 53	2 10	4 13	4 30	0 35	0 53	...	...
22	W	4 15	4 32	1 29	1 45	9 35	9 51	8 33	8 48	2 36	2 42	4 47	5 4	1 10	1 27	...	...
23	Th	4 48	5 3	2 1	2 18	10 6	10 22	9 3	9 19	2 58	3 14	5 20	5 37	1 44	2 2	...	...
24	F	5 20	5 37	2 35	2 53	10 39	10 56	9 37	9 56	3 31	3 49	5 56	6 17	2 20	2 39	...	...
25	S	5 56	6 15	3 11	3 31	11 13	11 31	10 15	10 36	4 7	4 27	6 38	7 0	2 59	3 20	...	...
26	S	6 36	6 59	3 52	4 16	11 50	...	10 58	11 20	4 48	5 11	7 24	7 50	3 44	4 10	...	...
27	M	7 23	7 49	4 44	5 17	0 12	0 40	11 45	...	5 36	6 5	8 20	8 54	4 39	5 12	...	...
28	Tu	8 20	8 54	5 53	6 33	1 13	1 49	0 13	0 46	6 38	7 14	9 30	10 7	5 45	6 19	...	...
29	W	9 32	10 12	7 14	7 52	2 29	3 11	1 27	2 15	7 53	8 31	10 44	11 19	6 54	7 29	...	...
30	Th	10 51	11 28	8 28	9 1	3 51	4 29	3 0	3 40	9 7	9 41	11 53	...	8 4	8 38	...	...
31	F	...	0 4	9 32	10 0	5 4	5 36	4 14	4 43	10 14	10 46	0 25	0 54	9 11	9 43	...	...
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.	
Springs rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14			
Neaps		17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11			

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 45M	11 30M	3 15A	9 44M	1 58A	6 12A	11 9M	4 57A	10 45A	6 37A	2 22M	10 2M	11 17M	4 54A
8	8 6M	11 51M	3 36A	9 38M	2 6A	6 34A	10 48M	4 47A	10 46A	6 5A	1 51M	9 33M	10 50M	4 28A
15	8 19M	0 14A	4 36A	9 28M	2 12A	6 56A	10 28M	4 37A	10 46A	5 33A	1 20M	9 3M	10 24M	4 3A
22	8 25M	0 36A	4 47A	9 17M	2 18A	7 19A	10 7M	4 27A	10 47A	5 0A	0 49M	8 34M	9 56M	3 37A
29	8 22M	0 57A	5 32A	9 3M	2 23A	7 43A	9 48M	4 18A	10 48A	4 28A	0 18M	8 4M	9 29M	3 12A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

R. A.				DECL. N.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	
1	1	26	15.4	88	49	9	
10	1	26	5.7	88	49	10	
19	1	25	56.4	88	49	11	
28	1	25	46.7	88	49	10	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in the first few days of the month, rising S. E.; an evening star towards the end of the month, setting S. W. by W.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month, setting S. W. by W. in the first half of the month, and towards the end W. by S.

♂ MARS sets in the evening at 10h. 45m., nearly due W.

♃ JUPITER rises in the evening N. E. by E.

♄ SATURN is an evening star, setting W. by S.

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars, crowded together, and hardly distinguishable from a nebula, nearly midway between γ and ζ Geminorum. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and

after the 3rd. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R. A. 6h. 43m. and Decl. 20° 39' S., 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished; and with a low-power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes. Neptune and Vesta can be well observed in this month. See p. 77.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN	DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.			Rises	Sets.
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° $\times$ 201. 1h. M.			of the Year to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.	
1		S	George Cruikshank d. 1878 ; b. 27 Sept. 1792.	7 42	4 45	32 334
2		S	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Purification.	7 41	4 47	33 333
3		M	St. Blaize. Sir Henry Maine died, 1888.	7 39	4 49	34 332
4		Tu	Harrison Ainsworth b. 1805 ; d. 3 Jan. 1882.	7 38	4 50	35 331
5		W	St. Agatha. Sir R. Peel b. 1788 ; d. 2 July '50.	7 36	4 52	36 330
6		Th	Sir Henry Irving b. 1838 ; d. 13 Oct. 1905.	7 34	4 54	37 329
7		F	London and Dover Railway opened, 1844.	7 33	4 55	38 328
8		S	Half Quarter Day.	7 31	4 57	39 327
9		S	5th Sunday after Epiphany. Sir E. Wood b. '38.	7 29	4 59	40 326
10		M	Charles Lamb born, 1775 ; died, 27 Dec. 1834.	7 27	5 1	41 325
11		Tu	Thomas Alva Edison born, 1847.	7 25	5 3	42 324
12		W	Immanuel Kant died, 1804.	7 23	5 5	43 323
13		Th	Trial of Warren Hastings commenced, 1788.	7 21	5 7	44 322
14		F	St. Valentine. Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.	7 19	5 9	45 321
15		S	Old Candlemas. The Maine disaster, 1898.	7 18	5 10	46 320
16		S	Septuagesima Sun. Earl of Clarendon b. 1608.	7 16	5 12	47 319
17		M	Molièred. 1673. Heine d. 1856. Meeanee, 1843.	7 14	5 14	48 318
18		Tu	Rev. Augustus William Hare died, 1834.	7 12	5 16	49 317
19		W	Madame Patti born, 1843.	7 10	5 18	50 316
20		Th	Fall of Saragossa, '09. Princess Louise b. '67.	7 9	5 19	51 315
21		F	Guzerat, 1849. Cardinal Newman b. 1801.	7 7	5 23	52 314
22		S	French Revolution, 1848. Corot died, 1875.	7 4	5 24	53 313
23		S	Sexagesima Sunday. John Keats died, 1821.	7 2	5 26	54 312
24		M	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.	7 0	5 27	55 311
25		Tu	Sir Chris. Wren d. 1723 ; b. 20 Oct. 1632.	6 58	5 28	56 310
26		W	Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M., born, 1841.	6 56	5 30	57 309
27		Th	Majuba, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 54	5 32	58 308
28		F	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.	6 52	5 34	59 307
29		S	First Disraeli Administration, 1868.	6 50	5 36	60 306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	2d.	8h.	37m.	Morning.
○ First Quarter	9	4	28	Morning.
○ Full Moon	17	9	5	Morning.
○ Last Quarter	25	3	24	Morning.

Perigee 2d. 2h. M. 221,800 | Apogee 15d. 3h. M. 252,400

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1908.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall	7	7	7	6
Wolverhampton ...	8	8	8	7
Birmingham	9	9	9	8
Stourbridge	10	10	10	9
Dudley	11	11	11	10

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends. Copies of Registers of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

2. Candlemas, Scottish Quarter Day.

11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

19. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 20th.

29. Hare-hunting ends.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1907,
on 14 days; total fall, 1' 27 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by '21 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock	Hely Var. of Time	Apparent Sun. at Noon	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (8th) at Noon	Hely Var. of De- clination	Sidereal Time at Noon	Mean Time [at Sidereal Noon]
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	D. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 36	0'37	20 54 49	10'23	17 24 39	41'9	20 41 13	3 18 15
2	13 45	0'34	20 58 54	10'20	17 7 45	42'6	20 45 9	3 14 19
3	13 53	0'31	21 2 59	10'16	16 50 33	43'4	20 49 6	3 10 23
4	14 0	0'27	21 7 2	10'13	16 33 3	44'1	20 53 3	3 6 27
5	14 6	0'24	21 11 5	10'09	16 15 16	44'8	20 56 59	3 2 31
6	14 11	0'20	21 15 7	10'06	15 57 12	45'5	21 0 56	2 58 35
7	14 15	0'17	21 19 7	10'02	15 38 51	46'2	21 4 52	2 54 39
8	14 19	0'13	21 23 8	9'99	15 20 15	46 8	21 8 49	2 50 43
9	14 22	0'10	21 27 7	9'96	15 1 23	47'5	21 12 45	2 46 47
10	14 24	0'07	21 31 6	9'92	14 42 16	48'1	21 16 42	2 42 51
11	14 25	0'03	21 35 3	9'89	14 22 55	48'7	21 20 38	2 38 55
12	14 25	0'00	21 39 0	9'86	14 3 19	49'3	21 24 35	2 35 0
13	14 25	0'03	21 42 56	9'82	13 43 29	49'9	21 28 32	2 31 4
14	14 24	0'07	21 46 52	9'79	13 23 26	50'4	21 32 28	2 27 8
15	14 22	0'10	21 50 46	9'76	13 3 10	51'0	21 36 25	2 23 12
16	14 19	0'13	21 54 40	9'73	12 42 41	51'5	21 40 21	2 19 16
17	14 16	0'16	21 58 34	9'70	12 21 59	52'0	21 44 18	2 15 20
18	14 11	0'19	22 2 26	9'67	12 1 7	52'5	21 48 14	2 11 24
19	14 7	0'22	22 6 18	9'64	11 40 2	52'9	21 52 11	2 7 28
20	14 1	0'24	22 10 9	9'61	11 18 47	53'4	21 56 7	2 3 32
21	13 55	0'27	22 13 59	9'59	10 57 21	53'8	22 0 4	1 59 36
22	13 48	0'30	22 17 49	9'56	10 35 44	54'2	22 4 1	1 55 40
23	13 41	0'32	22 21 38	9'53	10 13 58	54'6	22 7 57	1 51 45
24	13 33	0'35	22 25 26	9'51	9 52 3	55'0	22 11 54	1 47 49
25	13 24	0'37	22 29 14	9'48	9 29 58	55'4	22 15 50	1 43 53
26	13 15	0'40	22 33 2	9'46	9 7 45	55'7	22 19 46	1 39 57
27	13 5	0'42	22 36 48	9'41	8 45 23	56'1	22 23 43	1 36 1
28	12 55	0'44	22 40 35	9'41	8 22 54	56'4	22 27 40	1 32 5
29	12 44	0'46	22 44 20	9'39	8 0 17	56'7	22 31 36	1 28 9

MEMORANDA.

1.	Lamps to be lighted	(5 45)
2.	..	(5 47)
3.	..	(5 49)
4.	..	(5 50)
5.	..	(5 52)
6.	..	(5 54)
7.	..	(5 55)
8.	..	(5 57)
9.	..	(5 59)
10.	..	(6 1)
11.	..	(6 3)
12.	..	(6 5)
13.	..	(6 7)
14.	..	(6 9)
15.	..	(6 10)
16.	..	(6 12)
17.	..	(6 14)
18.	..	(6 16)
19.	..	(6 18)
20.	..	(6 19)
21.	..	(6 22)
22.	..	(6 24)
23.	..	(6 26)
24.	..	(6 27)
25.	..	(6 28)
26.	..	(6 30)
27.	..	(6 32)
28.	..	(6 34)
29.	..	(6 36)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN SHINE.	WIND	
	Maximum	Minimum	Mo 1841-1905.				(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	
				inches.*	inch.	hours.	Direction.	Pressure.
1	37°0	27°7	39°6	30°197	0'1	0'5	N	lbs. 2'2
2	36°0	26°9	5	30°348	...	0'1	NE	1'0
3	32°9	29°9	5	30°109	...	...	NE	2'0
4	33°8	30°1	5	30°059	0'3	...	N	0'7
5	36°0	31°0	6	30°223	0'3	...	NE	1'9
6	39°0	39°3	6	29°999	0'1	6'3	ENE	4'5
7	38°8	23°5	5	29°757	...	8'0	SSE	1'2
8	38°2	23°6	1	29°823	...	3'6	S	0'1
9	41°2	27°0	1	29°629	1'2	...	SSW	2'9
10	45°8	28°0	38°9	29°630	...	4'8	SSW	11'6
11	42°2	32°4	8	29°468	2'7	3'0	NW	4'0
12	45°6	32°7	8	28°946	4'0	...	S	5'6
13	39°2	35°8	39°0	29°438	0'7	...	NNW	11'0
14	43°0	34°1	3	30°032	...	3'7	N	3'2
15	48°6	37°9	4	29°856	0'1	...	SSW	2'4
16	48°1	40°7	5	29°946	0'2	3'5	W	4'0
17	51°4	42°1	6	29°880	...	...	WSW	7'9
18	49°8	41°5	5	29°782	0'2	0'5	SW	10'7
19	50°7	39°5	5	29°468	1'8	0'7	SW	21'7
20	50°6	35°6	5	28°937	0'9	5'4	WSW	22'0
21	41°2	32°6	6	29°428	...	3'2	WNW	12'0
22	37°3	29°9	7	29°637	...	4'0	NW	1'9
23	38°5	25°5	8	29°864	...	6'0	N	1'0
24	41°9	24°4	40°0	30°027	...	2'2	W	3'0
25	48°9	40°1	1	29°143	0'1	...	NW	1'0
26	43°9	40°8	2	29°238	...	...	WNW	1'3
27	48°6	33°0	3	29°347	...	0'2	N	0'1
28	50°3	28°4	3	29°394	...	2'1	ESE	0'1

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer*, with the average for 65 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *sunshine*, and the daily general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rise	Morning	Set	Afternoon	South	Morning	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Hourly Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at Midnight.		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.							
1	7	17	3	33	11	23	20	5	53	21	41	28 61 22 16 45 28 14	
2	8	4	4	57	aft.	21	10	12	19	4	33	61 24 16 45 0	
3	8	40	6	23	1	26	22	11	45	15	9	2 61 5 16 40 1	
4	9	9	7	47	2	22	23	9	52	10	18	44 60 28 16 30 2	
5	9	34	9	9	3	14	0	4	42	4	59	24 59 38 16 17 3	
6	9	54	10	30	4	4	0	56	57	0	26	9 58 42 16 1 4	
7	10	15	11	44	4	52	1	47	30	5	39	36 57 43 15 45 5	
8	10	35	11	44	5	39	2	37	10	10	26	55 50 48 15 30 6	
9	10	58	0	58	6	26	3	26	42	14	37	20 55 59 15 17 7	
10	11	25	2	8	7	14	4	16	37	18	2	19	55 18 15 6 8
11	11	57	3	15	8	2	5	7	10	20	35	2	54 46 14 57 9
12	12	11	4	16	8	51	5	58	18	22	10	11	54 22 14 50 10
13	1	18	5	13	9	40	6	49	43	22	44	31	54 7 14 46 11
14	2	11	6	0	10	29	7	40	57	22	17	16	54 0 14 44 12
15	3	11	6	40	11	17	8	31	27	20	50	30	53 59 14 44 13
16	4	14	7	13	12	11	9	20	50	18	29	1	54 4 14 45 14
17	5	20	7	39	0	3	10	8	55	15	19	50	54 14 14 48 15
18	6	28	8	2	0	48	10	55	47	11	31	25	54 28 14 52 16
19	7	34	8	21	1	31	11	41	45	7	13	3	54 47 14 57 17
20	8	43	8	40	2	14	12	27	19	2	34	28	55 11 15 4 18
21	9	54	8	57	2	57	13	11	2	14	38	55	39 15 11 19
22	11	6	9	16	3	41	14	0	6	7	2	11	56 12 15 20 20
23	11	37	4	27	14	48	54	11	37	27	56	50	55 31 21 21
24	0	19	10	1	5	15	15	40	24	15	46	13	57 33 15 42 22
25	1	34	10	32	6	7	16	35	13	19	12	25	58 18 15 55 23
26	2	48	11	10	7	2	17	33	32	21	38	20	59 4 16 7 24
27	4	1	11	48	8	2	18	34	55	22	46	45	59 48 16 19 25
28	5	3	1	6	9	3	19	38	9	22	24	59	60 24 16 29 26
29	5	53	2	23	10	5	20	41	33	20	22	80	49 16 36 27

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♂ JUPITER	♂ SATURN
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	22 11 34	23 43 18	1 5 12	8 41 25	23 44 42
5	22 38 26	23 45 22	1 18 7	8 38 47	23 46 40
10	22 56 18	0 7 13	1 31 6	8 36 15	23 48 42
15	23 0 48	0 28 55	1 44 9	8 33 53	23 50 48
20	23 50 53	0 50 32	1 57 17	8 31 42	23 52 56

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	♂ MERCURY	♀ VENUS	♂ MARS	♂ JUPITER	♂ SATURN
D.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	12 5 42N	5 11 27S	7 5 47N	19 6 51N	3 57 19S
5	8 26 29	2 35 46S	8 29 8	19 17 11	3 44 5
10	5 16 41	0 37 11	9 50 30	19 26 52	3 30 28
15	3 25 40	2 39 9	11 9 36	19 35 46	3 16 30
20	3 29 38S	5 15 22N	12 26 13N	19 43 44N	3 2 15S

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
D.	"	"	"	"	"
1	8 9	7 6	6 9	5 3	2 0
5	8 9	9 9	7 2	5 1	2 0
10	8 0	12 2	7 6	4 8	2 0

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
D.	"	"	"	"	"
1	16 15	2 9	6 6	2 8	21 1
5	16 13	3 7	6 9	2 7	20 9
10	16 11	5 0	7 2	2 6	20 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 1908, 102° 49' S.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5h. 42m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 46m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 3m.

Feb. 3. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 27m. morn. ♀ 2° 27' N.

Feb. 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 11m. aft. ♀ 3° 48' N.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.7s.

Feb. 5. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 2m. morn. ♀ 3° 2' N.

Feb. 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 21m. aft. ♂ 5.49' N.

Feb. 10. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 7h. 50m. aft. ♀ 1° 18' N.

Feb. 12. Occultation of ϵ Tauri; magnitude 3.0. The disappearance takes place at 0h. 22m. morn., 17' from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 19m. morn., 256' from the vertex.

Feb. 13. Mercury at greatest elongation (18°) E., 2h. aft.

Feb. 13. Occultation of δ Gemini-norum; magnitude 3.6. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 45m. aft., 67' from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 0m. on the morning of the 14th, 240' from the vertex.

Feb. 14. Occultation of ϵ_3 Gemini-norum; magnitude 5.3. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 15m. morn., 127' from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 36m. morn., 172' from the vertex.

Feb. 15. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 17m. aft. ♀ 1° 12' S.

Feb. 19. Mercury stationary, 0h. aft.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6.1s.

Feb. 28. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. 48m. morn. Uranus 0° 7' S.

Feb. 29. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 4h. morn.

In this month the Mornings increase 52m., and the Afternoons 51m.

Day of		Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	S	0 36	1 5	10 26	10 52	6 6	6 35	5 10	5 36	11 16	11 44	1 21	1 48	10 11	10 36		
2	S	1 33	1 59	11 18	11 44	7 2	7 28	6 2	6 28	...	0 12	2 14	2 39	10 59	11 23		
3	M	2 24	2 49	...	0 9	7 53	8 18	6 53	7 18	0 39	1 5	3 4	3 27	11 47	...		
4	Tu	3 13	3 36	0 34	0 58	8 42	9 5	7 42	8 5	1 30	1 54	3 50	4 14	0 12	0 36		
5	W	4 0	4 23	1 21	1 44	9 27	9 49	8 26	8 47	2 17	2 39	4 38	5 1	1 0	1 24		
6	Th	4 46	5 8	2 6	2 27	10 11	10 32	9 8	9 29	3 2	3 24	5 24	5 47	1 48	2 11		
7	F	5 30	5 50	2 47	3 7	10 52	11 10	9 50	10 11	3 44	4 4	6 10	6 33	2 33	2 55		
8	S	6 12	6 33	3 28	3 49	11 28	11 48	10 32	10 54	4 24	4 45	6 56	7 20	3 17	3 40		
9	S	6 55	7 19	4 12	4 38	...	0 9	11 17	11 41	5 7	5 31	7 45	8 14	4 5	4 33		
10	M	7 44	8 12	5 8	5 43	0 34	1 4	...	0 7	5 58	6 29	8 45	9 19	5 3	5 35		
11	Tu	8 43	9 21	6 23	7 6	1 38	2 18	0 36	1 15	7 5	7 44	9 53	10 37	6 10	6 47		
12	W	10 4	10 45	7 47	8 24	3 2	3 44	2 5	2 52	8 24	9 2	11 14	11 49	7 24	7 59		
13	Th	11 23	11 59	8 57	9 27	4 23	4 59	3 34	4 10	9 37	10 9	...	0 22	8 33	9 4		
14	F	...	0 31	9 53	10 16	5 29	5 57	4 40	5 5	10 38	11 3	0 51	1 15	9 33	9 59		
15	S	0 58	1 21	10 36	10 55	6 22	6 44	5 26	5 45	11 25	11 46	1 37	1 58	10 21	10 39		
16	S	1 42	2 2	11 13	11 30	7 4	7 23	6 3	6 21	...	0 6	2 17	2 35	10 56	11 11		
17	M	2 20	2 37	11 47	...	7 41	7 57	6 39	6 56	0 25	0 42	2 52	3 7	11 26	11 42		
18	Tu	2 52	3 6	0 3	0 19	8 12	8 27	7 12	7 28	0 58	1 14	3 22	3 37	11 57	...		
19	W	3 22	3 38	0 35	0 51	8 43	8 58	7 43	7 58	1 31	1 47	3 52	4 7	0 13	0 29		
20	Th	3 52	4 8	1 7	1 22	9 13	9 28	8 12	8 26	2 3	2 18	4 23	4 39	0 45	1 7		
21	F	4 24	4 40	1 37	1 53	9 43	9 58	8 40	8 55	2 33	2 49	4 55	5 12	1 18	1 35		
22	S	4 55	5 11	2 9	2 25	10 13	10 29	9 11	9 28	3 6	3 22	5 29	5 47	1 52	2 10		
23	S	5 27	5 45	2 42	3 0	10 46	11 3	9 45	10 3	3 39	3 56	6 6	6 26	2 29	2 48		
24	M	6 3	6 25	3 20	3 42	11 21	11 41	10 24	10 47	4 16	4 38	6 48	7 12	3 9	3 33		
25	Tu	6 48	7 14	4 7	4 36	...	0 4	11 12	11 38	5 2	5 29	7 39	8 12	4 0	4 31		
26	W	7 41	8 13	5 10	5 51	0 32	1 6	...	0 7	6 0	6 37	8 48	9 28	5 6	5 43		
27	Th	8 52	9 37	6 38	7 24	1 47	2 33	0 44	1 32	7 19	8 3	10 12	10 54	6 23	7 4		
28	F	10 23	11 6	8 7	8 46	3 20	4 6	2 27	3 17	8 46	9 26	11 33	...	7 43	8 22		
29	S	11 47	...	9 21	9 51	4 49	5 25	3 59	4 34	10 4	10 37	0 10	0 45	8 59	9 33		

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ♀				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄														
D.	Rises		Sets	Rises	Souths		Sets	Rises	Souths		Sets	Rises	Souths		Sets	Rises	Souths		Sets											
	h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.			h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.					
5	8	14 M	1	15 A	6	16 A	8	49 M	2	26 A	3	A	9	28 M	4	8 A	10	48 A	3	54 A	11	42 A	7	35 A	9	3 M	2	47 A	8	32 A
12	7	55 M	1	22 A	6	49 A	8	34 M	2	30 A	8	26 A	9	8 M	3	55 A	10	50 A	3	22 A	11	11 A	7	5 A	8	37 M	2	23 A	8	9 A
19	7	23 M	1	9 A	6	55 A	8	17 M	2	32 A	8	47 A	8	50 M	3	45 A	10	48 A	2	50 A	10	40 A	6	35 A	8	12 M	1	58 A	7	45 A
26	6	42 M	0	28 A	6	14 A	8	2 M	2	35 A	9	8 A	8	31 M	3	40 A	10	49 A	2	18 A	10	10 A	6	A	7	44 M	1	33 A	7	22 A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

R.A.		DECL. N.	
D.	H. M.	S.	"
1	1 25	42' 7"	88 49 10
10	1 25	33' 4"	88 49 9
19	1 25	24' 7"	88 49 8
28	1 25	17' 8"	88 49 6

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars, preceding a Cancri about 8m. in R.A. and nearly same declination, consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Praesepe," can be best observed in this month on the nights immediately preceding and following the 1st. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 3h. 34m. and Decl. 20° 20' N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Cancri.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found in R.A. 8h. 6m. 56s. and Decl. 17° 56' N. Neptune, Pallas, and Vesta can be observed in this month. See p. 77.

Fast and Festivals.				THE SUN		DAYS	
Remarkable Days—Events.				Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
DAY OF	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE, 0° T 217. 0h. M.				
M			SPRING COMMENCES.	H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	Quinquagesima. St. David's Day. Shrove Sun.	6 48	5 38	61	305
2		M	St. Chas. John Wesley died, 1791.	6 45	5 39	62	304
3		Tu	Treaty of San Stefano, 1878. Shrove Tuesday.	6 43	5 41	63	303
4		W	Ash Wednesday.	6 42	5 42	64	302
5		Th	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856.	6 40	5 44	65	301
6		F	Karl Witte, German jurist, died, 1883.	6 37	5 45	66	300
7		S	St. Perpetua. Rev. J. R. Green died, 1883.	6 35	5 47	67	299
8		S	Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent. Aboukir, 1801.	6 32	5 49	68	298
9		M	William, first German Emperor, died, 1888.	6 30	5 51	69	297
10		Tu	Marriage of King Edward VII., 1863.	6 27	5 53	70	296
11		W	Ember Day. Sir James Outram died, 1863.	6 25	5 55	71	295
12		Th	St. Gregory. £1 notes issued, 1797.	6 23	5 57	72	294
13		F	Ember Day. Orsini executed, 1858.	6 21	5 59	73	293
14		S	Ember Day. Admiral Byng shot, 1757.	6 18	6 0	74	292
15		S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Sir H. Bessemer d. 1898.	6 16	6 2	75	291
16		M	H.R.H. Duchess of Kent died, 1861.	6 14	6 4	76	290
17		Tu	St. Patrick's Day. Nellie Farren benefit,	6 12	6 6	77	289
18		W	Edward, King of the West Saxons. [1898.	6 9	6 7	78	288
19		Th	David Livingstone b. 1813; d. 1 May 1873.	6 7	6 9	79	287
20		F	Pitt's Sinking Fund established, 1786.	6 5	6 11	80	286
21		S	St. Benedict. J.S. Bach b. 1685; d. 28 July 1750.	6 2	6 12	81	285
22		S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Goethe died, 1832.	6 0	6 14	82	284
23		M	Novara, 1849. Viscount Milner born, 1854.	5 58	6 16	83	283
24		Tu	H.M.S. <i>Eurydice</i> foundered, 1878.	5 55	6 17	84	282
25		W	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 53	6 19	85	281
26		Th	Ludwig von Beethoven d. 1827; b. 17 Dec. 1770.	5 51	6 21	86	280
27		F	Sir Gilbert Scott, architect, died, 1878.	5 49	6 23	87	279
28		S	Port Arthur "leased" to Russia, 1898.	5 47	6 24	88	278
29		S	4th Sunday in Lent. Mid-Lent Sunday.	5 44	6 26	89	277
30		M	Cambridge Lent Term ends. Don Carlos b. 1848	5 42	6 28	90	276
31		Tu	Borrowing Days (29th-31st). C. Brontë d. 1855	5 39	6 29	91	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	2d.	6h. 57m.	Afternoon.
◐	First Quarter	9	9 42	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	18	2 29	Morning.
◑	Last Quarter	25	0 32	Afternoon.
	Perigee	1d. 1h. A.	223.500.	
	Apogee	13d. 4h. A.	251.000.	
	Perigee	29d. 3h. A.	226.500.	

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1907,
on 10 days; total fall, 9 inch; below the
average, 1841-90, by 56 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	of Equinox of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Var. of R. A.	Declination (8th Jan Noon.)	Lat. of Obs. at Declination.	Sideral Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sideral Noon.
H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 33	0°49	22 48 6	9'37	7 37 33	57°0	22 35 33	1 24 13
2	12 21	0°51	22 51 50	9'35	7 14 42	57°2	22 39 29	1 20 17
3	12 8	0°53	22 55 34	9'33	6 51 45	57°5	22 43 26	1 16 21
4	11 55	0°55	22 59 18	9'31	6 28 43	57°7	22 47 23	1 12 26
5	11 42	0°57	23 3 1	9'29	6 5 35	57°9	22 51 19	1 8 30
6	11 28	0°58	23 6 44	9'27	5 42 22	58°1	22 55 16	1 4 34
7	11 14	0°60	23 10 26	9'25	5 19 4	58°3	22 59 12	1 0 38
8	10 59	0°62	23 14 8	9'24	4 55 42	58°5	23 3 9	0 56 42
9	10 44	0°63	23 17 50	9'22	4 32 17	58°6	23 7 5	0 52 46
10	10 29	0°65	23 21 31	9'21	4 8 43	58°8	23 11 2	0 48 50
11	10 13	0°66	23 25 12	9'19	3 45 16	58°9	23 14 58	0 44 54
12	9 57	0°68	23 28 52	9'18	3 21 42	59°0	23 18 55	0 40 58
13	9 41	0°69	23 32 32	9'17	2 58 5	59°1	23 22 52	0 37 2
14	9 24	0°70	23 36 12	9'15	2 34 27	59°1	23 26 48	0 33 6
15	9 7	0°71	23 39 52	9'14	2 10 47	59°2	23 30 45	0 29 11
16	8 50	0°72	23 43 31	9'13	1 47 6	59°2	23 34 41	0 25 15
17	8 33	0°73	23 47 10	9'12	1 23 24	59°2	23 38 38	0 21 19
18	8 15	0°74	23 50 49	9'12	0 59 42	59°3	23 42 34	0 17 23
19	7 57	0°74	23 54 28	9'11	0 35 59	59°3	23 46 31	0 13 27
20	7 39	0°75	23 58 7	9'10	0 12 17	59°2	23 50 27	0 9 31
21	7 21	0°76	0 1 45	9'10	North.	59°2	23 54 24	0 5 35
22	7 3	0°76	0 5 23	9'10	0 35 5	59°2	23 58 21	0 1 39
23	6 45	0°76	0 9 2	9'09	0 58 45	59°1	0 2 17	23 57 43
24	6 26	0°76	0 12 40	9'09	1 22 22	59°0	0 6 14	23 53 47
25	6 8	0°76	0 16 13	9'09	1 45 58	58°9	0 10 10	23 49 51
26	5 50	0°77	0 19 56	9'09	2 9 22	58°8	0 14 7	23 45 56
27	5 31	0°76	0 23 35	9'09	2 33 3	58°7	0 18 3	23 42 0
28	5 13	0°76	0 27 13	9'09	2 50 31	58°6	0 22 0	23 38 8
29	4 55	0°76	0 30 51	9'09	3 19 55	58°4	0 25 56	23 34 12
30	4 36	0°76	0 34 29	9'10	3 43 16	58°3	0 29 53	23 30 16
31	4 18	0°75	0 38 8	9'10	4 6 33	58°1	0 33 50	23 26 20

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (6.38)

2. (6.39)

3. (6.41)

4. (6.42)

5. (6.44)

6. (6.45)

7. (6.47)

8. (6.49)

9. (6.51)

10. (6.53)

11. (6.55)

12. (6.57)

13. (6.59)

14. (7.0)

15. (7.2)

16. (7.4)

17. (7.6)

18. (7.7)

19. (7.9)

20. (7.11)

21. (7.12)

22. (7.14)

23. (7.16)

24. (7.17)

25. (7.19)

26. (7.21)

27. (7.23)

28. (7.24)

29. (7.26)

30. (7.28)

31. (7.29)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			RAIN.	WIND.	WIND.	WIND.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	At 1841-1905.				
				Mean.	Direction.	Pressure.	Direction.
				inches.	inches.	hours.	Directn.
1	55°	28°	40°	30°262	...	6°5	S
2	49°	34°	4	20°166	...	...	Calm
3	44°	34°	5	30°177	...	0°6	ESE
4	47°	31°	7	30°140	...	4°9	E
5	47°	26°	9	29°112	17	4°0	SW
6	49°	33°	41°	30°078	...	8°2	NNW
7	47°	31°	0	30°003	05	...	SW
8	48°	39°	1	29°909	...	3°4	W
9	46°	38°	0	30°063	15	0°8	NW
10	58°	39°	40°	29°752	...	3°2	W
11	42°	29°	45°	30°121	04	0°7	NE
12	45°	24°	2	30°237	...	7°1	WSW
13	51°	39°	3	29°831	20	6°8	W
14	47°	35°	5	29°876	06	8°9	NNW
15	55°	39°	7	29°703	09	0°3	WSW
16	49°	45°	9	29°580	01	...	SW
17	52°	40°	42°	29°518	07	7°9	W
18	57°	43°	0	29°534	...	7°1	WSW
19	53°	38°	41°	29°856	...	7°9	WSW
20	54°	39°	9	30°099	06	6°8	NW
21	58°	29°	9	30°314	...	9°1	SW
22	55°	37°	42°	30°200	...	3°9	W
23	53°	33°	2	30°228	...	7°8	NNW
24	56°	29°	4	30°213	...	10°5	S
25	57°	31°	7	30°214	...	3°5	ESE
26	59°	32°	43°	30°290	...	4°4	NE
27	59°	29°	3	30°305	...	10°9	E
28	64°	28°	17	30°153	...	9°6	ESE
29	66°	34°	44°	29°913	...	10°5	SSE
30	63°	35°	5	29°816	...	4°1	WSW
31	69°	36°	9	29°782	...	10°7	SSW

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horiz. Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	" "	" "	" "	D. H.
1	6 34	3 47	11 6	21 43	31 17	7 41	50 59	16 39
2	7 6	5 14	11 22	43 01	12 37	49 60	50 16	36 29
3	7 32	6 39	0 58	23 39	44 7	23 26	60 24	16 29
4	7 55	8 3	1 51	0 34	3 49	198 59	43 16	18 17
5	8 15	9 23	2 41	1 26	35 3 42	311 58	52 16	4 2
6	8 37	10 38	3 30	2 18	2 52	6 57	57 15	49 3
7	8 59	11 52	4 18	3 9	6 13	26 25	57 15	34 4
8	9 26	12 11	5 7	4 0	13 17	14 11	56 10	15 20
9	9 54	1 2	5 56	4 51	41 20	7 33	55 26	15 8
10	10 29	2 8	6 46	5 43	27 22	1 17	54 51	14 58
11	11 13	3 8	7 35	6 35	18 22	52 31	54 26	14 51
12	11 47	3 57	8 24	7 26	49 12	40 51	54 11	14 47
13	1 0	4 40	9 12	8 17	35 21	28 23	54 5	14 46
14	2 4	5 14	9 59	9 7	16 19	19 27	54 7	14 46
15	3 9	5 43	10 45	9 55	42 16	20 19	54 17	14 49
16	4 17	6 7	11 29	10 42	59 12	38 38	54 33	14 53
17	5 24	6 27	12 11	11 29	23 8	33 12	54 54	14 59
18	6 34	6 46	0 12	12 15	23 3 43	44 11	55 18	15 6
19	7 45	7 4	0 56	13 1 34	9 128	55 44	15 13	16 17
20	8 55	7 21	1 39	13 48	37 6	3 57	56 13	15 21
21	10 10	7 43	2 25	14 37	16 10	47 40	56 42	15 29
22	11 26	8 3	3 12	15 28	12 15	6 6	57 13	15 37
23	11 51	8 32	4 3	16 21	57 18	43 37	57 45	15 46
24	0 40	9 8	4 57	17 18	40 21	23 51	58 18	15 55
25	1 52	9 53	5 54	18 18	3 22	51 30	58 49	16 3 22
26	2 56	10 51	6 53	19 19	9 22	54 58	59 19	16 11
27	3 49	11 47	7 53	20 38	21 29	37	59 44	16 18
28	4 31	1 21	8 52	21 21	11 18	39 30	60 2	16 23
29	5 4	2 45	9 49	22 19	51 14	37 8	60 9	16 25
30	5 34	4 10	10 44	23 16	20 9	41 8	60 4	16 27
31	5 55	5 31	11 36	0 10	49 4 13	138 59	46 16	19 28

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 55m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 31m. aft., the length of the Day being 10h. 50m.

Mar. 2. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 31m. morn. ☿ 8° 7' N.

Mar. 3. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 9m. aft. ♄ 3° 4' N.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 49s.

Mar. 5. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 29m. aft. ♀ 5° 49' N.

Mar. 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 52m. aft. ♂ 5° 26' N.

Mar. 8. Occultation of δ Tauri; magnitude 4.2. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 10m. aft., 109' from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 32m. aft., 151' from the vertex.

Mar. 11. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 55m. aft. ♆ 0° 50' S.

Mar. 12. Mercury stationary in the heavens, 0h. aft.

Mar. 13. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 7m. aft. ♃ 1° 7' S.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 43s.

Mar. 20. Occultation of 80 Virginis; magnitude 5.8. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 48m. morn., 70' from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 47m. morn., 315' from the vertex.

Mar. 21. Sun enters the sign Aries. Spring commences, 0h. 27m. morn.

Mar. 21. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun, 5h. morn.

Mar. 26. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 20m. morn. ♅ 0° 11' N.

Mar. 27. Mercury at greatest elongation (28°) West, 10h. morn.

Mar. 30. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. 25m. morn. ☿ 2° 48' N.

Mar. 31. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 4m. morn. ♄ 3° 7' N.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 9m., and the Afternoons 51m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♄ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♅ SATURN.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	22 34 32	1 12 10	2 10 30	8 29 45	23 55 8
6	22 16 11	1 33 52	2 23 49	8 28 5	23 57 22
11	22 8 53	1 55 41	2 37 14	8 26 41	23 59 37
16	22 11 39	2 17 40	2 50 45	8 25 37	0 1 54
21	22 22 34	2 39 49	3 4 22	8 24 51	0 4 11
26	22 39 20	3 2 10	3 18 6	8 24 25	0 6 28
31	23 0 13	3 24 41	3 31 55	8 24 18	0 8 45

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♄	♀	♂	♃	♅
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	0 15 23	0 7 48	50 13	40 7 11	0 19 50
6	7 37 18	10 18 5	14 51 5	19 56 36	2 47 47
11	9 31 43	12 41 39	15 58 5	20 1 23	2 18 25
16	10 32 19	14 58 6	17 3 11	20 4 59	2 3 39
21	10 37 47	17 6 1	18 3 52	20 7 27	1 48 53
26	9 54 14	19 4 7	19 0 42	20 8 44	1 34 12
31	8 28 6	20 51 11	19 53 32	20 8 53	1 19 38

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♀	♂	♃	♅
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	8 9	14 0	8 0	4 7	2 0
15	8 8	12 1	8 5	4 5	1 9
25	8 8	10 1	9 2	4 3	1 9

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♀	♂	♃	♅
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
16 9	5 3	7 6	2 5	20 2
16 6	4 6	8 1	2 4	19 7
16 3	3 8	8 7	2 3	19 1

Day of		Time of High Water at the Undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	S	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	M	0 25	0 56	10 18	10 43	5 56	6 26	5 2	5 27	11 7	11 34	1 13	1 40	10 3	10 24	10 24	10 24
3	Tu	1 24	1 50	11 6	11 29	6 53	7 17	5 51	6 14	11 59	...	2 5	2 27	10 49	11 11	11 11	11 11
4	W	2 13	2 35	11 53	...	7 40	8 3	6 38	7 3	0 24	0 48	2 50	3 12	11 33	11 55	11 55	11 55
5	Th	2 58	3 21	0 16	0 38	8 25	8 46	7 25	7 46	1 12	1 35	3 34	3 55	...	0 17	0 17	0 17
6	F	3 41	4 0	0 59	1 19	9 6	9 26	8 6	8 25	1 56	2 16	4 16	4 36	0 38	0 59	0 59	0 59
7	S	4 21	4 42	1 39	1 58	9 45	10 4	8 43	9 1	2 35	2 55	4 57	5 17	1 20	1 41	1 41	1 41
8	S	5 1	5 20	2 17	2 36	10 22	10 39	9 19	9 37	3 14	3 32	5 37	5 58	2 1	2 21	2 21	2 21
9	S	5 38	5 57	2 54	3 13	10 56	11 13	9 56	10 17	3 50	4 9	6 19	6 40	2 41	3 1	3 1	3 1
10	M	6 17	6 38	3 33	3 55	11 32	11 53	10 38	11 1	4 29	4 51	7 2	7 27	3 23	3 47	3 47	3 47
11	Tu	7 1	7 27	4 21	4 53	...	0 18	11 25	11 53	5 16	5 44	7 57	8 31	4 16	4 49	4 49	4 49
12	W	7 58	8 32	5 32	6 16	0 49	1 28	...	0 25	6 18	6 59	9 9	9 51	5 25	6 4	6 4	6 4
13	Th	9 13	10 0	7 2	7 46	2 12	2 58	1 8	2 0	7 41	8 23	10 33	11 13	6 43	7 23	7 23	7 23
14	F	10 45	11 25	8 25	8 59	3 43	4 25	2 51	3 36	9 3	9 39	11 51	...	8 1	8 35	8 35	8 35
15	S	...	0 1	9 28	9 53	5 0	5 31	4 12	4 41	10 11	10 38	0 23	0 52	9 6	9 33	9 33	9 33
16	S	0 32	0 57	10 14	10 32	5 57	6 20	5 4	5 24	11 1	11 20	1 14	1 35	9 57	10 16	10 16	10 16
17	M	1 19	1 38	10 49	11 5	6 40	6 58	5 41	5 57	11 39	11 57	1 53	2 11	10 33	10 48	10 48	10 48
18	Tu	1 56	2 12	11 21	11 36	7 15	7 31	6 13	6 29	...	0 14	2 27	2 43	11 2	11 17	11 17	11 17
19	W	2 27	2 42	11 52	...	7 47	8 2	6 45	7 1	0 31	0 47	2 57	3 11	11 31	11 46	11 46	11 46
20	Th	2 56	3 11	0 8	0 24	8 16	8 31	7 17	7 32	1 3	1 19	3 25	3 40	...	0 1	0 1	0 1
21	F	3 25	3 41	0 39	0 55	8 47	9 2	7 47	8 1	1 36	1 53	3 56	4 12	0 17	0 34	0 34	0 34
22	S	3 57	4 13	1 11	1 27	9 18	9 33	8 16	8 30	2 8	2 23	4 28	4 44	0 51	1 8	1 8	1 8
23	S	4 30	4 45	1 43	2 0	9 49	10 5	8 45	9 2	2 39	2 56	5 1	5 19	1 25	1 43	1 43	1 43
24	M	5 2	5 20	2 18	2 37	10 22	10 40	9 20	9 40	3 14	3 33	5 38	6 0	2 2	2 23	2 23	2 23
25	Tu	5 39	6 1	2 57	3 19	10 59	11 19	10 1	10 24	3 53	4 15	6 43	6 48	2 45	3 9	3 9	3 9
26	W	6 24	6 50	3 44	4 14	11 42	...	10 49	11 17	4 40	5 8	7 15	7 48	3 36	4 8	4 8	4 8
27	Th	7 20	7 53	4 49	5 30	0 10	0 45	11 48	...	5 40	6 19	8 25	9 9	4 45	5 26	5 26	5 26
28	F	8 34	9 22	6 23	7 14	1 28	2 18	0 26	1 16	7 5	7 52	9 57	10 43	6 10	6 53	6 53	6 53
29	S	10 14	10 59	7 59	8 38	3 10	3 58	2 15	3 8	8 37	9 17	11 25	...	7 35	8 13	8 13	8 13
30	S	11 39	...	9 11	9 38	4 40	5 14	3 50	4 23	9 53	10 24	0 1	0 32	8 48	9 20	9 20	9 20
31	M	0 14	0 43	10 3	10 26	5 43	6 10	4 49	5 13	10 51	11 16	0 59	1 24	9 47	10 10	10 10	10 10
32	Tu	1 8	1 33	10 48	11 10	6 35	6 58	5 35	5 56	11 40	...	1 48	2 10	10 30	10 50	10 50	10 50

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
D.	Rises	Souths	Sets	D.	Rises	Souths	Sets	D.	Rises	Souths	Sets	D.	Rises	Souths	Sets	D.	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	6 5M	11 35M	5 5A	7	46M	2 38A	9 30A	8	12M	3 31A	10 50A	1	48A	9 40A	5 36M	7	18M	1 9A	7 0M
11	5 39M	10 54M	4 9A	7	32M	2 41A	9 50A	7	53M	3 22A	10 51A	1	17A	9 10A	5 7M	6	53M	0 45A	6 37A
18	5 24M	10 33M	3 42A	7	16M	2 44A	10 12A	7	37M	3 14A	10 51A	0	47A	8 41A	4 39M	6	26M	0 20A	6 14A
25	5 14M	10 26M	3 38A	7	3M	2 48A	10 33A	7	19M	3 5A	10 51A	0	19A	8 13A	4 11M	6	0M	11 56M	5 52A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H. M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1 25	16 1	88	49	6
10	1 25	10 4	88	49	3
19	1 25	5 3	88	49	1
28	1 25	2 7	88	48	58

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising E. by S. till middle of month, then E.S.E.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting W.N.W.; at end of month N.W. by W.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting W.N.W. Near to Venus at end of month.

♃ JUPITER in the constellation Cancer, near to γ and δ.

♄ SATURN is an evening star till the middle of the month. Too near the Sun for observation till towards the end of April.

At midnight, in the beginning of March, the constellations Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra are on the meridian. In Ursa Major is a large planetary Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenuated light, from $3\frac{1}{2}'$ to $4'$ in diameter; it lies $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S.E. of β Ursa Majoris.

Virgo comes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virgo and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of the

class known as "Spiral Nebulae," situated in R.A. 12^h , 14^m , and Decl. 15° N. With a large telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to be resolvable in the centre into two bright star-like points. This constellation is thickly strewed with nebulae, which may be best observed on the evenings immediately before and after the 2nd and 31st of the month. Ceres and Pallas can be observed in this month. See p. 77.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days--Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 8' 20". <i>oh. A.</i>	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Left and Park.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the year.	to end of year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	W		All Fools' Day. Dr. Wm. Harvey born, 1578.	5 37	6 31	92	274
2	Th		Copenhagen, 1801. Léon Gambetta b. 1838.	5 35	6 33	93	273
3	F		<i>St. Richard.</i> Washington Irving born, 1783.	5 33	6 34	94	272
4	S		<i>St. Ambrose.</i> London main drainage comp. '65.	5 31	6 35	95	271
5	S		5th Sunday in Lent. Robert Raikes d. 1811.	5 29	6 37	96	270
6	M		J. Francis ("Athenæum") d. '82; b. 18 July '11.	5 27	6 39	97	269
7	Tu		Old Lady Day. Sir F. Chantrey born, 1781.	5 24	6 40	98	268
8	W		Battle of the Atbara, 1898. [opened, 1838.	5 22	6 42	99	267
9	Th		King of the Belgians b. 1835. Natl. Gallery	5 20	6 44	100	266
10	F		"General" William Booth born, 1829.	5 18	6 45	101	265
11	S		Oxford Term ends. Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.	5 16	6 46	102	264
12	S		Palm Sunday. Lord Rodney's victory, 1782.	5 14	6 48	103	263
13	M		Edict of Nantes, 1598. Magdala, 1868.	5 11	6 50	104	262
14	Tu		President Lincoln assassinated, 1865. [d.'88.	5 9	6 51	105	261
15	W		HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Matthew Arnold	5 7	6 53	106	260
16	Th		Last "Wager of Battle," 1818.	5 5	6 55	107	259
17	F		Good Friday. Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.	5 3	6 57	108	258
18	S		George Henry Lewes b. 1817; d. 28 Nov. 1878.	5 0	6 59	109	257
19	S		Easter Day. <i>St. Alphege.</i> Primrose Day.	4 58	7 0	110	256
20	M		Easter Mon. Bank Holiday. Napoleon III. b. 1808.	4 56	7 2	111	255
21	Tu		Easter Tuesday. Camb. Easter Term begins.	4 54	7 4	112	254
22	W		Oxford Term begins. Henry Fielding b. 1707.	4 52	7 6	113	253
23	Th		St. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare died, 1616.	4 50	7 7	114	252
24	F		Anthony Trollope b. 1815; d. 6 Dec. 1882.	4 48	7 8	115	251
25	S		St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.	4 46	7 10	116	250
26	S		Low Sunday. 1st Sunday after Easter.	4 44	7 12	117	249
27	M		Edward Gibbon born, 1737; died, 16 Jan. 1794.	4 42	7 14	118	248
28	Tu		EASTER LAW S. BEGIN. Mutiny of <i>Bounty</i> , 1789.	4 40	7 15	119	247
29	W		First Marquess of Anglesey died, 1854.	4 38	7 16	120	246
30	Th		P. H. Calderon, R.A., d. '98; Ld. Avebury b. '34.	4 36	7 18	121	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	id.	sh.	am.	Morning.
● New Moon				
○ First Quarter	8	4	35	Afternoon.
◐ Full Moon	16	4	55	Afternoon.
◑ Last Quarter	23	7	7	Afternoon.
● New Moon	30	3	33	Afternoon.

Apogee 10d. 10h. M. 251,400.
Perigee 25d. *oh. A.* 229,500.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1907,

on 16 days; total fall, 3'48 inches; above the average, 184'90, by 1'82 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- April 1.* Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.
5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1907-1908, for Imperial purposes ends to-day.
6. Ordinary day for election of Urban and Rural District Councillors. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.
9. Fire Insurances must be paid.
15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.
18. Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, applies to all persons convicted after this date.
20. Bank Holiday: Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

THE SUN.

Date.	After clock.	Day Var. of Time of Day.	Apparent Right Asc. of Sun.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (N. lat. Noon.)	Hourly Var. of Declination	Sideral Time at Noon	Mean Time at Noon
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 0	0.75	0 41 46	9.10	4 29 45	57.9	0 37 46	23 18 24
2	3 42	0.75	0 45 25	9.11	4 52 52	57.7	0 41 43	23 14 28
3	3 24	0.74	0 49 4	9.11	5 15 54	57.5	0 45 39	23 10 32
4	3 7	0.74	0 52 42	9.12	5 38 51	57.2	0 49 36	23 6 36
5	2 49	0.73	0 56 21	9.13	6 1 42	57.0	0 53 32	23 2 41
6	2 32	0.72	1 0 1	9.13	6 24 26	56.7	0 57 29	22 58 45
7	2 15	0.71	1 3 40	9.14	6 47 3	56.4	1 1 25	22 54 49
8	1 58	0.70	1 7 30	9.15	7 9 34	56.1	1 5 23	22 50 53
9	1 41	0.69	1 10 59	9.16	7 31 57	55.8	1 9 19	22 46 57
10	1 24	0.68	1 14 39	9.17	7 54 12	55.5	1 13 15	22 43 1
11	1 8	0.67	1 18 20	9.18	8 16 20	55.1	1 17 12	22 39 5
12	0 52	0.66	1 22 0	9.19	8 38 19	54.8	1 21 8	22 35 9
13	0 36	0.65	1 25 41	9.21	9 0 9	54.4	1 25 5	22 31 13
14	0 21	0.64	1 29 22	9.22	9 21 50	54.0	1 29 1	22 27 17
15	0 6	0.62	1 33 3	9.23	9 43 22	53.6	1 32 58	22 23 22
16	Def.	0.61	1 36 45	9.25	10 4 44	53.2	1 36 54	22 19 26
17	0 24	0.59	1 40 27	9.26	10 25 56	52.8	1 40 51	22 15 30
18	0 38	0.58	1 44 10	9.28	10 46 58	52.3	1 44 47	22 11 34
19	0 51	0.56	1 47 53	9.30	11 7 49	51.9	1 48 44	22 7 38
20	1 4	0.54	1 51 36	9.32	11 28 30	51.4	1 52 41	22 3 42
21	1 17	0.52	1 55 20	9.33	11 48 59	51.0	1 56 37	21 59 46
22	1 29	0.50	1 59 4	9.35	12 9 16	50.5	2 0 34	21 55 50
23	1 41	0.48	2 2 49	9.37	12 29 22	50.0	2 4 30	21 51 54
24	1 53	0.46	2 6 34	9.39	12 49 15	49.5	2 8 27	21 47 58
25	2 3	0.44	2 10 20	9.41	13 8 56	48.9	2 12 23	21 44 2
26	2 14	0.42	2 14 6	9.43	13 28 24	48.4	2 16 20	21 40 7
27	2 24	0.40	2 17 53	9.46	13 47 39	47.8	2 20 16	21 36 11
28	2 33	0.38	2 21 40	9.48	14 6 41	47.3	2 24 13	21 32 15
29	2 42	0.36	2 25 28	9.50	14 25 28	46.7	2 28 10	21 28 19
30	2 50	0.33	2 29 16	9.52	14 44 2	46.1	2 32 6	21 24 23

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN- FALL. inch.	SUN- SHINE. hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	At 5 A.M.-10 P.M.				Direction.	Pressure. (lbs. to foot.)
1	67.2	35.1	45.3	29.685	...	8.6	E	6.2
2	68.0	36.1	7	29.348	...	8.4	SE	6.2
3	59.0	42.8	46.0	29.097	.02	1.1	S	4.8
4	54.7	36.6	2	29.253	...	4.6	E	0.6
5	57.8	38.7	3	29.451	...	4.4	NW	1.4
6	58.1	39.2	3	29.274	.15	5.3	SW	6.1
7	51.4	33.4	3	29.219	.49	4.6	WSW	6.4
8	56.7	38.9	1	29.324	.36	2.2	SW	3.0
9	53.5	41.2	0	29.430	...	0.2	SW	1.9
10	57.1	35.2	45.9	29.651	.26	1.2	SE	1.1
11	50.0	32.3	8	29.579	...	2.3	ENE	2.5
12	49.0	40.9	9	29.375	.19	...	E	6.7
13	58.3	43.1	46.1	29.380	.12	8.3	ESE	2.6
14	51.4	40.5	4	29.499	.02	...	NE	1.9
15	55.5	40.1	8	29.408	...	5.9	NNE	1.1
16	57.0	40.8	47.2	29.357	.22	1.9	N	2.0
17	56.2	37.8	6	29.538	.03	3.1	N	4.0
18	48.1	31.0	48.0	29.852	...	7.3	N	2.0
19	49.0	29.1	3	29.945	...	0.6	SSE	0.3
20	54.4	32.5	5	29.974	.36	8.9	SSW	3.6
21	50.7	45.1	7	29.771	.36	...	SW	4.7
22	60.1	42.1	7	30.125	...	9.6	W	1.9
23	64.7	43.9	6	30.140	...	2.4	WSW	5.8
24	72.0	53.0	6	30.133	...	10.4	WNW	3.4
25	61.0	45.3	6	30.057	...	1.6	NE	1.8
26	45.5	38.0	6	29.786	.52	...	ENE	0.6
27	51.9	35.1	7	29.687	.02	7.4	NNE	4.1
28	52.4	35.0	8	29.724	...	10.2	NNW	2.3
29	54.2	42.2	49.0	29.577	.11	3.6	NW	4.0
30	54.6	38.5	1	29.513	.25	0.4	W	5.9

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (7.37)

2. (7.33)

3. (7.34)

4. (7.35)

5. (7.37)

6. (7.39)

7. (7.40)

8. (7.42)

9. (7.44)

10. (7.45)

11. (7.46)

12. (7.48)

13. (7.50)

14. (7.51)

15. (7.53)

16. (7.55)

17. (7.57)

18. (7.59)

19. (8.0)

20. (8.2)

21. (8.4)

22. (8.6)

23. (8.7)

24. (8.8)

25. (8.10)

26. (8.12)

27. (8.14)

28. (8.15)

29. (8.16)

30. (8.18)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S. S.	° ' "	" "	" "	D. H.
1	6 16	6 55	0 27	1 3 49	1 24 26	59 15	16 10	0 7
2	6 37	8 13	1 17	1 55 58	6 51 16	58 35	15 59	1 7
3	7 0	9 30	2 7	2 47 54	11 49 26	57 48	15 47	2 7
4	7 22	10 45	2 56	3 40 1	16 4 24	56 59	15 33	3 7
5	7 51	11 55	3 47	4 32 32	19 25 14	56 12	15 20	4 7
6	8 23	12 11	4 37	5 25 23	21 44 36	55 30	15 9	5 7
7	9 4	0 58	5 28	6 18 13	22 58 40	54 56	15 0	6 7
8	9 53	1 54	6 18	7 10 36	23 6 58	54 31	14 53	7 7
9	10 49	2 40	7 7	8 2 2	22 11 55	54 16	14 49	8 7
10	11 50	3 16	7 54	8 52 11	20 18 15	54 12	14 48	9 7
11	aft.	3 47	8 40	9 40 57	17 32 12	54 18	14 49	10 7
12	2 1	4 12	9 24	10 28 26	14 1 3	54 32	14 53	11 7
13	3 10	4 32	10 8	11 14 59	9 52 51	54 54	15 9	12 7
14	4 18	4 51	10 51	12 1 6	5 16 21	55 21	15 7	13 7
15	5 31	5 9	11 35	12 47 24	0 21 25	55 23	15 14	14 7
16	6 43	5 25	12 11	13 34 36	4 40 35	56 26	15 24	15 7
17	7 58	5 47	0 21	14 23 25	9 36 24	56 59	15 33	16 7
18	9 15	6 7	1 8	15 14 32	14 10 44	57 30	15 42	17 7
19	10 32	6 33	1 58	16 8 27	18 6 34	57 58	15 49	18 7
20	11 45	7 5	2 52	17 5 16	21 6 13	58 22	15 56	19 7
21	12 11	7 49	3 49	18 4 35	22 53 36	58 43	16 120	20 7
22	0 52	8 44	4 48	19 5 24	23 17 6	58 59	16 621	21 7
23	1 48	9 50	5 47	20 6 21	22 12 30	59 12	16 922	22 7
24	2 34	11 5	6 46	21 6 8	19 43 57	59 20	16 1223	23 7
25	3 8	aft.	7 42	22 3 53	16 3 2	59 23	16 1224	24 7
26	3 37	1 47	8 36	22 59 21	11 26 10	59 20	16 1225	25 7
27	3 59	3 9	9 27	23 52 50	6 12 11	59 9	16 926	26 7
28	4 20	4 29	10 17	0 46 54	0 40 31	58 51	16 427	27 7
29	4 39	5 49	11 6	1 34 17	4 49 50	58 25	15 5728	28 7
30	4 59	7 7	11 55	2 27 40	10 1 07	57 53	15 4829	29 7

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 37m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 33m. aft., the length of the Day being 12h. 54m.

Apr. 1. Venus at least distance from the Sun, oh. aft.

Apr. 4. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 24m. aft. ♀ 5° 52' N.

Apr. 4. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 28m. aft. ♂ 4° 15' N.

Apr. 4. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 3h. 27m. aft. ♀ 1° 37' N.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 48".

Apr. 8. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 40m. morn. Neptune 1° 5' S.

Apr. 9. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 55m. aft. ♀ 1° 21' S.

Apr. 10. Occultation of η Cancri; magnitude 5.5. The disappearance takes place at oh. 44m. morn., 31° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 33m. morn., 278° from the vertex.

Apr. 14. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction, 9h. 0m. aft. ♀ 0° 28' S.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1m. 5' 08".

Apr. 21. Uranus stationary in the heavens, oh. aft.

Apr. 22. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 12m. aft. Uranus 0° 27' N.

Apr. 26. Venus at greatest elongation (46°) East, 7h. aft.

Apr. 28. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, oh. 50m. morn. ♀ 3° 12' N.

Apr. 29. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 15m. aft. ♀ 3° 38' N.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 1m., and the Afternoons 47m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.	
5	23	24	7	3	47	20		3	45	51		8	24	32		0	11	1	
10	23	50	24	4	10	2		3	59	52		8	25	5		0	13	15	
15	0	18	50	4	32	39		4	13	58		8	25	56		0	15	28	
20	0	49	29	4	55	2		4	28	8		8	27	6		0	17	38	
25	1	22	40	5	17	2		4	42	22		8	28	34		0	19	43	
30	1	58	50	5	38	27		4	56	40		8	30	17		0	21	42	

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°
5	6	24	42S	22	26	6N	20	42	10N	20	7	52N	1	5	16S				
10	3	48	18	23	47	53	21	26	27	20	5	45	0	51	7				
15	0	42	26S	24	55	42	22	6	11	20	2	32	0	37	17				
20	2	49	21N	25	49	5	22	41	16	19	58	15	0	23	48				
25	6	42	41	26	27	47	23	11	35	19	52	56	0	10	42S				
30	10	50	40N	26	51	59N	23	27	41	19	46	35N	0	1	57N				

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	8	8	8	6	10	0	4	1	1	8	0	8	16	0	3	3	9	6	2
15	8	7	7	6	11	0	4	0	1	7	0	8	15	58	2	9	10	5	2
25	8	7	6	9	12	2	3	9	1	7	0	9	15	55	2	6	11	6	2

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	16	0	3	3	9	6	2	2	18	5	7	3	15	58	2	9	10	5	2
15	15	58	2	9	10	5	2	1	17	9	7	4	15	55	2	6	11	6	2
25	15	55	2	6	11	6	2	1	17	4	7	4							

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 99° 38' 50".

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	1 55	2 16	11 31	11 52	7 20	7 41	6 18	6 40	0 3	0 23	2 31	2 51	11 10	11 30		
2	Th	2 36	2 56	...	0 13	8 1	8 21	7 1	7 22	0 47	1 8	3 10	3 30	11 51	...		
3	F	3 16	3 35	0 33	0 52	8 40	8 59	7 41	7 58	1 29	1 49	3 49	4 8	0 11	0 31		
4	S	3 54	4 13	1 11	1 30	9 18	9 36	8 16	8 33	2 8	2 26	4 28	4 47	0 51	1 10		
5	S	4 32	4 50	1 48	2 5	9 53	10 9	8 49	9 6	2 43	3 0	5 5	5 24	1 29	1 48		
6	M	5 6	5 24	2 23	2 41	10 26	10 44	9 24	9 44	3 18	3 37	5 44	6 5	2 7	2 27		
7	Tu	5 44	6 6	3 0	3 21	11 2	11 21	10 5	10 27	3 57	4 18	6 27	6 51	2 49	3 12		
8	W	6 28	6 53	3 46	4 15	11 43	...	10 51	11 16	4 41	5 7	7 17	7 50	3 38	4 9		
9	Th	7 20	7 53	4 48	5 29	0 10	0 44	11 46	...	5 38	6 15	8 25	9 6	4 44	5 21		
10	F	8 30	9 14	6 15	7 2	1 24	2 10	0 22	1 7	6 56	7 40	9 50	10 32	6 1	6 41		
11	S	10 1	10 43	7 44	8 21	2 58	3 43	2 2	2 51	8 22	9 0	11 11	11 46	7 20	7 56		
12	S	11 20	11 53	8 52	9 17	4 21	4 53	3 32	4 5	9 32	9 59	...	0 16	8 28	8 54		
13	M	...	0 20	9 38	9 56	5 19	5 42	4 29	4 49	10 23	10 43	0 40	0 59	9 18	9 39		
14	Tu	0 41	1 1	10 13	10 29	6 2	6 21	5 6	5 22	11 2	11 20	1 17	1 35	9 58	10 14		
15	W	1 19	1 37	10 45	11 1	6 39	6 56	5 38	5 54	11 37	11 55	1 52	2 8	10 29	10 44		
16	Th	1 53	2 8	11 18	11 34	7 12	7 28	6 10	6 27	...	0 12	2 23	2 39	10 59	11 14		
17	F	2 24	2 39	11 51	...	7 44	8 0	6 43	7 0	0 29	0 47	2 54	3 10	11 30	11 47		
18	S	2 55	3 12	0 9	0 27	8 17	8 35	7 18	7 35	1 5	1 24	3 26	3 43	...	0 5		
19	S	3 30	3 46	0 45	1 3	8 52	9 9	7 51	8 8	1 42	2 0	4 1	4 19	0 24	0 43		
20	M	4 4	4 24	1 22	1 41	9 27	9 46	8 25	8 43	2 18	2 37	4 39	4 59	1 3	1 23		
21	Tu	4 43	5 3	2 1	2 22	10 5	10 25	9 2	9 23	2 57	3 18	5 20	5 43	1 44	2 6		
22	W	5 23	5 47	2 44	3 8	10 46	11 9	9 47	10 13	3 40	4 4	6 8	6 36	2 31	2 58		
23	Th	6 13	6 41	3 35	4 8	11 34	...	10 41	11 11	4 31	5 2	7 6	7 42	3 27	4 2		
24	F	7 14	7 50	4 46	5 29	0 3	0 41	11 44	...	5 36	6 16	8 22	9 6	4 41	5 23		
25	S	8 32	9 18	6 17	7 4	1 25	2 14	0 23	1 11	6 59	7 43	9 52	10 34	6 4	6 44		
26	S	10 3	10 45	7 46	8 22	3 1	3 45	2 6	2 56	8 25	9 1	11 13	11 46	7 23	7 58		
27	M	11 22	11 53	8 51	9 17	4 23	4 53	3 34	4 4	9 33	10 2	...	0 15	8 29	8 58		
28	Tu	...	0 21	9 40	10 2	5 21	5 46	4 28	4 50	10 27	10 51	0 38	1 1	9 23	9 46		
29	W	0 45	1 8	10 23	10 44	6 10	6 33	5 11	5 32	11 15	11 38	1 23	1 45	10 8	10 27		
30	Th	1 31	1 52	11 5	11 25	6 55	7 15	5 53	6 13	11 59	...	2 6	2 26	10 45	11 4		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
D.	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 5M	10 27M	3 49A	6 51M	2 52A	10 53A	7 3M	2 57A	10 51A	11 51M	7 45A	3 43M	5 35M	11 32M	5 29A
8	4 55M	10 34M	4 13A	6 40M	2 56A	11 12A	6 48M	2 49A	10 50A	11 24M	7 18A	3 16M	5 7M	11 7M	5 7A
15	4 45M	10 46M	4 47A	6 33M	3 0A	11 27A	6 33M	2 41A	10 49A	10 59M	6 52A	2 49M	4 42M	10 43M	4 47A
22	4 36M	11 2M	5 28A	6 26M	3 3A	11 40A	6 20M	2 33A	10 46A	10 34M	6 26A	2 22M	4 16M	10 18M	4 20A
29	4 28M	11 23M	6 18A	6 23M	3 6A	11 49A	6 8M	2 26A	10 44A	10 9M	6 1A	1 56M	3 50M	9 54M	3 58A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

	R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H. M.	S.		°	'	"
1	1 25	1 6		88	48	57
10	1 25	1 3		88	48	54
19	1 25	2 4		88	48	51
28	1 25	4 7		88	48	48

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising, early in the month, E. by S., then due E. to E. by N.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N.W. by W. at first, and afterwards N.W.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting N.W. by W., not far from Venus.

♃ JUPITER in the constellation Cancer; near to, and about equidistant from, γ and δ. Souths in the early evening.

♄ SATURN is a morning star after the middle of the month, rising due E., in the southern portion of the constellation Pisces.

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Boötes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici, about 4° S.W. of γ Ursæ Majoris, can be observed in this month. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." Later observations placed it among the "Spiral" Nebulae. That this is not a true incandescent Nebula is shown by the absence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A.

15h. 14m., Decl. 2° 28' N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel was able to distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-ft. reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be separated. The stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 1st and 30th are the best for observing these objects. Ceres can be well observed in this month. See page 77.

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II min. ch. A.



THE SUN

DAYS

Rises.

Sets.

of the

Year

of the

Year

H. M.

H. M.

122

244

4 34

7 20

123

243

4 32

7 22

124

242

4 30

7 24

125

241

4 29

7 25

126

240

4 27

7 27

127

239

4 25

7 28

128

238

4 23

7 29

129

237

4 22

7 30

130

236

4 20

7 32

131

235

4 18

7 34

132

234

4 16

7 36

133

233

4 14

7 38

134

232

4 13

7 39

135

231

4 11

7 41

136

230

4 10

7 42

137

229

4 9

7 43

138

228

4 7

7 45

139

227

4 6

7 46

140

226

4 5

7 47

141

225

4 3

7 49

142

224

4 2

7 50

143

223

4 1

7 52

144

222

4 0

7 54

145

221

3 59

7 55

146

220

3 58

7 56

147

219

3 56

7 58

148

218

3 55

7 59

149

217

3 54

8 0

150

216

3 53

8 1

151

215

3 52

8 2

152

214

3 51

8 3

153

213

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ☾ First Quarter 8d. 12h. 23m. Morning.
 ○ Full Moon 16. 4. 32 Morning.
 ☾ Last Quarter 23 0 17 Morning.
 ● New Moon 30 3 15 Morning.

Apogee 8d. 6h. M. 251,200.

Perigee 20d. 1h. A. 228,900.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

4. Royal Academy opens.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS OR TERMS are—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are—May 28; Nov. 28.

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1907,

on 17 days; total fall, 1' 48 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by '54 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Appar. Var. of Equinox.	Appar. Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Appar. Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 58	0 31	2 33 5	9 54	15 2 21	45 5	2 36 3	21 20 27
2	3 5	0 29	2 36 54	9 57	15 20 25	44 9	2 39 59	21 16 31
3	3 12	0 27	2 40 44	9 59	15 38 13	44 2	2 43 56	21 12 35
4	3 18	0 25	2 44 34	9 61	15 55 47	43 6	2 47 54	21 8 39
5	3 23	0 22	2 48 25	9 63	16 13 4	42 9	2 51 49	21 4 43
6	3 29	0 20	2 52 17	9 66	16 30 5	42 2	2 55 45	21 0 47
7	3 33	0 18	2 56 9	9 68	16 46 50	41 5	2 59 42	20 56 52
8	3 37	0 15	3 0 2	9 70	17 3 17	40 8	3 3 39	20 52 56
9	3 40	0 13	3 3 55	9 73	17 19 28	40 1	3 7 35	20 49 0
10	3 43	0 11	3 7 48	9 75	17 35 21	39 4	3 11 32	20 45 4
11	3 46	0 08	3 11 43	9 77	17 50 57	38 6	3 15 28	20 41 8
12	3 47	0 06	3 15 37	9 80	18 6 14	37 9	3 19 25	20 37 12
13	3 48	0 04	3 19 33	9 82	18 21 13	37 1	3 23 21	20 33 16
14	3 49	0 01	3 23 29	9 84	18 35 54	36 3	3 27 18	20 29 20
15	3 49	0 01	3 27 25	9 87	18 50 16	35 5	3 31 14	20 25 24
16	3 49	0 03	3 31 22	9 89	19 4 19	34 7	3 35 11	20 21 28
17	3 48	0 06	3 35 20	9 91	19 18 2	33 9	3 39 8	20 17 32
18	3 46	0 08	3 39 18	9 94	19 31 26	33 1	3 43 4	20 13 37
19	3 44	0 10	3 43 17	9 96	19 44 30	32 3	3 47 1	20 9 41
20	3 41	0 13	3 47 16	9 99	19 57 14	31 4	3 50 57	20 5 45
21	3 38	0 15	3 51 16	10 01	20 9 38	30 6	3 54 54	20 1 49
22	3 34	0 17	3 55 17	10 03	20 21 41	29 7	3 58 50	19 57 53
23	3 29	0 20	3 59 18	10 05	20 33 23	28 8	4 2 47	19 53 57
24	3 24	0 22	4 3 19	10 08	20 44 44	28 0	4 6 43	19 50 1
25	3 19	0 24	4 7 21	10 10	20 55 44	27 1	4 10 40	19 46 5
26	3 13	0 26	4 11 24	10 12	21 6 23	26 2	4 14 37	19 42 9
27	3 6	0 28	4 15 27	10 14	21 16 39	25 2	4 18 33	19 38 13
28	2 59	0 30	4 19 31	10 16	21 26 34	24 3	4 22 30	19 34 17
29	2 52	0 32	4 23 35	10 18	21 36 6	23 4	4 26 26	19 30 21
30	2 44	0 34	4 27 39	10 20	21 45 17	22 5	4 30 23	19 26 26
31	2 35	0 36	4 31 44	10 22	21 54 4	21 5	4 34 19	19 22 30

MEMORANDA.

x. Lamps to be lighted (8.20)

z. (8.22)

3. (8.24)

4. (8.25)

5. (8.27)

6. (8.28)

7. (8.29)

8. (8.30)

9. (8.32)

10. (8.34)

11. (8.36)

12. (8.38)

13. (8.39)

14. (8.41)

15. (8.42)

16. (8.43)

17. (8.45)

18. (8.46)

19. (8.47)

20. (8.49)

21. (8.50)

22. (8.52)

23. (8.54)

24. (8.55)

25. (8.56)

26. (8.58)

27. (8.59)

28. (9.0)

29. (9.1)

30. (9.2)

31. (9.3)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN- FALL.	SUN- SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-1906				(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	
				inches.	inch.	hours.	Direction.	Pressure.
							lbs.	
1	52°0	39°9	49°3	29°652	02	15	WNW	48
2	54°5	42°0	5	29°245	12	87	WSW	205
3	56°1	42°3	8	29°271	09	54	SW	160
4	60°4	42°5	50°0	29°540	...	118	WSW	184
5	58°8	37°3	3	29°588	01	18	E	209
6	69°3	46°1	5	29°485	...	88	ESE	25
7	55°8	45°2	7	29°617	21	41	SSW	55
8	66°9	44°2	51°0	29°721	13	81	S	49
9	63°0	44°5	2	29°726	01	69	S	43
10	74°1	51°0	5	29°633	...	92	S	32
11	78°0	52°1	8	29°633	...	113	S	53
12	81°5	56°9	52°1	29°609	...	117	SSW	20
13	66°9	54°6	4	29°702	14	06	NNW	10
14	56°2	48°4	6	29°669	19	...	N	22
15	61°8	43°2	8	29°669	...	63	NNE	14
16	58°5	45°6	53°0	29°923	...	37	NNW	29
17	56°9	42°2	1	30°028	...	81	NNE	38
18	53°0	38°1	3	30°016	02	91	N	90
19	52°6	36°9	5	29°927	01	09	NNE	24
20	54°6	33°5	8	29°806	08	18	N	07
21	54°0	37°3	54°2	29°636	...	67	E	17
22	62°0	41°6	6	29°577	14	16	ESE	06
23	72°2	49°9	9	29°493	07	36	ESE	12
24	69°0	47°4	55°3	29°647	03	66	SSW	45
25	71°0	40°9	5	29°841	02	70	E	15
26	62°0	50°0	8	29°851	...	...	NNE	04
27	69°8	49°0	56°0	29°918	...	26	NNE	03
28	57°4	44°5	2	29°947	...	...	NE	36
29	55°9	41°1	4	30°017	...	88	ENE	37
30	60°3	42°3	7	29°899	11	23	SE	12
31	67°3	50°6	57°1	29°495	06	01	SE	10

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	" "	" "	" "	D. H.	" "
1	5 23	8 23	0 45	3 19 34	14 36 49n	57 16	15 38	0 20	4 42 01
2	5 48	9 38	1 26	4 12 11	18 23 37	56 37	15 27	1 20	4 31 02
3	6 19	10 45	2 37	5 5 21	21 10 55	55 58	15 17	2 20	4 43 01
4	6 57	11 44	3 18	5 59 9	22 52 12	55 22	15 7	3 20	4 23 03
5	7 42	min.	4 9	6 52 30	23 25 9	54 52	14 59	4 20	4 1 023
6	8 35	0 35	4 59	7 44 54	22 51 30	54 30	14 53	5 20	4 0 123
7	9 35	1 16	5 47	8 35 52	21 16 9	54 18	14 49	6 20	21 043
8	10 41	1 48	6 34	9 25 11	18 45 56	54 15	14 49	7 20	2 0 14
9	11 46	2 14	7 18	10 12 55	15 28 34	54 23	14 51	8 20	3 1 024
10	aft.	2 37	8 2	10 59 26	11 32 0	54 41	14 56	9 20	3 0 214
11	1 2	3 58	8 45	11 45 16	7 4 20	55 8	15 3	10 20	3 21 04
12	3 11	3 15	9 28	12 31 7	2 14 13n	55 45	15 12	11 20	4 0 48 3
13	4 23	3 15	10 13	13 17 47	2 48 31S	56 21	15 3	12 20	0 1234
14	5 38	3 49	11 0	14 6 4	7 51 54	57 3	15 34	13 20	12 0 43
15	6 54	4 10	11 50	14 56 49	12 41 13	57 44	15 45	14 20	2 0 31
16	8 12	4 35	min.	15 50 37	16 58 47	58 21	15 56	15 20	4 31 02
17	9 31	5 5	0 43	16 47 46	20 44 48	58 52	16 4	16 20	4 3 021
18	10 43	5 43	1 40	17 47 53	22 39 58	59 14	16 10	17 20	4 32 01
19	11 45	6 35	2 40	18 49 52	23 29 59	59 27	16 14	18 20	4 4 0 3
20	min.	7 39	3 41	19 52 8	22 46 35	59 32	16 15	19 20	4 0 23 3
21	0 35	8 53	4 41	20 53 1	20 35 30	59 29	16 14	20 20	4 12 03
22	1 12	10 13	5 38	21 51 27	17 8 43	59 19	16 12	21 20	4 2 0 13
23	1 43	11 35	6 33	22 47 4	12 43 50	59 5	16 8	22 20	1 34 02
24	2 5	aft.	7 24	23 40 11	7 40 0	58 47	16 3	23 20	3 0 21 3
25	2 27	2 13	8 13	0 31 29	2 15 50S	58 25	15 57	24 20	3 21 04
26	2 46	3 34	9 1	1 21 48	3 11 18n	58 0	15 50	25 20	2 3 0 14
27	3 5	4 49	9 49	2 11 58	8 25 14	57 33	15 42	26 20	0 234 3
28	3 27	6 5	10 38	3 2 41	13 10 50	57 3	15 34	27 20	12 0 34
29	3 40	7 20	11 27	3 54 22	17 14 16	56 32	15 26	28 20	2 0 134
30	4 18	8 28	aft.	4 47 8	20 23 32	56 0	15 17	0 9	1 3 0 24
31	4 52	9 34	1 9	5 40 40	23 29 41n	55 30	15 9	1 9	3 0 124

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	2 38 17	5 59 3	5 10 59	8 32 17	0 23 49
10	3 20 45	6 18 32	5 25 20	8 34 32	0 25 45
15	4 4 41	6 36 37	5 39 41	8 37 0	0 27 36
20	4 47 39	6 52 58	5 54 0	8 39 41	0 29 22
25	5 27 16	7 7 15	6 8 19	8 42 34	0 31 2
30	6 1 59	7 19 4	6 22 34	8 45 38	0 32 36

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	15 1 12n	27 2 51n	23 57 38n	19 39 15n	0 14 6n
10	18 54 41	26 58 53	24 13 14	19 30 56	0 25 42
15	22 6 42	26 43 29	24 23 51	19 23 41	0 36 41
20	24 18 37	26 17 18	24 29 27	19 11 30	0 47 2
25	25 26 17	25 42 0	24 30 5	19 0 26	0 56 42
30	25 37 28n	24 59 26n	24 25 48n	18 48 30n	1 5 38n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 7	6 6	13 7	3 8	1 6 0 9
15	8 7	7 0	15 6	3 7	1 6 0 9
25	8 7	8 1	18 0	3 6	1 5 0 9

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
15 53	2 5	13 1	2 0	16 9
15 51	2 7	14 9	2 0	16 4
15 49	3 1	17 2	1 9	16 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 98° 2' 20".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at *2h. 3m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at *9h. 51m. aft.*, the length of the Day being *14h. 46m.*

May 4. Occultation of μ Geminorum; magnitude *3²*. The disappearance takes place at *8h. 48m. aft.*, *52°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *9h. 46m. aft.*, *232°* from the vertex.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 6¹s.*

May 6. Occultation of μ^2 Cancri; magnitude *5⁴*. The disappearance takes place at *8h. 33m. aft.*, *57°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *9h. 40m. aft.*, *249°* from the vertex.

May 12. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, *10h. morn.*

May 16. Occultation of ζ^3 Libræ; magnitude *5⁸*. The disappearance takes place at *1h. 19m. morn.*, *156°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *1h. 58m. morn.*, *214°* from the vertex.

May 16. Occultation of ψ Ophiuchi; magnitude *4⁶*. The disappearance takes place at *11h. 15m. aft.*, *151°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *oh. 22m.* on the morning of the *17th*, *269°* from the vertex.

May 19. Occultation of α^4 Sagittarii; magnitude *5⁹*. The disappearance takes place at *3h. 43m. morn.*, *24°* from the vertex; the reappearance at *4h. 23m. morn.*, *310°* from the vertex.

May 19. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, *8h. 34m. aft.* Uranus *0° 35' N.*

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, *1m. 7⁴s.*

May 25. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, *11h. 47m. morn.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *3° 15' N.*

May 29. Venus at greatest brilliancy, *8h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase *43m.*, and the Afternoons *43m.*

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LINTH.		DUBLIN (Bar)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	F	2 12	2 30	11 46	...	7 35	7 55	6 34	6 55	0 20	0 41	2 46	3 5	11 24	11 44		
2	S	2 50	3 10	0 6	0 26	8 14	8 33	7 15	7 34	1 2	1 22	3 23	3 42	...	0 4		
3	S	3 28	3 47	0 45	1 3	8 52	9 10	7 51	8 7	1 42	2 0	4 1	4 20	0 23	0 42		
4	M	4 5	4 24	1 21	1 39	9 27	9 44	8 24	8 41	2 17	2 35	4 39	4 58	1 2	1 21		
5	Tu	4 41	5 0	1 57	2 16	10 2	10 20	8 59	9 18	2 54	3 12	5 17	5 37	1 41	2 1		
6	W	5 18	5 38	2 35	2 56	10 38	10 57	9 38	10 0	3 31	3 52	5 59	6 23	2 22	2 44		
7	Th	6 0	6 24	3 19	3 44	11 17	11 40	10 23	10 48	4 14	4 38	6 48	7 16	3 9	3 36		
8	F	6 50	7 19	4 13	4 47	...	0 9	11 15	11 45	5 5	5 36	7 49	8 24	4 8	4 43		
9	S	7 51	8 28	5 25	6 7	0 43	1 23	...	0 20	6 12	6 50	9 4	9 43	5 19	5 55		
10	S	9 7	9 47	6 48	7 26	2 4	2 45	1 1	1 47	7 27	8 3	10 20	10 53	6 30	7 3		
11	M	10 24	10 57	7 58	8 26	3 23	3 57	2 31	3 8	8 36	9 5	11 24	11 51	7 34	8 1		
12	Tu	11 26	11 53	8 51	9 12	4 27	4 52	3 38	4 3	9 32	9 56	...	0 15	8 27	8 51		
13	W	...	0 16	9 32	9 50	5 15	5 36	4 24	4 43	10 18	10 38	0 35	0 53	9 14	9 34		
14	Th	0 37	0 55	10 7	10 25	5 56	6 15	5 0	5 16	10 57	11 16	1 11	1 29	9 52	10 9		
15	F	1 13	1 31	10 43	11 2	6 34	6 54	5 33	5 52	11 36	11 57	1 47	2 5	10 26	10 43		
16	S	1 50	2 8	11 21	11 40	7 13	7 32	6 11	6 30	...	0 17	2 24	2 42	11 1	11 20		
17	S	2 27	2 46	...	0 1	7 51	8 10	6 50	7 10	0 36	0 57	3 0	3 19	11 40	...		
18	M	3 6	3 25	0 22	0 43	8 30	8 51	7 30	7 49	1 19	1 40	3 39	4 0	0 1	0 22		
19	Tu	3 45	4 7	1 5	1 27	9 12	9 33	8 9	8 30	2 2	2 23	4 22	4 45	0 44	1 8		
20	W	4 29	4 52	1 50	2 13	9 55	10 17	8 52	9 15	2 46	3 10	5 9	5 34	1 33	1 59		
21	Th	5 15	5 41	2 38	3 6	10 41	11 7	9 41	10 10	3 35	4 2	6 2	6 33	2 26	2 55		
22	F	6 11	6 41	3 36	4 8	11 34	...	10 40	11 11	4 31	5 2	7 6	7 41	3 26	4 1		
23	S	7 14	7 48	4 43	5 22	0 4	0 39	11 43	...	5 35	6 10	8 19	8 59	4 39	5 17		
24	S	8 25	9 6	6 5	6 46	1 18	2 0	0 17	0 57	6 47	7 24	9 40	10 16	5 53	6 26		
25	M	9 44	10 19	7 21	7 53	2 41	3 18	1 43	2 26	7 59	8 32	10 48	11 18	6 58	7 20		
26	Tu	10 53	11 25	8 23	8 51	3 53	4 25	3 4	3 36	9 4	9 34	11 47	...	7 59	8 28		
27	W	11 55	...	9 16	9 39	4 54	5 20	4 4	4 27	10 1	10 26	0 14	0 37	8 56	9 22		
28	Th	0 20	0 43	10 1	10 22	5 45	6 9	4 48	5 9	10 50	11 13	1 1	1 23	9 45	10 6		
29	F	1 7	1 30	10 43	11 4	6 32	6 53	5 30	5 51	11 35	11 57	1 44	2 4	10 25	10 44		
30	S	1 50	2 10	11 24	11 44	7 14	7 34	6 12	6 33	...	0 19	2 24	2 44	11 4	11 23		
31	S	2 29	2 48	...	0 4	7 54	8 13	6 53	7 13	0 40	1 0	3 3	3 22	11 43	...		

RISE, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿						VENUS ♀						MARS ♂						JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄					
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 4 23M	11 51M	7 19A	6 22M	3 7A	11 52A	5 57M	2 18A	10 39A	9 45M	5 36A	1 31M	3 23M	9 29M	3 35A															
13 4 25M	0 24A	8 23A	6 22M	3 6A	11 50A	5 47M	2 11A	10 35A	9 23M	5 12A	1 4M	2 57M	9 4M	3 17A															
20 4 34M	0 57A	9 20A	6 24M	3 2A	11 40A	5 38M	2 3A	10 28A	9 0M	4 48A	0 39M	2 37M	8 39M	2 47A															
27 4 50M	1 23A	9 56A	6 23M	2 54A	11 25A	5 30M	1 55A	10 20A	8 39M	4 25A	0 14M	2 5M	8 14M	2 43A															

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'
1	1	25	6'2	88	48 48
10	1	25	10'5	88	48 45
19	1	25	16'7	88	48 43
28	1	25	23'3	88	48 43

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is too near the Sun for observation early in the month.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N.W. In conjunction with the Moon on the 4th, at 9h. 59m. morn. ♀ 4° 15' N. At greatest brilliancy on the 25th, at 8h. aft.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting N.W. In conjunction with the Moon on the 3rd, at 11h. 52m. morn. ♂ 2° 40' N.

♃ JUPITER in Cancer, very near to δ Cancri.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising nearly due E. In conjunction with the Moon on the 25th, at 11h. 47m. morn. ♄ 3° 15' N.

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16h. 38m. and Decl. 36° 41' N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily resolved with moderate telescopic aid; and a few days about the 1st and 29th, when the Moon is

absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye plainly between the stars γ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
			Remarkable Days—Events.				of the Year	to end of Year.
M.	Light and Dark	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° @ 21d. 8h. A. SUMMER COMMENCES.		Rises.	Sets.		
					h. m.	h. m.		
1	M		St. Nicomede.	Lord Howe's victory, 1794.	3 51	8 5	153	213
2	Tu		Garibaldi died, 1882; born, 22 July 1807.		3 50	8 6	154	212
3	W		Kg. of Denmark b. 1843. Pr. of Wales b. '65.		3 49	8 7	155	211
4	Th		George III. b. 1738. Ld. Wolesley b. 1833.		3 48	8 8	156	210
5	F		St. Boniface. EASTER LAW S. END. Oxf'd T. ends.		3 47	8 9	157	209
6	S		Oxford Term begins. Jeremy Bentham d. '32.		3 47	8 10	158	208
7	S		Whit Sunday. Pentecost. David Cox d. 1859.		3 47	8 11	159	207
8	M		Whit Mon. Bank Hol. Tom Paine d. 1809.		3 46	8 12	160	206
9	Tu		Whit Tues. C. Dickens d. '70; b. 7 Feb. '12.		3 46	8 12	161	205
10	W		Ember Day. André Ampère died, 1836.		3 45	8 13	162	204
11	Th		St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.		3 45	8 13	163	203
12	F		Ember Day. Dr. Arnold of Rugby d. 1842.		3 45	8 14	164	202
13	S		Ember Day. Madame D'Arblay born, 1752.		3 45	8 15	165	201
14	S		Trinity Sunday. Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.		3 44	8 16	166	200
15	M		Frederick, Second German Emperor, d. 1888.		3 44	8 16	167	199
16	Tu		TRIN. LAW. SITTINGS BEGIN. Quatre Bras, 1815.		3 44	8 16	168	198
17	W		St. Alban. Sir E. C. Burne-Jones died, 1898.		3 44	8 17	169	197
18	Th		CORPUS CHRISTI. Waterloo, '15. Abp. Yk. b. '26.		3 44	8 18	170	196
19	F		Capture of Gwalior, 1858. Spurgeon b. 1834.		3 44	8 18	171	195
20	S		Trans. K. Edward. Access. of Qn. Victoria, 1837.		3 44	8 18	172	194
21	S		1st Sunday after Trinity. First Jubilee, 1887.		3 44	8 18	173	193
22	M		Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897.		3 45	8 19	174	192
23	Tu		Plassey, 1757. Prince Edward of Wales b. '94.		3 45	8 19	175	191
24	W		St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day. Qr. Day.		3 45	8 19	176	190
25	Th		George IV. died, 1830.		3 45	8 19	177	189
26	F		Navigation Acts repealed, 1849.		3 46	8 19	178	188
27	S		Jno. Murray I. d. '43. Harriet Martineau d. '76.		3 47	8 19	179	187
28	S		2nd Sunday after Trin. Q. Victoria crowned, '38.		3 47	8 19	180	186
29	M		St. Peter, Ap. & Mart. Bishops acquitted, 1668.		3 47	8 19	181	185
30	Tu		Richard Parker, mutineer, hanged, 1797.		3 48	8 19	182	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	First Quarter	7d.	4h.	56m.	Morning.
○	Full Moon	14	1	55	Afternoon.
☾	Last Quarter	21	5	26	Morning.
●	New Moon	28	4	32	Afternoon.
Apogee 5d. 17h. M. 251,500.					
Perigee 16d. 10h. A. 225,800.					

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1907,

on 15 days; total fall, 2'64 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 62 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. Eton celebration day.

8. Bank Holiday.

15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of City of London to be elected by the citizens.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Before Clock	Early Var. of Day.	Apparent Var. of Sun at Noon	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Amount Declination (Nth.) at Noon	Hourly Var. of G. & L. at Noon	Subsist. Time at Noon	Moon's Y at Noon	Lamps to be Lighted	(95)
I.	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	2 26	0'38	4 35 50	10'23	22 2 28	20'6	4 38 16	19 18 34	2.	(9.6)
2	2 27	0'39	4 39 55	10'25	22 10 30	19'6	4 42 12	19 13 38		
3	2 8	0'41	4 44 1	10'26	22 18 8	18'6	4 46 9	19 10 8	3.	(9.7)
4	1 58	0'42	4 48 8	10'28	22 25 23	17'6	4 50 6	19 6 45		
5	1 47	0'43	4 52 15	10'29	22 32 14	16'7	4 54 2	19 2 50		
6	1 37	0'45	4 56 22	10'31	22 38 42	15'7	4 57 59	18 58 53	4.	(9.8)
7	1 26	0'46	5 0 29	10'32	22 44 46	14'7	5 1 55	18 54 58		
8	1 15	0'47	5 4 37	10'33	22 50 26	13'7	5 5 52	18 51 2	5.	(9.9)
9	1 3	0'48	5 8 45	10'34	22 55 41	12'7	5 9 48	18 47 6		
10	0 52	0'49	5 12 53	10'35	23 0 33	11'6	5 13 45	18 43 11	6.	(9.10)
11	0 40	0'50	5 17 2	10'36	23 5 0	10'6	5 17 42	18 39 15		
12	0 28	0'51	5 21 10	10'36	23 9 3	9'6	5 21 38	18 35 19		
13	0 16	0'51	5 25 19	10'36	23 12 41	8'6	5 25 35	18 31 23	7.	(9.11)
14	0 3	0'52	5 29 28	10'37	23 15 55	7'6	5 29 31	18 27 27		
15	aft.	0'53	5 33 37	10'38	23 18 44	6'5	5 33 28	18 23 31	8.	(9.12)
16	0 22	0'53	5 37 46	10'39	23 21 9	5'5	5 37 24	18 19 35		
17	0 35	0'53	5 41 56	10'39	23 23 9	4'5	5 41 21	18 15 39		
18	0 48	0'54	5 46 5	10'40	23 24 44	3'5	5 45 17	18 11 43	9.	(9.12)
19	1 0	0'54	5 50 14	10'40	23 25 55	2'4	5 49 14	18 7 47		
20	1 13	0'54	5 54 24	10'40	23 26 40	1'4	5 53 11	18 3 51	10.	(9.13)
21	1 26	0'54	5 58 34	10'40	23 27 1	0'4	5 57 7	17 59 56		
22	1 39	0'54	6 2 43	10'40	23 26 58	0'7	6 1 4	17 56 0	11.	(9.13)
23	1 52	0'54	6 6 53	10'40	23 26 29	1'7	6 5 0	17 52 4		
24	2 5	0'54	6 11 2	10'40	23 25 36	2'7	6 8 57	17 48 8		
25	2 18	0'53	6 15 12	10'39	23 24 18	3'8	6 12 53	17 44 12	12.	(9.14)
26	2 31	0'53	6 19 21	10'39	23 22 35	4'8	6 16 50	17 40 16		
27	2 44	0'52	6 23 30	10'38	23 20 27	5'8	6 20 46	17 36 20	13.	(9.15)
28	2 56	0'52	6 27 39	10'37	23 17 55	6'9	6 24 43	17 32 24		
29	3 8	0'51	6 31 48	10'37	23 14 59	7'9	6 28 40	17 28 28	14.	(9.16)
30	3 20	0'50	6 35 57	10'36	23 11 38	8'9	6 32 36	17 24 32		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn 1841-1905	Mean.	inches.	hours.	Directn.	Pressure.
				inches.	inch.		SW	lbs. 20
1	66'9	52'0	57'4	29'306	'50	1'5	W	8'9
2	58'5	47'8	'8	29'509	'24	0'6	WSW	11'5
3	54'3	45'2	58'1	29'418	...	1'0	SW	1'3
4	64'1	49'4	'3	29'813	...	0'4	SSW	4'1
5	68'8	51'7	'4	29'540	'12	4'2	WSW	9'6
6	61'0	47'6	'3	29'559	'06	5'2	SW	1'8
7	69'0	46'1	'2	29'746	...	3'1	SSW	2'2
8	69'5	58'9	'1	29'762	...	10'6	SSE	2'2
9	75'7	49'5	'0	29'569	'04	8'6	SSW	9'2
10	68'1	51'8	'1	29'624	...	13'2	SSW	3'0
11	68'0	50'2	'2	29'733	...	9'9	ESE	7'2
12	66'8	52'6	'4	29'529	'04	9'7	SW	6'4
13	68'0	51'7	'5	29'758	'09	5'4	SSW	1'9
14	67'7	47'1	'7	29'863	'01	1'7	SW	6'4
15	61'9	52'6	'3	29'784	'23	...	W	3'3
16	64'4	47'0	'9	29'974	...	13'5	W	1'8
17	67'5	43'1	59'0	29'979	...	12'0	SW	3'4
18	65'5	49'1	'2	29'785	'01	1'0	WSW	3'0
19	67'0	48'1	'5	29'870	...	11'8	SW	3'9
20	70'3	49'6	'9	29'652	...	7'8	W	5'0
21	68'8	51'2	60'3	29'731	...	8'2	WSW	5'1
22	68'5	49'8	'6	29'722	...	8'3	WSW	4'9
23	65'8	49'3	'9	29'787	'02	8'0	SW	9'0
24	62'2	47'0	61'2	29'645	'15	0'6	WSW	14'6
25	60'2	48'0	'4	29'586	'04	2'7	WSW	3'7
26	71'0	53'3	'5	29'659	...	4'3	SW	4'5
27	70'2	56'1	'6	29'760	...	3'6	W	1'4
28	68'0	49'4	'6	29'806	'06	2'5	WSW	3'8
29	65'5	44'3	'6	29'773	1'03	3'1	NE	1'9
30	63'0	46'0	'5	29'696	...	...		

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. P.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	° ' "	D. H.		
1	5 33	10 29	2 0	6 34 24	23 27 45	55 2	15 1	2 9	32140
2	6 24	11 13	2 51	7 27 30	23 17 18	54 28	14 55	3 9	42301
3	7 21	11 50	3 40	8 19 19	22 2 10	54 21	14 50	4 9	41032
4	8 24	12 11	4 28	9 9 21	19 49 11	54 12	14 48	5 9	41403
5	9 31	0 19	5 13	9 57 34	16 46 39	54 12	14 48	6 9	42013
6	10 38	0 42	5 57	10 44 10	13 3 15	54 22	14 50	7 9	41302
7	11 44	1 2	6 39	11 29 42	8 47 20	54 42	14 56	8 9	43012
8	aft.	1 20	7 22	12 14 50	4 7 40	55 12	15 4	9 9	34210
9	2 3	1 37	8 5	13 0 25	0 49 18	55 50	15 14	10 9	32401
10	3 14	1 53	8 50	13 47 21	5 51 1	56 36	15 27	11 9	10342
11	4 30	2 14	9 38	14 36 35	10 46 35	57 25	15 40	12 9	01234
12	5 49	2 35	10 30	15 29 05	19 15 56	58 15	15 54	13 9	20340
13	7 8	3 2	11 26	16 25 10	19 11 35	59 2	16 7	14 9	10340
14	8 25	3 37	12 17	17 25 6	21 59 52	59 40	16 17	15 9	30124
15	9 34	4 23	0 26	18 27 59	23 24 54	60 6	16 24	16 9	31204
16	10 30	5 23	1 28	19 32 6	23 14 12	60 19	16 28	17 9	32014
17	11 12	6 37	2 31	20 35 24	21 7 9	60 18	16 28	18 9	10342
18	12 45	7 58	3 31	21 36 16	18 15 15	60 4	16 24	19 9	40123
19	12 11	9 22	4 28	22 33 52	13 57 57	59 41	16 17	20 9	42030
20	0 12	10 43	5 21	23 28 19	8 57 14	59 10	16 9	21 9	41030
21	0 34	aft.	6 12	0 20 14	3 33 59	58 36	16 0	22 9	43012
22	0 53	1 22	7 0	1 10 32	1 53 33	58 1	15 50	23 9	43120
23	1 11	2 38	7 47	2 0 10	7 9 34	57 25	15 40	24 9	43201
24	1 32	3 53	8 35	2 49 59	12 0 7	56 52	15 31	25 9	41020
25	1 54	5 7	9 23	3 40 35	16 33 39	56 20	15 22	26 9	40123
26	2 20	6 17	10 12	4 32 18	19 35 20	55 50	15 14	27 9	21403
27	2 51	7 22	11 2	5 25 3	21 59 26	55 23	15 7	28 9	12034
28	3 30	8 22	11 54	6 18 24	23 17 52	54 58	15 0	29 9	30124
29	4 15	9 11	aft.	7 11 35	23 28 14	54 37	14 54	0 19	43104
30	5 11	9 49	1 34	8 3 50	22 32 28	54 20	14 50	1 19	32014

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
4	6 30 50	7 27 58	6 36 46	8 48 52	0 34 4
9	6 53 5	7 33 26	6 50 54	8 52 15	0 35 24
14	7 8 6	7 35 0	7 4 56	8 55 47	0 36 37
19	7 15 13	7 32 20	7 18 51	8 59 26	0 37 43
24	7 14 14	7 25 26	7 32 40	9 3 12	0 38 40
29	7 6 1	7 14 54	7 46 22	9 7 4	0 39 29

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
4	25 4 52	24 11 33	24 16 40	18 35 43	1 13 47
9	24 1 51	23 20 14	24 2 45	18 22 6	1 21 7
14	22 41 10	22 27 14	23 44 10	17 7 42	1 27 37
19	21 15 1	21 33 56	23 21 2	17 52 32	1 33 13
24	19 55 14	20 41 21	22 53 29	17 36 39	1 37 54
29	18 53 11	19 50 22	22 21 42	17 20 20	1 41 30

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	"	"	"	"	"
4	8 7	10 1	21 5	3 5	1 5
9	8 7	12 6	25 2	3 5	1 5
14	8 7	14 0	28 7	3 4	1 4

SEMI-DIAMETER OF THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	"	"	"	"	"
4	15 47	3 9	20 5	1 9	15 6
9	15 46	4 8	24 0	1 8	15 2
14	15 45	5 7	27 4	1 8	15 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 96° 24' 25".

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. There is no real night in this month, but either daylight or twilight, the length of the Day being 16h. 14m.

June 1. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 52m. morn. 0° 19' N.

June 1. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. 6m. morn. 0° 59' N.

June 1. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 27m. aft. Neptune 1° 30' S.

June 2. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. 43m. morn. 1° 12' N.

June 3. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. morn. Vesta 1° 8' N.

June 4. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 56m. morn. 1° 15' S.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8' 4s.

June 7. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 4h. 24m. aft. 0° 19' N.

June 8. Mercury at greatest elongation (24°) East, 1h. morn.

June 14. Occultation of 4 Sagittarii; magnitude 4.6. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 13m. aft., 130° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 24m. aft., 281° from the vertex.

June 18. Occultation of 6 Capricorni; magnitude 5.5. The disappearance takes place at 0h. 39m. morn., 165° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 11m. morn., 216° from the vertex.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8' 7s.

June 21. Sun enters the sign Cancer. Summer commences, 8h. 19m. aft.

June 21. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 30m. aft. 1° 3' 13' N.

June 22. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 8h. 32m. aft. 2° 4' S.

June 28. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Greenwich as a Partial Eclipse. See p. 73.

June 29. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 27m. aft. 3° 37' S.

June 30. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 47m. morn. 0° 39' S.

In this month the Mornings increase 3m., and the Afternoons 14m.

1908.]

JUNE SIXTH MONTH.

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Day of: Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	3 8	3 26	0 24	0 43	8 31	8 49	7 32	7 50	1 20	1 39	3 40	3 59	0 22	0 21
2	Tu	3 44	4 3	1 1	1 19	9 7	9 25	8 7	8 23	1 58	2 16	4 18	4 37	0 41	1 0
3	W	4 22	4 41	1 38	1 56	9 43	10 1	8 40	8 58	2 34	2 52	4 56	5 16	1 20	1 40
4	Th	4 58	5 17	2 15	2 34	10 19	10 37	9 17	9 37	3 11	3 31	5 37	5 59	2 0	2 21
5	F	5 37	5 59	2 55	3 17	10 56	11 16	9 59	10 22	3 51	4 13	6 22	6 46	2 43	3 6
6	S	6 23	6 48	3 41	4 8	11 38	...	10 46	11 11	4 36	5 1	7 12	7 42	3 32	4 2
7	S	7 14	7 43	4 38	5 10	0 3	0 33	11 37	...	5 28	5 57	8 14	8 47	4 33	5 5
8	M	8 13	8 45	5 45	6 21	1 6	1 41	0 5	0 37	6 29	7 2	9 21	9 55	5 36	6 6
9	Tu	9 20	9 53	6 56	7 27	2 17	2 52	1 15	1 55	7 34	8 4	10 26	10 55	6 35	7 4
10	W	10 25	10 56	7 55	8 22	3 24	3 55	2 32	3 6	8 33	9 1	11 21	11 46	7 31	7 57
11	Th	11 23	11 49	8 47	9 9	4 24	4 49	3 34	3 59	9 28	9 53	...	...	8 23	8 48
12	F	...	0 12	9 30	9 51	5 13	5 35	4 21	4 41	10 16	10 39	0 31	0 51	9 12	9 35
13	S	0 35	0 56	10 12	10 34	5 57	6 20	5 0	5 20	11 2	11 26	1 12	1 34	9 56	10 17
14	S	1 18	1 41	10 56	11 19	6 44	7 7	5 42	6 5	11 50	...	1 56	2 18	10 38	10 59
15	M	2 3	2 25	11 43	...	7 30	7 53	6 28	6 52	0 14	0 39	2 40	3 2	11 21	11 45
16	Tu	2 47	3 10	0 7	0 31	8 16	8 39	7 16	7 39	1 3	1 28	3 25	3 48	...	0 10
17	W	3 33	3 58	0 56	1 20	9 2	9 25	8 1	8 24	1 52	2 16	4 12	4 37	0 34	0 59
18	Th	4 22	4 46	1 45	2 11	9 49	10 15	8 47	9 12	2 40	3 6	5 3	5 30	1 26	1 54
19	F	5 12	5 40	2 37	3 4	10 41	11 6	9 39	10 7	3 33	4 0	5 59	6 29	2 23	2 52
20	S	6 8	6 36	3 31	3 59	11 31	11 57	10 35	11 3	4 27	4 54	6 59	7 30	3 21	3 51
21	S	7 5	7 35	4 29	5 1	...	0 25	11 31	...	5 22	5 52	8 3	8 38	4 23	4 56
22	M	8 6	8 39	5 36	6 13	0 57	1 32	0 0	0 31	6 23	6 54	9 13	9 48	5 29	6 1
23	Tu	9 13	9 48	6 49	7 22	2 9	2 45	1 6	1 47	7 26	7 59	10 21	10 51	6 31	7 0
24	W	10 20	10 51	7 53	8 22	3 19	3 52	2 27	3 3	8 31	9 1	11 19	11 46	7 29	7 58
25	Th	11 22	11 52	8 49	9 14	4 23	4 51	3 35	4 2	9 31	9 52	...	0 12	8 26	8 54
26	F	...	0 19	9 38	10 1	5 18	5 44	4 26	4 49	10 25	10 50	0 36	0 59	9 21	9 46
27	S	0 43	1 8	10 24	10 46	6 9	6 33	5 11	5 33	11 14	11 38	1 23	1 46	10 9	10 29
28	S	1 32	1 53	11 7	11 28	6 56	7 18	5 54	6 15	...	0 1	2 8	2 29	10 48	11 8
29	M	2 13	2 33	11 48	...	7 39	7 58	6 36	6 56	0 23	0 43	2 49	3 7	11 27	11 46
30	Tu	2 51	3 11	0 8	0 27	8 16	8 35	7 16	7 35	1 3	1 23	3 25	3 43	...	0 5

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

	MERCURY ♿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	5 10M	1 40A	10 10A	6 16M	2 40A	11 4A	5 25M	1 48A	10 11A	8 17M	4 2A	11 47A	1 38M	7 48M	1 58A
10	5 23M	1 43A	10 3A	6 5M	2 20A	10 55A	5 19M	1 40A	10 1A	7 56M	3 39A	11 22A	1 12M	7 23M	1 34A
17	5 26M	1 32A	9 38A	5 46M	1 52A	9 58A	5 14M	1 32A	9 50A	7 35M	3 16A	10 57A	0 45M	6 57M	1 9A
24	5 13M	1 5A	8 57A	5 18M	1 16A	9 14A	5 11M	1 24A	9 37A	7 16M	2 54A	10 32A	0 19M	6 31M	0 43A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

	R.A.		DECL. N.	
D.	H. M.	S.	°	'
1	1 25	26'9	88	48 41
10	1 25	34'5	88	48 40
19	1 25	43'3	88	48 39
28	1 25	52'8	88	48 39

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is an evening star, setting N.W., and towards the end of month N.W. by W. In conjunction with Neptune on the 11th, at 4h. 25m. morn. ♄ 1° 37' N.

♀ VENUS is an evening star, setting N.W. by W. Near to Mercury in middle of the month.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting N.W.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting N.W. by W. In the constellation Cancer.

♄ SATURN is a morning star, rising nearly due E.

In the last week of June the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive Nebula, somewhat like a horseshoe in shape. It will be found in R.A. 18h. 15m., and Decl. 16° 15' S. The spectroscope shows this Nebula to consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Professor Holden says that one arm of the Nebula has

changed its position since Herschel's time. In good weather can be well seen with a small telescope.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very minute stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing it except when southing. Uranus and Juno may be well observed in this month. See p. 77.

DAY OF			Fast and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
			SUN'S LONGITUDE $120^{\circ} \Omega$ 23d. 7h. M.		H. M.	H. M.		
1	W		DOMINION DAY. Battle of the Boyne, 1690.		3 49	8 19	183	183
2	Th		Visitation B.V.M. Union with Ireland, 1700.		3 49	8 19	184	184
3	F		Gottysberg ended, 1863. Sadowa, 1866.		3 50	8 18	185	181
4	S		Trans. St. Martin. Independence Day, U.S.A.		3 50	8 17	186	180
5	S		3rd Sunday after Trinity. Wagram, 1809.		3 51	8 17	187	179
6	M		Samuel Lover d. 1868. Sir G. White b. 1835.		3 52	8 17	188	178
7	Tu		Richard Brinsley Sheridan died, 1816.		3 53	8 17	189	177
8	W		Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.		3 54	8 16	190	176
9	Th		Rev. G. R. Gleig died, 1888. Kempach, 1886.		3 55	8 15	191	175
10	F		John Calvin born, 1509; died 2, May, 1564.		3 56	8 14	192	174
11	S		Oudenarde, 1708. Oxford Term ends.		3 57	8 13	193	173
12	S		4th Sunday after Trinity.		3 58	8 12	194	172
13	M		Berlin Treaty, "Peace with honour," 1878.		3 59	8 11	195	171
14	Tu		Mrs. Lynn Lintond. 1898. Cyprus occupied, '78.		4 1	8 11	196	170
15	W		St. Swithun. Cardinal Manning born, 1808.		4 2	8 10	197	169
16	Th		Sir Joshua Reynolds, first P.R.A., born, 1723.		4 3	8 9	198	168
17	F		Dr. Watts born, 1674; died, 25 Nov. 1748.		4 4	8 8	199	167
18	S		Jane Austen d. 1817. Dr. W. G. Grace b. 1848.		4 5	8 7	200	166
19	S		5th Sunday after Trinity. Ep. Wilberforce d. '73.		4 7	8 5	201	165
20	M		St. Margaret. Army purchase abolished, 1871.		4 8	8 4	202	164
21	Tu		Robert Burns died, 1796; born, 25 Jan. 1759.		4 9	8 3	203	163
22	W		St. Mary Magdalene. Napoleon II. died, 1832.		4 11	8 1	204	162
23	Th		Jewish Disabilities Act passed, 1858.		4 12	8 0	205	161
24	F		Alexander Dumas b. 1803; d. 5 Dec. 1870.		4 14	7 58	206	160
25	S		St. James, Ap. & M. Mr. Balfour born, 1848.		4 15	7 57	207	159
26	S		6th Sunday aft. Trin. St. Anne. G.B. Shaw b. '56.		4 16	7 56	208	158
27	M		Killiecrankie, 1689. Talavera, 1809.		4 17	7 55	209	157
28	Tu		Johann Sebastian Bach died, 1750.		4 19	7 53	210	156
29	W		Assassination of King Humbert, 1900.		4 20	7 52	211	155
30	Th		Prince Bismarck d. 1898; b. 1 April 1815.		4 21	7 51	212	154
31	F		TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END.		4 23	7 49	213	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ☾ First Quarter 6d. 8h. 25m. Afternoon.
 ☾ Full Moon 13 9 48 Afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter 20 0 2 Afternoon.
 ☾ New Moon 28 7 17 Morning.
 Apogee 2d. 5h. A. 254,100.
 Perigee 15d. 17h. M. 223,200.
 Apogee 30d. 3h. M. 254,600.

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1907,

on 13 days; total fall, 97 inch; below the average, 1841-90, by 150 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.
 5. Dividends due.
 6. Quarter Sessions held this week.
 8. Old Quarter Day.
 9. Fire Insurances to be paid.
 18. Glasgow Fair Saturday.
 20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification. Ownership voters to send in their claims to vote.

THE SUN.

After Clock.	Apparent of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Var. of Declination	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
M. S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 32	0 49	6 40 5	10° 35'	23 7 52	9 9	17 20 36
2	3 44	0 48	6 44 13	10° 34'	23 3 42	10 9	17 16 41
3	3 55	0 47	6 48 21	10° 32'	22 59 9	11 9	17 12 45
4	4 6	0 45	6 52 29	10° 31'	22 54 11	12 9	17 8 49
5	4 17	0 44	6 56 36	10° 30'	22 48 49	13 9	17 4 53
6	4 27	0 42	7 0 43	10° 28'	22 43 3	14 9	17 0 57
7	4 37	0 41	7 4 49	10° 26'	22 36 53	15 9	16 57 1
8	4 47	0 39	7 8 55	10° 25'	22 30 21	16 9	16 53 5
9	4 56	0 37	7 13 1	10° 23'	22 23 24	17 8	16 49 9
10	5 5	0 36	7 17 6	10° 21'	22 16 5	18 8	16 45 13
11	5 13	0 34	7 21 11	10° 19'	22 8 23	19 8	16 41 17
12	5 21	0 32	7 25 15	10° 17'	22 0 17	20 7	16 37 21
13	5 28	0 30	7 29 19	10° 16'	21 51 50	21 6	16 33 25
14	5 35	0 28	7 33 23	10° 14'	21 42 59	22 6	16 29 30
15	5 41	0 26	7 37 26	10° 12'	21 33 47	23 5	16 25 34
16	5 47	0 24	7 41 28	10° 09'	21 24 13	24 4	16 21 38
17	5 53	0 22	7 45 30	10° 07'	21 14 16	25 3	16 17 42
18	5 58	0 20	7 49 32	10° 05'	21 3 58	26 2	16 13 46
19	6 2	0 17	7 53 33	10° 03'	20 53 19	27 1	16 9 50
20	6 6	0 15	7 57 33	10° 01'	20 42 18	28 0	16 5 54
21	6 9	0 13	8 1 33	9° 59'	20 30 57	28 8	16 1 58
22	6 12	0 11	8 5 33	9° 56'	20 19 14	29 7	15 58 2
23	6 15	0 08	8 9 33	9° 54'	20 7 12	30 5	15 54 6
24	6 16	0 06	8 13 30	9° 52'	19 54 49	31 4	15 50 10
25	6 17	0 04	8 17 27	9° 49'	19 42 6	32 2	15 46 15
26	6 18	0 01	8 21 25	9° 47'	19 29 4	33 0	15 42 19
27	6 18	0 01	8 25 21	9° 44'	19 15 42	33 8	15 38 23
28	6 17	0 04	8 29 17	9° 42'	19 2 0	34 6	15 34 27
29	6 16	0 06	8 33 12	9° 39'	18 48 0	35 4	15 30 31
30	6 14	0 09	8 37 7	9° 37'	18 33 42	36 2	15 26 35
31	6 12	0 12	8 41 2	9° 34'	18 19 5	36 9	15 22 39

MEMORANDA.

x.	Lamps to be lighted	(9.19)
1		(9.19)
2		(9.18)
3		(9.17)
4		(9.17)
5		(9.17)
6		(9.17)
7		(9.17)
8		(9.16)
9		(9.15)
10		(9.14)
11		(9.13)
12		(9.12)
13		(9.11)
14		(9.11)
15		(9.10)
16		(9.9)
17		(9.8)
18		(9.7)
19		(9.5)
20		(9.4)
21		(9.3)
22		(9.1)
23		(9.0)
24		(8.58)
25		(8.57)
26		(8.56)
27		(8.55)
28		(8.53)
29		(8.52)
30		(8.51)
31		(8.49)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	No 1841 1906	Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	Directn.	Pressure.
				inches.	inches.	hours.	lbs. 19	
1	61° 0	46° 0	61° 5	29° 756	...	6° 0	NNE	1° 1
2	63° 8	45° 6	6°	29° 796	...	2° 6	N	1° 1
3	60° 5	43° 6	8°	29° 573	...	2° 4	SSW	3° 5
4	65° 1	49° 1	62° 1	20° 468	...	7° 0	SSW	6° 4
5	68° 0	49° 1	3°	29° 653	...	10° 2	SW	5° 9
6	68° 4	48° 5	4°	29° 801	...	11° 4	WSW	3° 0
7	67° 1	49° 1	4°	29° 801	...	5° 5	WSW	1° 4
8	64° 5	47° 4	4°	29° 702	...	2° 1	SW	4° 8
9	67° 2	51° 8	4°	29° 814	...	1° 1	WSW	...
10	66° 2	47° 2	5°	30° 007	...	2° 0	NW	...
11	68° 9	42° 8	7°	30° 281	...	9° 1	NW	0° 6
12	70° 3	44° 6	9°	30° 177	...	11° 4	NW	0° 5
13	72° 6	49° 1	63° 1	30° 084	...	5° 4	SW	0° 6
14	72° 0	57° 3	3°	30° 088	...	0° 1	SW	0° 0
15	78° 5	53° 1	4°	30° 192	...	12° 7	NE	0° 7
16	77° 0	54° 6	4°	30° 184	...	11° 6	NNE	2° 0
17	72° 1	53° 4	4°	30° 102	...	6° 7	NNE	1° 4
18	75° 7	52° 6	3°	29° 970	...	9° 0	NNE	0° 1
19	79° 0	48° 7	2°	29° 945	...	7° 2	SE	0° 0
20	73° 3	50° 9	2°	29° 984	...	10° 4	ESE	0° 0
21	71° 0	54° 1	2°	29° 922	...	0° 5	ENE	...
22	70° 6	53° 8	1°	29° 752	...	1° 6	Var.	...
23	64° 5	50° 0	0°	29° 743	...	...	ENE	...
24	68° 0	45° 8	62° 9	29° 779	...	8° 5	ESE	...
25	66° 5	44° 5	7°	29° 758	...	8° 0	NE	...
26	74° 6	51° 8	5°	29° 775	...	2° 2	WSW	...
27	76° 0	59° 0	4°	29° 780	...	3° 9	WSW	1° 3
28	76° 6	58° 3	3°	29° 861	...	0° 4	WSW	2° 5
29	76° 1	55° 9	3°	29° 700	...	10° 0	WSW	3° 7
30	68° 2	52° 2	3°	29° 625	...	2° 4	WNW	5° 7
31	65° 5	48° 4	2°	29° 809	...	11° 0	WNW	3° 0

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	South Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h p.m.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	" "	" "	" "	D. H.	
1	6 13	10 21	2 23	8 54 29	20 36 14	54	14 47	2 19	1 0 24 21
2	7 18	10 47	3 9	9 43 16	17 47 45	54	14 45	3 19	0 12 31
3	8 25	11 7	3 53	10 30 13	14 16 15	54	14 46	4 19	21 0 34
4	9 31	11 25	4 35	11 15 42	10 10 53	54	17 14 49	5 19	2 0 143
5	10 38	11 43	5 17	12 0 22	5 40 21	54	18 14 55	6 19	34 0 22
6	11 45	11 59	5 59	12 44 58	0 53 07	55	18 15	7 19	34 0 2
7	aft.	12 m.	6 42	1 13 30	24 4	2 25	55 48	8 19	34 0 1
8	2 8	0 16	7 28	14 17 37	8 55 45	56	16 27	9 19	413 0 2
9	3 23	0 37	8 16	15 7 39	13 34 14	57	29 15 41	10 19	4 0 123
10	4 41	0 59	9 16	1 19 17	41 26	58	26 15 57	11 19	42 0 13
11	5 59	1 29	10 7	16 59	8 20 57	59	20 16 12	12 19	42 0 13
12	7 13	2 10	11 9	18 0 53	22 59 43	60	7 16 25	13 19	43 0 2
13	8 17	3 4	12 m.	5 19 23	30 23	60	42 16 34	14 19	1 30 2 23
14	9 7	4 12	0 13	20 10 26	22 20 17	61	1 16 39	15 19	32 0 14
15	9 46	5 32	1 16	21 14 3	19 34 20	61	1 16 39	16 19	31 0 4 23
16	10 15	6 58	2 17	22 14 44	15 29 52	60	45 16 35	17 19	0 13 24
17	10 38	8 24	3 13	23 11 57	10 29 57	60	14 16 25	18 19	12 0 34
18	11 0	9 48	4 6	0 6 5	2 29 58	59	32 16 15	19 19	
19	11 19	11 9	4 57	0 57 55	0 33 30	58	46 16 2	20 19	
20	11 39	aft.	5 45	1 48 25	5 58 49	57	58 15 49	21 19	
21	11 59	1 43	6 33	2 38 30	10 58 42	57	12 15 37	22 19	
22	12 m.	2 58	7 21	3 28 54	15 20 50	56	29 15 25	23 19	
23	0 25	4 7	8 9	4 20 5	18 54 45	55	52 15 15	24 19	
24	0 53	5 16	8 59	5 12 12	21 31 42	55	20 15 6	25 19	
25	1 28	6 16	9 49	6 4 59	23 5	54	54 14 59	26 19	
26	2 12	7 8	10 40	6 57 52	23 32 3	54	32 14 53	27 19	
27	3 5	7 49	11 30	7 50 8	22 52 36	54	16 14 49	28 19	
28	4 4	8 23	aft.	8 41 5	21 11 10	54	4 14 45	0 5	
29	5 9	8 49	1 5	9 30 19	18 35 3	53	58 14 44	1 5	
30	6 14	9 12	1 50	10 17 42	15 13 19	53	57 14 44	2 5	
31	7 20	9 32	2 33	11 3 29	11 15 34	54	3 14 45	3 5	

Jupiter too near the Sun for observation of the Satellites.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 53 29	7 2 0	7 59 56	9 11 1	0 40 9
9	6 41 26	6 48 36	8 13 21	9 15 3	0 40 40
14	6 34 49	6 36 42	8 26 39	9 19 8	0 41 2
19	6 36 59	6 27 55	8 39 47	9 23 17	0 41 15
24	6 49 15	6 23 7	8 52 48	9 27 28	0 41 18
29	7 11 40	6 22 29	9 5 40	9 31 41	0 41 12

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	18 17 45	19 2 28	21 45 48	17 2 46	1 44 26
9	18 14 45	18 20 5	21 6 16	44 51	1 46 14
14	18 42 40	17 46 18	20 22 28	16 26 20	1 47 2
19	19 32 31	17 33 33	19 35 23	16 7 16	1 46 51
24	20 28 48	17 12 29	18 44 56	15 47 41	1 45 41
29	21 11 6	17 11 47	17 51 19	15 27 37	1 43 31

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	8 7	15 5	30 3	3 4	1 4
15	8 7	13 3	29 0	3 3	1 4
25	8 7	10 2	25 7	3 3	1 4

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
15 45	5 9	29 0	1 8	14 7
15 46	5 0	27 7	1 8	14 6
15 46	3 9	24 5	1 8	14 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 94° 48' E.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. In this month there is no real night till after the 20th.

July 1. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. aft. Vesta 0° 24' N.

July 1. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 59m. aft. ♀ 2° 40' S.

July 2. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 7h. aft.

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8' 4s.

July 12. Occultation of 24 Sagittarii; magnitude 5.9. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 48m. aft., 31° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 5m. aft., 2° from the vertex.

July 15. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 2h. 2m. aft. ♀ 1° 12' N.

July 15. Mercury stationary in the heavens, 10h. aft.

July 16. Occultation of 7 Aquarii; magnitude 4.3. The disappearance occurs at 10h. 59m. aft., 110° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0h. 3m. on the morning of the 17th, 271° from the vertex.

July 19. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 12m. morn. ♀ 3° 2' N.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7' 4s.

July 25. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 58m. aft. ♀ 6° 10' S.

July 25. Mercury at greatest elongation (20°) West, 10h. aft.

July 26. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 36m. morn. ♀ 2° 44' S.

July 27. Venus stationary in the heavens, 6h. aft.

July 28. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. 13m. aft. ♂ 2° 7' S.

July 29. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. 42m. aft. ♀ 3° 2' S.

July 30. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. morn. Vesta 0° 1' S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34m., and the Afternoons 30m.

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)	
	Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
W	3 29	3 49	0 46	1 4	8 53	9 11	7 53	8 9	1 42	2 0	4 2	4 21	0 25	0 44
Th	4 7	4 24	1 22	1 40	9 28	9 44	8 25	8 41	2 18	2 35	4 39	4 57	1 2	1 20
F	4 41	4 58	1 57	2 15	10 1	10 19	8 58	9 16	2 53	3 12	5 16	5 35	1 39	1 59
S	5 16	5 36	2 34	2 53	10 37	10 55	9 36	9 56	3 30	3 49	5 56	6 18	2 20	2 41
M	5 56	6 18	3 13	3 33	11 13	11 32	10 17	10 38	4 9	4 29	6 40	7 3	3 2	3 24
Tu	6 39	7 1	3 54	4 19	11 52	...	11 0	11 23	4 50	5 13	7 27	7 54	3 47	4 13
W	7 25	7 52	4 47	5 17	0 15	0 42	11 47	...	5 38	6 6	8 23	8 54	4 42	5 12
Th	8 20	8 49	5 49	6 23	1 13	1 45	0 13	0 42	6 35	7 5	9 26	9 57	5 41	6 10
F	9 20	9 55	6 57	7 29	2 19	2 53	1 15	1 55	7 35	8 6	10 27	10 56	6 38	7 6
S	10 27	10 58	7 59	8 28	3 26	3 58	2 34	3 9	8 37	9 7	11 24	11 52	7 35	8 3
M	11 29	11 58	8 56	9 22	4 29	4 58	3 40	4 8	9 37	10 7	...	0 19	8 32	9 1
Tu	...	0 26	9 47	10 12	5 26	5 53	4 33	4 58	10 35	11 2	0 44	1 9	9 30	9 57
W	0 52	1 19	10 37	11 3	6 20	6 47	5 22	5 46	11 29	11 56	1 35	2 0	10 21	10 44
Th	1 45	2 9	11 29	11 55	7 13	7 39	6 11	6 37	...	0 23	2 24	2 49	11 8	11 34
F	2 33	2 59	...	0 21	8 5	8 30	7 4	7 30	0 51	1 18	3 14	3 39	...	0 0
S	3 25	3 49	0 46	1 11	8 54	9 18	7 54	8 16	1 44	2 8	4 3	4 28	0 26	0 51
M	4 13	4 39	1 36	2 1	9 42	10 6	8 39	9 3	2 33	2 58	4 54	5 21	1 17	1 44
Tu	5 4	5 29	2 27	2 52	10 31	10 55	9 28	9 54	3 23	3 47	5 47	6 14	2 11	2 37
W	5 54	6 20	3 16	3 40	11 18	11 40	10 20	10 45	4 12	4 36	6 42	7 9	3 4	3 30
Th	6 44	7 10	4 4	4 30	...	0 2	11 9	11 33	4 59	5 23	7 36	8 4	3 56	4 23
F	7 35	8 4	4 59	5 30	0 26	0 54	11 58	...	5 49	6 18	8 35	9 8	4 53	5 24
S	8 34	9 5	6 5	6 42	1 26	2 1	0 25	0 58	6 49	7 21	9 42	10 15	5 55	6 25
M	9 40	10 15	7 17	7 51	2 37	3 13	1 36	2 20	7 54	8 29	10 46	11 17	6 56	7 27
Tu	10 50	11 25	8 24	8 55	3 49	4 24	2 59	3 35	9 2	9 35	11 43	...	7 59	8 31
W	11 58	...	9 24	9 49	4 57	5 27	4 8	4 36	10 7	10 35	0 18	0 46	9 2	9 31
Th	0 28	0 54	10 12	10 34	5 53	6 18	4 59	5 21	11 0	11 24	1 10	1 33	9 56	10 18
F	1 17	1 40	10 55	11 15	6 42	7 4	5 42	6 3	11 47	...	1 56	2 17	10 38	10 56
S	2 2	2 21	11 34	11 52	7 25	7 44	6 23	6 42	0 9	0 29	2 36	2 54	11 13	11 30
M	2 39	2 56	...	0 10	8 2	8 19	7 0	7 18	0 47	1 5	3 11	3 27	11 48	...
Tu	3 13	3 30	0 28	0 45	8 36	8 52	7 35	7 51	1 24	1 42	3 44	4 1	0 6	0 24
W	3 48	4 4	1 2	1 18	9 8	9 24	8 7	8 22	1 59	2 15	4 18	4 35	0 41	0 58

SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 40M	0 25A	8 10A	4 43M	0 33A	8 23A	5 7M	1 15A	9 23A	6 57M	2 32A	10 7A	11 48A	6 4M	0 16A
3 58M	11 40M	7 22A	4 3M	11 47M	7 31A	5 53M	1 7A	9 9A	6 37M	2 10A	9 43A	11 21A	5 37M	11 50M
3 17M	11 3M	6 49A	3 24M	11 3M	6 42A	5 4M	0 58A	8 52A	6 17M	1 48A	9 19A	10 54A	5 11M	11 24M
2 50M	10 44M	6 38A	2 50M	10 26M	6 2A	5 0M	0 48A	8 36A	5 58M	1 26A	8 54A	10 26A	4 43M	10 56M
2 44M	10 45M	6 46A	2 21M	9 56M	5 31A	4 59M	0 39A	8 19A	5 39M	1 5A	8 31A	10 0A	4 16M	10 28M

PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND
DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	25	55.7	88	48	39
1	26	5.1	88	48	39
1	26	14.0	88	48	40
1	26	23.5	88	48	41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star after the middle of the month, rising N.E. by E. In inferior conjunction with Sun on 4th, at 10h. aft.

♀ VENUS is a morning star towards the end of the month, rising N.E. by E. In inferior conjunction with Sun on 6th, at 3h. morn.

♂ MARS is an evening star, setting N.W. by W. Too near to the Sun for observation in the latter part of the month.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, setting W.N.W.

♄ SATURN rises in the middle of the month about 11h. aft., a little N. of E., between the constellations Pisces and Cetus.

In the middle of July the constellations
gnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will
on the meridian about midnight.The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between
and γ, is the best example of the Annular Nebu-
; the heavens containing, as far as is at present
own, comparatively few examples of this class.
requires a rather good telescope to see it well :
is in R.A. 18h. 50m. and Decl. 32° 54' N. Itexhibits a spectrum as if composed of an in-
candescent gas. There is also a globular cluster
in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ
Lyrae and δ Cygni. It is in R.A. 19h. 13m.,
Decl. 30° 1' N. The best nights for the observa-
tion of these objects are those just before and
after the 27th.Uranus and Juno may be well observed in this
month. See p. 77.

DAY OF		Fast and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events.					
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° 11' 23d. 2h. A.					
M.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				P. M.	P. M.		
I	S	Lammas Day. Battle of the Nile, 1798.		4 24	7 48	214	152
2	S	7th Sunday after Trinity. [b. 1872.		4 26	7 46	215	151
3	M	Lammas Holiday. R.A. closes. K. of Norway		4 28	7 44	216	150
4	Tu	The Victoria Nyanza discovered, 1858.		4 30	7 42	217	149
5	W	Telegraphic communication with America, '58.		4 32	7 40	218	148
6	Th	Transfiguration. Ben Jonson died, 1637.		4 33	7 39	219	147
7	F	Name of Jesus. Old S. James's Day. Grotto Day.		4 34	7 38	220	146
8	S	George Canning d. 1827; b. 11 April 1770.		4 35	7 35	221	145
9	S	8th Sunday after Trinity. Coronation Day.		4 37	7 33	222	144
10	M	St. Lawrence. Battle of Otterburn. 1388.		4 38	7 32	223	143
11	Tu	Half Quarter Day. Dog Days end.		4 40	7 30	224	142
12	W	Grouse Shooting begins.		4 42	7 28	225	141
13	Th	Jeremy Taylor died, 1667; born, 1613.		4 44	7 26	226	140
14	F	Old Lammas Day. Relief of Legations, 1900.		4 45	7 24	227	139
15	S	Sir Walter Scott b. 1771; d. 21 Sept. 1832.		4 46	7 22	228	138
16	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.		4 48	7 20	229	137
17	M	Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836.		4 50	7 18	230	136
18	Tu	Emperor of Austria b. 1830. Gravelotte, 1870.		4 52	7 16	231	135
19	W	Pierre de Béranger b. 1780; d. 16 July 1857.		4 54	7 14	232	134
20	Th	Lord Herbert of Cherbury died, 1648.		4 55	7 12	233	133
21	F	Battle of Vinniera, 1808. [d. 1903.		4 56	7 10	234	132
22	S	Convention of Cintra, 1808. Lord Salisbury		4 58	7 8	235	131
23	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.		5 0	7 6	236	130
24	M	St. Bartholomew, Ap. & M. Massacre, 1572.		5 1	7 3	237	129
25	Tu	James Watt d. 1819. Michael Faraday d. 1867.		5 3	7 1	238	128
26	W	First treaty with Japan signed, 1858.		5 4	6 59	239	127
27	Th	James Thomson, poet, died, 1748.		5 5	6 57	240	126
28	F	St. Augustin, Bishop. Kassassin, 1882.		5 7	6 55	241	125
29	S	Beheading of St. John the Baptist.		5 9	6 53	242	124
30	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.		5 11	6 51	243	123
31	M	Kandahar, 1880. Qn. of Netherlands b. 1880.		5 12	6 48	244	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	First Quarter	5d. 9h. 40m.	Morning.
○	Full Moon	12 4 59	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	18 9 26	Afternoon.
☾	New Moon	26 10 59	Afternoon.
	Perigee	12d. 10h. M. 221,900.	
	Apogee	26d. 6h. M. 252,600.	

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1907.

on 14 days; total fall, 2.33 inches; below the average, 1841-90, by .02 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists of Voters he affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

5. Oyster Season opens.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of voters claims and objections in counties and boroughs.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors to Town Clerks and Clerks to County Councils.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Lit. Va. on Line of Time.	Apparent Rt. ht. Aven- sion at Noon.		Daily Var. of R. A.	Ap. prot. G'd. lat. N (Nth. lat. Noon)		Daily Var. G'd. De- clination.	Solaral Time at Noon	Mean Time at Solaral Noon.	
			H. M. S.	S.		° ' "	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		
1	6 9	0°14	8 44 55	9°72	18 4 10	37°7	8 38 46	15 18 43			
2	6 5	0°17	8 48 48	9°69	17 48 58	38°4	8 42 42	15 14 47			
3	6 1	0°19	8 52 40	9°66	17 33 28	39°1	8 46 39	15 10 51			
4	5 56	0°22	8 56 31	9°64	17 17 41	39°8	8 50 36	15 6 55			
5	5 50	0°24	9 0 22	9°61	17 1 37	40°5	8 54 33	15 3 0			
6	5 44	0°27	9 4 13	9°59	16 45 16	41°2	8 58 29	14 59 4			
7	5 37	0°30	9 8 3	9°56	16 28 40	41°9	9 2 25	14 55 8			
8	5 30	0°32	9 11 52	9°54	16 11 47	42°5	9 6 22	14 51 12			
9	5 22	0°35	9 15 40	9°51	15 54 39	43°2	9 10 18	14 47 16			
10	5 13	0°37	9 19 28	9°49	15 37 16	43°8	9 14 15	14 43 20			
11	5 4	0°39	9 23 16	9°46	15 19 38	44°4	9 18 11	14 39 24			
12	4 55	0°42	9 27 3	9°44	15 1 45	45°0	9 22 8	14 35 28			
13	4 46	0°44	9 30 49	9°42	14 43 38	45°6	9 26 5	14 31 32			
14	4 36	0°46	9 34 35	9°39	14 25 16	46°2	9 30 1	14 27 36			
15	4 22	0°48	9 38 20	9°37	14 6 41	46°7	9 33 58	14 23 40			
16	4 10	0°50	9 42 5	9°35	13 47 53	47°3	9 37 54	14 19 45			
17	3 58	0°53	9 45 49	9°33	13 28 51	47°8	9 41 51	14 15 49			
18	3 45	0°55	9 49 32	9°31	13 9 36	48°4	9 45 47	14 11 53			
19	3 32	0°57	9 53 16	9°29	12 50 8	48°9	9 49 44	14 7 57			
20	3 18	0°59	9 56 58	9°27	12 30 29	49°4	9 53 40	14 4 1			
21	3 4	0°60	10 0 41	9°25	12 10 37	49°9	9 57 37	14 0 5			
22	2 49	0°62	10 4 23	9°23	11 50 34	50°4	10 1 34	13 56 9			
23	2 34	0°64	10 8 4	9°21	11 30 19	50°8	10 5 30	13 52 13			
24	2 18	0°66	10 11 45	9°20	11 9 53	51°3	10 9 27	13 48 17			
25	2 2	0°68	10 15 26	9°18	10 49 17	51°7	10 13 23	13 44 21			
26	1 46	0°69	10 19 6	9°16	10 28 30	52°2	10 17 20	13 40 25			
27	1 29	0°71	10 22 45	9°15	10 7 33	52°6	10 21 16	13 36 30			
28	1 12	0°72	10 26 25	9°13	9 46 27	53°0	10 25 13	13 32 34			
29	0 54	0°74	10 30 4	9°12	9 25 11	53°3	10 29 9	13 28 38			
30	0 36	0°75	10 33 42	9°10	9 3 46	53°7	10 33 6	13 24 42			
31	0 18	0°77	10 37 21	9°09	8 42 12	54°1	10 37 3	13 20 46			

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (8.48)
2. S. (8.46)
3. (8.44)
4. (8.42)
5. (8.40)
6. (8.39)
7. (8.38)
8. (8.35)
9. S. (8.33)
10. (8.32)
11. (8.30)
12. (8.28)
13. (8.26)
14. (8.24)
15. (8.22)
16. S. (8.20)
17. (8.18)
18. (8.16)
19. (8.14)
20. (8.12)
21. (8.10)
22. (8.8)
23. S. (8.6)
24. (8.3)
25. (8.1)
26. (7.59)
27. (7.57)
28. (7.55)
29. (7.53)
30. S. (7.51)
31. (7.48)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1907.

TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean. inches.	RAIN: FALL inch.	SUN. SHINE hours.	WIND.	
Maximum	Minimum	Mo. 1841-1905				Direction.	Pressure lbs. to four.
65°2	45°8	62°2	29°874	...	6°5	WNW	2°2
76°5	44°1	°1	29°945	°05	8°4	WSW	1°0
75°9	52°1	°1	29°762	°27	5°0	SW	2°0
79°0	58°2	°1	29°689	...	8°9	SW	2°8
76°0	52°1	°1	29°667	...	5°4	Wble	0°8
72°0	53°5	°2	29°679	°15	8°3	WSW	6°5
66°9	49°9	°2	29°899	...	8°1	W	4°8
72°2	55°0	°3	29°866	...	2°1	WSW	6°5
74°5	60°1	°3	29°734	...	1°9	WSW	2°8
74°5	53°9	°3	29°607	°03	7°2	WSW	3°0
74°5	51°1	°4	29°891	...	10°3	WSW	2°8
68°8	53°1	°5	29°890	...	4°0	SW	5°8
74°0	54°2	°5	29°934	...	3°6	WSW	2°9
76°0	59°2	°5	29°726	°01	6°1	SW	3°5
71°3	54°3	°4	29°524	°27	8°1	WSW	6°0
68°3	50°9	°3	29°750	°02	4°4	W	3°1
73°6	56°6	°1	29°740	°41	8°5	WSW	3°1
72°1	55°1	61°9	29°674	°41	1°5	WSW	3°3
68°0	49°1	°7	29°732	°12	5°9	W	6°1
61°1	47°1	°5	29°931	°37	8°6	NW	10°6
64°8	46°1	°3	30°153	...	2°6	WNW	2°3
67°7	53°6	°1	30°114	°04	3°3	W	2°0
66°1	53°1	60°9	29°843	°02	0°4	NW	2°0
62°8	49°6	°8	29°972	...	2°6	NE	0°1
72°8	46°3	°7	29°899	...	11°8	WSW	2°7
67°4	55°5	°7	29°927	°16	...	WSW	0°6
71°2	52°9	°6	29°913	...	6°3	WSW	0°7
74°7	45°9	°4	29°848	...	12°2	SSE	0°5
77°5	47°0	°3	29°818	...	10°6	SW	1°0
70°5	53°1	°1	29°953	...	3°9	NE	0°3
71°9	53°4	59°9	29°808	...	3°0	W	1°5

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	" "	" "	D. H.
1	8 27	9 50	3 15	11 48	6 51	15 51	54 15	4 49
2	9 33	10 5	3 56	12 32	15 2	9 24	54 36	14 54
3	10 42	10 21	4 38	13 16	43	2 41	55 5	15 26
4	11 51	10 39	5 21	14 2	22	7 30	46 55	15 12
5	aft. 11 0		6 7	14 50	11 12	8 48	56 28	15 25
6	2 19	11 27	6 57	15 41	4 16	21 49	57 20	15 39
7	3 35	mrn.	7 51	16 35	45 19	53 7	58 17	15 55
8	4 49	0 1	8 49	17 34	32 22	23 13	59 14	16 10
9	5 57	0 45	9 51	18 36	53 23	32 20	60 7	16 25
10	6 54	1 46	10 55	19 41	22 23	5 45	60 50	16 39
11	7 37	3 11	57	20 45	58 20	58	61 17	16 44
12	8 11	4 26	mrn.	21 48	49 17	21 29	61 25	16 46
13	8 38	5 55	0 57	22 48	45 12	34 16	61 13	16 42
14	9 3	7 23	1 54	23 45	40 7	3 28	60 42	16 34
15	9 22	8 47	2 47	0 39	58 1	15 21	59 58	16 22
16	9 42	10 11	3 38	1 32	28 4	27 10	59 5	16 8
17	10 3	11 28	4 27	2 24	4 9	45 35	58 9	15 52
18	10 27	aft.	5 16	3 15	29 14	25 30	57 15	15 38
19	10 55	2 0	6 6	4 7	15 18	15 46	56 25	15 24
20	11 28	3 9	6 56	4 59	36 21	7 57	55 42	15 23
21	mrn.	4 11	7 46	5 52	25 22	56 10	55 6	15 24
22	0 10	5 6	8 37	6 45	15 23	37 27	54 38	14 55
23	0 59	5 50	9 27	7 37	33 12	7 54	54 18	14 49
24	1 57	6 26	10 16	8 28	40 21	43 44	54 4	14 27
25	3 0	6 54	11 3	9 18	12 19	18 45	53 57	14 44
26	4 4	7 18	11 48	10 5	59 16	5 32	53 56	14 43
27	5 12	7 38	aft.	10 52	9 12	13 29	54 0	14 44
28	6 19	7 55	1 14	11 37	5 7	52 18	54 9	14 47
29	7 25	8 11	1 55	12 21	18 3	11 41	54 24	14 51
30	8 34	8 27	2 37	13 5	31 1	38 49	54 44	14 56
31	9 42	8 44	3 19	13 50	30 6	29 19	55 11	15 4

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.

Jupiter too near the Sun for observation of the Satellites.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h. 31m. morn., and Twilight ends at 10h. 41m. aft., the length of the Day being 15h. 24m.

Aug. 3. Occultation of 80 Virgins; magnitude 5.8. The disappearance takes place at 7h. 55m. aft., 35° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 38m. aft., 313° from the vertex.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6.18.

Aug. 8. Occultation of 4 Sagittarii; magnitude 4.6. The disappearance occurs at 6h. 41m. aft., 115° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7h. 54m. aft., 294° from the vertex.

Aug. 11. Occultation of 6 Capricorni; magnitude 5.5. The disappearance occurs at 8h. 12m. aft., 187° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 26m. aft., 210° from the vertex.

Aug. 12. Venus at greatest brilliancy, oh. morn.

Aug. 14. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction, 2h. 12m. morn. 0° 24' N.

Aug. 18. Occultation of B. D. + 12° 436; magnitude 5.9. The disappearance occurs at 5h. 14m. morn., 22° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 10m. morn., 272° from the vertex.

Aug. 19. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 6h. 19m. morn. 0° 10' 2' N.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4.98.

Aug. 20. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 3h. aft.

Aug. 20. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 8h. 9m. aft. 0° 40' N.

Aug. 26. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 33m. morn. 2° 3' 23' S.

Aug. 26. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5h. 6m. aft. 0° 3' 20' S.

Aug. 27. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, oh. aft. Vesta 0° 21' S.

Aug. 31. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. aft. Ceres 0° 31' N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 48m., and the Afternoons 1h. om.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	7 43 9	6 25 45	9 18 24	9 35 56	0 40 56
8	8 21 20	6 32 28	9 31 0	9 40 11	0 40 31
13	9 2 34	6 42 9	9 43 29	9 44 27	0 39 57
18	9 43 20	6 54 22	9 55 50	9 48 42	0 39 15
23	10 21 34	7 8 41	10 8 6	9 53 57	0 38 25
28	10 56 45	7 24 43	10 20 15	9 57 10	0 37 27

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
3	27 16 8	17 18 46	16 54 44	15 7 7	1 40 23
8	20 23 23	17 30 14	15 55 23	14 46 14	1 36 18
13	18 25 30	17 42 52	14 53 29	14 25 1	1 31 21
18	15 32 41	17 53 35	14 49 12	14 3 33	1 25 33
23	12 4 3	17 59 42	12 42 44	13 41 50	1 18 59
28	8 17 15	17 58 58	11 34 17	13 19 58	1 11 41

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♀	♂	♂	♂
D.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 7	7 8	21 7	3 3	1 4
15	8 7	6 7	18 6	3 3	1 4
25	8 7	6 4	16 1	3 3	1 4

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
15 48	2 9	20 7	1 8	14 3	8 7
15 49	2 5	17 7	1 8	14 3	8 8
15 51	2 4	15 3	1 8	14 3	8 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 93° 10' 20".

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar.).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	S	4 21	4 37	1 34	1 50	9 40	9 55	8 37	8 52	2 30	2 46	4 52	5 9	1 15	1 31		
2	M	4 52	5 9	2 6	2 23	10 11	10 27	9 8	9 25	3 3	3 20	5 26	5 44	1 50	2 8		
3	Tu	5 25	5 42	2 40	2 58	10 43	10 59	9 43	10 1	3 36	3 53	6 3	6 23	2 26	2 45		
4	W	6 1	6 21	3 16	3 35	11 16	11 34	10 20	10 41	4 11	4 31	6 44	7 6	3 5	3 26		
5	Th	6 41	7 4	3 57	4 23	11 55	...	11 3	11 26	4 53	5 16	7 29	7 56	3 49	4 16		
6	F	7 29	7 56	4 51	5 23	0 19	0 47	11 50	...	5 42	6 11	8 26	8 59	4 46	5 17		
7	S	8 25	8 59	5 59	6 39	1 18	1 54	0 17	0 51	6 43	7 18	9 36	10 12	5 49	6 22		
8		9 37	10 17	7 19	7 56	2 34	3 15	1 34	2 21	7 56	8 34	10 47	11 21	6 56	7 31		
9	M	10 55	11 32	8 31	9 3	3 55	4 33	3 5	3 44	9 11	9 46	11 55	...	8 7	8 41		
10	Tu	...	0 6	9 33	10 1	5 7	5 38	4 16	4 44	10 19	10 49	0 27	0 56	9 14	9 44		
11	W	0 38	1 6	10 27	10 52	6 7	6 35	5 10	5 35	11 17	11 45	1 23	1 49	10 11	10 36		
12	Th	1 33	1 59	11 18	11 43	7 2	7 28	6 1	6 27	...	0 12	2 14	2 39	10 59	11 22		
13	F	2 4	2 47	...	0 9	7 53	8 17	6 53	7 18	0 38	1 4	3 3	3 28	11 46	...		
14	S	3 11	3 36	0 34	0 58	8 41	9 4	7 41	8 3	1 29	1 54	3 51	4 14	0 11	0 36		
15		3 59	4 22	1 21	1 43	9 26	9 48	8 24	8 45	2 17	2 39	4 37	5 0	1 0	1 24		
16	M	4 45	5 7	2 5	2 27	10 10	10 31	9 7	9 29	3 1	3 23	5 24	5 48	1 48	2 11		
17	Tu	5 29	5 51	2 48	3 10	10 52	11 12	9 51	10 14	3 44	4 6	6 12	6 36	2 34	2 57		
18	W	6 14	6 36	3 31	3 53	11 31	11 51	10 36	10 58	4 27	4 49	7 0	7 24	3 20	3 44		
19	Th	6 58	7 23	4 17	4 46	...	0 14	11 21	11 46	5 12	5 38	7 59	8 21	4 11	4 41		
20	F	7 51	8 22	5 19	5 57	0 42	1 15	...	0 15	6 7	6 42	8 56	9 34	5 14	5 48		
21	S	8 57	9 38	6 39	7 21	1 54	2 35	0 49	1 35	7 19	7 58	10 12	10 49	6 23	6 59		
22		10 19	11 0	8 0	8 36	3 17	3 58	2 24	3 10	8 38	9 15	11 25	...	7 36	8 12		
23	M	11 37	...	9 8	9 35	4 37	5 10	3 48	4 20	9 49	10 19	0 0	0 32	8 45	9 14		
24	Tu	0 11	0 39	9 58	10 19	5 39	6 4	4 46	5 8	10 45	11 8	0 57	1 19	9 40	10 3		
25	W	1 1	1 25	10 38	10 57	6 27	6 48	5 28	5 47	11 29	11 49	1 40	2 0	10 22	10 40		
26	Th	1 45	2 4	11 15	11 31	7 7	7 25	6 5	6 23	...	0 8	2 19	2 36	10 56	11 11		
27	F	2 21	2 36	11 47	...	7 42	7 58	6 40	6 56	0 26	0 43	2 52	3 7	11 27	11 42		
28	S	2 52	3 7	0 4	0 20	8 13	8 28	7 13	7 29	1 0	1 16	3 21	3 36	11 58	...		
29		3 23	3 38	0 36	0 52	8 43	8 58	7 44	7 58	1 33	1 49	3 52	4 8	0 15	0 31		
30	M	3 54	4 9	1 7	1 23	9 14	9 29	8 12	8 26	2 4	2 19	4 24	4 40	0 47	1 3		
31		4 25	4 40	1 28	1 53	9 43	9 57	8 40	8 55	2 34	2 49	4 56	5 12	1 19	1 35		

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ♿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	3 M	11 3M	7 3A	1 58M	9 34M	5 10A		4 57M	0 29A	8 1A		5 20M	0 43A	8 6A		9 32A	3 48M	10 0M	
12	3 46M	11 32M	7 18A	1 39M	9 18M	4 57A		4 55M	0 19A	7 43A		5 1M	0 21A	7 41A		9 3A	3 20M	9 32M	
19	4 40M	0 2A	7 24A	1 28M	9 8M	4 48A		4 54M	0 9A	7 24A		4 43M	0 0A	7 17A		8 36A	2 51M	9 2M	
26	5 32M	0 26A	7 20A	1 20M	9 1M	4 42A		4 52M	11 58M	7 4A		4 24M	11 38M	6 52A		8 8A	2 22M	8 32M	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.										MORNING AND EVENING STARS.									
R. A.					DECL. N.														
D.	H.	M.	S.		D.	H.	M.	S.											
1	1	26	27 1		88	48	42			♿ MERCURY is a morning star till the middle of the month, rising N.E. by E. Becomes an evening star at the end of the month, setting W. by N. In conjunction with the Moon on the 27th, at 10h. 38m. morn. ♿ 3h. 22m. S.									
10	1	26	36 1		83	43	44			♂ VENUS is a morning star, rising N.E. by E.									
19	1	25	44 0		83	48	46			♂ MARS rises and sets too near the Sun for observation in this month.									
28	1	26	50 8		88	48	48			♃ JUPITER is an evening star in the early days of the month, setting W.N.W. Becomes a morning star at the end of the month. In conjunction with the Sun on the 17th, at 8h. aft.									
										♄ SATURN rises in the late evening, a little N. of E.									

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula, $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ due north of γ Sagittæ, is the "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. 19h. 55m. and Decl. $22^{\circ} 26'$ N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines.

There is a little bright globular cluster, 4° due south of ϵ Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not easy for small telescopes; ϵ Delphini is situated in R.A. 20h. 28m. 49s. and Decl. $10^{\circ} 59'$ N.—a tiny star, 9th mag. precedes it. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 26th of this month.

			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
DAY OF			Remarkable Days—Events.					
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° Δ 23d. 11h. M.					
			AUTUMN COMMENCES.					
M.	Light and Dark	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
					H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	St. Giles.	Partridge Shooting commences.	5 14	6 46	245	121
2		W	Battle of Omdurman,	1898.	5 16	6 44	246	120
3		Th	Cromwell d. 1658.	Earl of Halsbury b. 1825.	5 17	6 41	247	119
4		F	John Home died, 1808;	born, 21 Sept. 1722.	5 19	6 39	248	118
5		S	"No Popery" riots in	Manchester, 1868.	5 21	6 37	249	117
6		S	12th Sunday after Trinity.	J. B. Colbert d. 1683.	5 22	6 34	250	116
7		M	St. Martin.	Sir H. C. Bannerman b. 1836.	5 23	6 32	251	115
8		Tu	Nativity B.V.M.	Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.	5 25	6 30	252	114
9		W	Battle of Flodden Field,	1513.	5 26	6 28	253	113
10		Th	Empress of Austria assassinated,	1898.	5 28	6 26	254	112
11		F	Disastrous hurricane in	West Indies, 1898.	5 30	6 24	255	111
12		S	Cleopatra's Needle unveiled,	1878.	5 31	6 21	256	110
13		S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	Quebec, 1759.	5 33	6 19	257	109
14		M	Holy Cross.	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	5 35	6 17	258	108
15		Tu	Porfirio Diaz, Mexican	President, born, 1830.	5 36	6 14	259	107
16		W	Ember Day.	Spanish Revolution, 1868.	5 38	6 12	260	106
17		Th	St. Lambert.	W. S. Landor died, 1864.	5 39	6 10	261	105
18		F	Ember Day.	Matthew Prior died, 1721.	5 41	6 7	262	104
19		S	Ember Day.	Battle of Poitiers, 1356.	5 43	6 5	263	103
20		S	14th Sunday aft. Trin.	Delhi, 1857. Alma, 1854.	5 44	6 3	264	102
21		M	St. Matthew, Apostle,	Evangelist, and Martyr.	5 45	6 1	265	101
22		Tu	Zutphen, 1586.	Sultan of Turkey born, 1842.	5 47	5 59	266	100
23		W	Assaye, 1803.	Marshal Bazaine died, 1888.	5 48	5 56	267	99
24		Th	Dean Milman died, 1868;	born, 10 Feb. 1791.	5 50	5 54	268	98
25		F	LUCKNOW DAY, 1857.	Richard Porson d. 1808.	5 52	5 52	269	97
26		S	St. Cyprian.	Admiral Lord Collingwood b. 1750.	5 53	5 49	270	96
27		S	15th Sunday after Trinity.		5 55	5 47	271	95
28		M	King of Portugal b. 1863.	Strassburg, 1870.	5 57	5 45	272	94
29		T	St. Michael and All Angels.	Quarter Day.	5 58	5 42	273	93
30		W	St. Jerome.	F. M. Earl Roberts, VC, b. 1832.	6 0	5 40	274	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	3d.	8h.	57m.	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon	10	0	23	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	17	10	33	Morning.
☾ New Moon	25	2	59	Afternoon.

Perigee 9d. 8h. A. 222,300.

Apogee 22d. 0h. A. 252,300.

* Harvest Moon.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

8. First day on which Revising Barristers may hold Revision Courts.

21. Edinburgh Autumn Holiday.

24. Sheriffs of City of London to be sworn in.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date for past half-year.

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1907,
on 6 days; total fall, 0.63 inch; below the
average, 1841-90, by 1.62 inches.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Before Clock.		Hely Var of Equ. at Time.		Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Var of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hely Var. of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.			Mean Time at sidereal Noon.			1. Lamps to be lighted	(7.46)
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	H. M. S.	"	H. M. S.	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	0	0	0	78	10 40	59	9	07	8 20	31	54	4	10 40	59	13 16	50			2.	(7.44)
2	0	19	0	79	10 44	36	9	06	7 58	41	54	7	10 44	56	13 12	54				
3	0	38	0	81	10 48	14	9	05	7 36	43	55	0	10 40	52	13 8	58			3.	(7.42)
4	0	58	0	82	10 51	51	9	04	7 14	38	55	3	10 52	49	13 5	2				
5	1	18	0	83	10 55	28	9	03	6 52	27	55	6	10 56	45	13 1	6			4.	(7.39)
6	1	38	0	84	10 59	4	9	02	6 30	8	55	9	11 0	42	12 57	10				
7	1	58	0	85	11 2	41	9	01	6 7	44	56	1	11 4	38	12 53	15				
8	2	18	0	86	11 6	17	9	00	5 45	13	56	4	11 8	35	12 49	19			5.	(7.37)
9	2	39	0	86	11 9	52	8	99	5 22	36	56	6	11 12	35	12 45	23				
0	3	0	0	87	11 13	28	8	99	4 59	55	56	8	11 16	28	12 41	27			6.	(7.34)
1	3	21	0	87	11 17	4	8	98	4 37	8	57	0	11 20	25	12 37	31				
2	3	42	0	88	11 20	40	8	98	4 14	16	57	2	11 24	21	12 33	35				
3	4	3	0	88	11 24	15	8	97	3 51	20	57	4	11 28	18	12 29	39			7.	(7.32)
4	4	24	0	89	11 27	50	8	97	3 28	19	57	6	11 32	14	12 25	43				
5	4	45	0	89	11 31	26	8	97	3 5	15	57	7	11 36	11	12 21	47			8.	(7.30)
6	5	6	0	89	11 35	1	8	97	2 42	7	57	9	11 40	7	12 17	51				
7	5	28	0	89	11 38	36	8	97	2 18	56	58	0	11 44	4	12 13	55			9.	(7.28)
8	5	49	0	88	11 42	12	8	97	1 55	42	58	1	11 48	1	12 10	0				
9	6	10	0	88	11 45	47	8	97	1 32	26	58	2	11 51	57	12 6	4			10.	(7.26)
10	6	31	0	88	11 49	22	8	98	1 9	7	58	3	11 55	54	12 2	8				
11	6	53	0	88	11 52	58	8	98	0 45	46	58	4	11 59	50	11 58	12			11.	(7.24)
12	7	13	0	87	11 56	34	8	98	0 22	24	58	4	12 3	47	11 54	16				
13	7	34	0	87	12 0	9	8	99	South		58	5	12 7	43	11 50	20			12.	(7.22)
14	7	55	0	86	12 3	45	8	99	0 24	24	58	5	12 11	40	11 46	24				
15	8	15	0	85	12 7	21	9	00	0 47	48	58	5	12 15	36	11 42	28				
16	8	36	0	85	12 10	57	9	01	1 11	13	58	5	12 19	33	11 38	32			13.	(7.19)
17	8	56	0	84	12 14	33	9	02	1 34	38	58	5	12 23	29	11 34	36			14.	(7.17)
18	9	16	0	83	12 18	10	9	02	1 58	2	58	5	12 27	26	11 30	40			15.	(7.14)
19	9	36	0	82	12 21	47	9	03	2 22	25	58	4	12 31	23	11 26	45				
20	9	55	0	81	12 25	24	9	04	2 44	47	58	4	12 35	19	11 22	49			16.	(7.12)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1891-1905							
				Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	(Pressure)	(Direction)	P. S. in c.	
				inches.	inch.	hours.	lbs. 100 sq. in.		lbs. 100 sq. in.	
1	62.0	47.1	59.8	29.926	...	2.9	N		3.8	
2	66.0	47.1	7	29.999	18	2.2	SW		3.8	
3	59.8	45.4	6	29.573	...	3.3	NW		1.7	
4	60.9	44.1	5	29.820	12	5.1	NE		0.5	
5	70.8	50.0	4	29.740	10	1.3	SW		3.7	
6	74.0	59.8	3	29.909	0.5	3.6	SW		1.4	
7	71.0	54.8	0	30.101	...	0.3	WSW		0.6	
8	74.1	53.9	58.8	30.251	...	4.8	E		1.0	
9	69.4	51.1	6	30.266	...	6.5	E		1.3	
10	68.7	45.8	4	30.141	...	9.1	ESE		1.0	
11	71.7	36.9	1	30.050	...	8.8	E		0.2	
12	76.6	44.1	0	29.989	...	6.5	ESE		0.1	(6.59)
13	75.0	48.8	57.8	29.917	...	4.6	Calm		0.1	
14	66.5	51.7	7	30.001	...	1.6	NNE		1.0	(6.56)
15	63.5	43.1	6	30.212	...	6.8	N		0.7	
16	71.0	42.1	5	30.211	...	5.8	W		1.0	(6.54)
17	69.3	49.3	2	30.191	...	5.9	N		0.7	
18	67.9	44.1	56.9	30.276	...	8.0	ESE		0.1	(6.52)
19	72.0	43.1	5	30.256	...	8.7	E		0.4	
20	71.9	45.7	2	30.226	...	7.2	E		0.2	(6.49)
21	68.1	53.6	55.9	30.160	...	3.6	ENE		0.7	
22	63.3	42.4	6	30.264	...	9.1	ENE		2.0	
23	64.0	34.5	4	30.068	...	9.8	ESE		0.7	(6.47)
24	72.0	38.1	3	29.815	...	8.1	SE		0.2	
25	82.7	46.3	2	29.606	...	6.7	SSE		2.5	(6.45)
26	73.0	56.3	2	29.528	0.3	4.5	SSE		0.7	
27	73.8	56.2	1	29.545	...	3.3	E		3.3	
28	74.0	56.3	54.9	29.663	...	6.2	ENE		3.2	(6.42)
29	63.8	54.9	7	29.630	...	...	NE		1.4	
30	66.7	53.8	4	29.562	16	0.1	E		0.1	(6.40)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.
1	10 53	9 4	4 4	14 37	6 11	9 118	55 45	15 13
2	10 53	9 28	4 51	15 26	7 15	26 15	56 25	15 24
3	9 49	9 56	5 41	16 18	19 19	6 15	57 11	15 36
4	9 32	10 35	6 36	17 14	8 21	52 44	58 1	15 50
5	3 42	11 27	7 35	18 13	25 23	28 15	53 54	16 5
6	4 41	11 27	8 36	19 15	22 23	37 27	59 45	16 18
7	5 30	0 34	9 38	20 18	29 22	11 32	60 29	16 30
8	6 7	1 53	10 38	21 21	6 19	12 6	61 16	16 39
9	6 37	3 20	11 36	22 21	53 14	52 7	61 16	16 43
10	7 2	4 48	12 30	23 17	9 33	19	61 13	16 43
11	7 23	6 16	0 11	24 13	3 41	418	60 50	16 36
12	7 44	7 42	1 24	1 10	46 2	16 44	60 11	16 26
13	8 4	9 5	2 16	2 4	8 7	58 43	59 21	16 12
14	8 28	10 27	3 7	2 57	10 13	5 16	58 24	15 56
15	8 53	11 45	3 58	3 50	22 17	21 48	57 26	15 41
16	9 27	12 45	4 49	4 43	55 20	37 53	56 32	15 26
17	10 6	2 4	5 41	5 37	43 22	40 59	55 45	15 13
18	10 53	3 2	6 32	6 31	20 23	46 18	55 6	15 22
19	11 49	3 51	7 23	7 24	13 23	36 38	54 36	14 54
20	11 49	4 29	8 13	8 15	50 22	21 53	54 15	14 48
21	0 49	4 59	9 0	9 5	45 20	8 28	54 3	14 45
22	1 54	5 24	9 46	9 53	56 17	4 26	54 0	14 44
23	3 1	5 44	10 30	10 40	28 13	18 43	54 3	14 45
24	4 10	6 2	11 13	11 25	43 9	0 41	54 12	14 48
25	5 16	6 19	11 54	12 10	13 4	19 53	54 27	14 52
26	6 23	6 35	12 45	12 54	37 0	33 45	54 45	14 57
27	7 33	6 50	1 18	13 39	36 5	29 48	55 8	15 3
28	8 43	7 9	2 14	25 57	10 16	58 55	54 15	10 2
29	9 55	7 31	3 48	15 14	23 14	42 43	50 4	15 18
30	11 12	7 57	5 31	18 33	28 56	37 15	50 4	21 4

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. 30m. A.M.

Jupiter too near to the Sun for observation of the satellites till the 18th.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 7m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 53m. aft., the length of the Day being 13h. 32m.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 08.

Sept. 9. Occultation of γ^2 Aquarii; magnitude 4.3. The disappearance occurs at 7h. 56m. aft., 123' from the vertex; the reappearance at 8h. 56m. aft., 248' from the vertex.

Sept. 11. Occultation of 30 Piscium; magnitude 4.7. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 9m. morn., 68' from the vertex; the reappearance at 4h. 56m. morn., 170' from the vertex.

Sept. 11. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 45m. aft. $2^{\circ} 33' N$.

Sept. 14. Venus at greatest elongation (46') West, 9h. aft.

Sept. 16. Occultation of ϵ Tauri; magnitude 3.7. The disappearance occurs at 1h. 37m. morn., 79' from the vertex; the reappearance at 2h. 40m. morn., 305' from the vertex.

Sept. 17. Occultation of α Tauri; magnitude 4.8. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 12m. morn., 89' from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 29m. morn., 273' from the vertex.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 3' 88.

Sept. 21. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 15m. morn. $0^{\circ} 5' S$.

Sept. 23. Sun enters sign Libra. Autumn commences, 10h. 59m. morn.

Sept. 24. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. Vesta $0^{\circ} 21' S$.

Sept. 27. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. 42m. aft. $0^{\circ} 7' 3' S$.

Sept. 28. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. aft. Ceres $0^{\circ} 12' N$.

Sept. 29. Occultation of γ^4 Libræ; magnitude 5.4. The disappearance takes place at 7h. 1m. aft., 22' from the vertex.

In this month the Morning decrease 46m., and the Afternoon 1h. 6m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	11 29 8	7 42 8	10 32 18	10 1 22	0 36 22
7	11 59 9	8 0 42	10 44 17	10 5 31	0 35 11
12	12 27 17	8 20 9	10 56 12	10 9 35	0 33 56
17	12 53 50	8 40 19	11 8 3	10 13 39	0 32 36
22	13 18 56	9 1 1	11 19 52	10 17 37	0 31 12
27	13 42 39	9 22 5	11 31 38	10 21 30	0 29 47

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	4 24 44	17 49 39	10 24 31	12 57 59	1 1 46
7	0 34 34	17 30 23	9 12 13	12 36 0	0 55 19
12	3 7 54	17 0 14	7 59 0	12 14 2	0 46 27
17	6 38 42	16 18 33	6 44 35	11 52 10	0 37 16
22	9 54 22	15 25 5	5 29 6	11 30 29	0 27 52
27	12 51 58	14 19 55	4 12 47	11 9 31	0 18 25

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
5	8 7	6 6	14 0	3 3	2 4	1 0
15	8 8	7 0	12 4	3 3	1 4	1 0
25	8 8	7 7	11 2	3 3	1 4	1 0

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
15 54	2 5	13 3	1 8	14 4	9 0
15 56	2 7	11 9	1 8	14 5	9 0
15 59	2 9	10 7	1 8	14 6	9 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, $91^{\circ} 32' 25$.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 55	5 10	2 8	2 24	10 12	10 28	9 10	9 26	3 4	3 20	5 28	5 45	1 52	2 9
2	W	5 26	5 44	2 41	3 0	10 44	11 1	9 44	10 4	3 37	3 56	6 5	6 27	2 28	2 48
3	Th	6 4	6 26	3 21	3 43	11 20	11 41	10 26	10 48	4 17	4 39	6 50	7 15	3 10	3 34
4	F	6 49	7 14	4 8	4 41	...	0 5	11 12	11 40	5 3	5 32	7 43	8 17	4 2	4 36
5	S	7 46	8 22	5 19	6 4	0 37	1 15	...	0 14	6 7	6 47	8 56	9 39	5 14	5 53
6	S	9 3	9 49	6 50	7 35	2 0	2 47	0 56	1 50	7 30	8 13	10 22	11 3	6 32	7 12
7	M	10 34	11 16	8 16	8 52	3 33	4 16	2 42	3 27	8 54	9 33	11 41	...	7 51	8 28
8	Tu	11 54	...	9 23	9 50	4 53	5 27	4 5	4 34	10 8	10 38	0 15	0 44	9 3	9 34
9	W	0 27	0 55	10 15	10 39	5 56	6 23	5 0	5 24	11 5	11 31	1 11	1 37	10 0	10 22
10	Th	1 21	1 45	11 2	11 26	6 49	7 13	5 48	6 11	11 56	...	2 1	2 24	10 43	11 5
11	F	2 9	2 32	11 50	...	7 36	7 59	6 35	6 59	0 21	0 45	2 46	3 8	11 28	11 51
12	S	2 54	3 16	0 13	0 35	8 21	8 42	7 22	7 43	1 8	1 30	3 30	3 51	...	0 13
13	S	3 36	3 58	0 56	1 17	9 3	9 23	8 2	8 21	1 52	2 13	4 12	4 34	0 35	0 57
14	M	4 20	4 40	1 38	1 58	9 43	10 2	8 40	9 0	2 34	2 54	4 56	5 17	1 19	1 41
15	Tu	5 0	5 19	2 17	2 36	10 21	10 39	9 19	9 39	3 13	3 32	5 38	5 59	2 2	2 23
16	W	5 38	5 59	2 55	3 15	10 57	11 15	9 59	10 20	3 51	4 11	6 21	6 44	2 44	3 6
17	Th	6 20	6 45	3 38	4 6	11 36	...	10 43	11 8	4 34	4 59	7 10	7 41	3 30	4 0
18	F	7 12	7 42	4 37	5 14	0 2	0 34	11 37	...	5 28	6 3	8 15	8 54	4 34	5 10
19	S	8 18	9 0	6 0	6 48	1 13	1 58	0 10	0 54	6 44	7 27	9 37	10 19	5 49	6 29
20	S	9 48	10 32	7 33	8 12	2 45	3 30	1 48	2 39	8 10	8 50	11 0	11 37	7 9	7 47
21	M	11 11	11 47	8 46	9 16	4 12	4 47	3 23	3 59	9 26	9 58	...	0 10	8 23	8 53
22	Tu	...	0 19	9 39	9 58	5 18	5 43	4 27	4 50	10 24	10 46	0 38	1 0	9 19	9 42
23	W	0 43	1 3	10 16	10 33	6 4	6 24	5 8	5 25	11 5	11 23	1 20	1 38	10 1	10 17
24	Th	1 22	1 39	10 49	11 4	6 42	6 59	5 41	5 57	11 41	11 58	1 54	2 10	10 32	10 46
25	F	1 56	2 11	11 19	11 35	7 15	7 30	6 13	6 28	...	0 14	2 25	2 40	11 0	11 15
26	S	2 25	2 40	11 51	...	7 45	7 59	6 44	7 0	0 30	0 46	2 54	3 8	11 29	11 44
27	S	2 54	3 8	0 6	0 22	8 14	8 29	7 15	7 29	1 1	1 17	3 22	3 37	11 59	...
28	M	3 23	3 39	0 37	0 52	8 44	8 58	7 43	7 56	1 33	1 48	3 53	4 8	0 15	0 31
29	Tu	3 53	4 9	1 7	1 22	9 13	9 28	8 10	8 25	2 3	2 18	4 24	4 40	0 47	1 4
30	W	4 24	4 41	1 38	1 54	9 43	9 59	8 40	8 56	2 34	2 51	4 57	5 14	1 21	1 38

RISE, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 18M	0 44A	7 10A	1 17M	8 57M	4 37A	4 50M	11 47M	6 44A	4 6M	11 17M	6 28A	7 39A	1 53M	8 3M
6 58M	0 58A	6 58A	1 20M	8 56M	4 32A	4 49M	11 37M	6 25A	3 46M	10 55M	6 4A	7 11A	1 24M	7 33M
7 36M	1 9A	6 42A	1 24M	8 56M	4 28A	4 47M	11 26M	6 5A	3 28M	10 33M	5 38A	6 44A	0 55M	7 2M
8 6M	1 16A	6 26A	1 34M	8 58M	4 22A	4 45M	11 15M	5 45A	3 9M	10 11M	5 13A	6 15A	0 25M	6 31M
8 32M	1 21A	6 10A	1 45M	9 0M	4 15A	4 43M	11 4M	5 25A	2 50M	9 49M	4 48A	5 47A	11 52A	6 1M

PARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and CLINATION of the POLE STAR.

R.A.			DECL. N.		
H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	26	53.9	88	48	50
1	26	59.8	88	48	53
1	27	5.2	88	48	56
1	27	8.6	88	48	59

MORNING and EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY is an evening star, setting nearly due W. early in the month, and in the latter half W. by N.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.N.E., about four hours before the Sun.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising E. by N. In conjunction with the Moon on the 24th, at 11h. 21m. morn. ♂ 4° 9' S.

♂ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E.N.E.

♂ SATURN rises nearly due E., between the constellations Pisces and Cetus. In opposition to the Sun on the 30th, at 7h. morn.

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, $3\frac{1}{2}'$ in diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}'$ north-west of Pegasus, much condensed towards the centre, where the stars cannot be resolved; there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of

stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21h. 28m. and Decl. $1^{\circ} 20' S.$

In the early evening at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21h. 35m. and Decl. $23^{\circ} 40' S.$, can be observed. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 25th.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days - Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year.
			SUN'S LONGITUDE $210^{\circ} 11' 23''$ <i>Ch. A.</i>	H. M.	H. M.		
1	■	Th	<i>St. Remigius.</i> Pheasant Shooting, Camb. Term	6 2	5 38	275	91
2	■	F	City of Glasgow Bank failure, 1878. [begins.	6 3	5 35	276	90
3	■	S	John Lyon, founder of Harrow, died, 1592.	6 5	5 33	277	89
4	■	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. Guizot b. 1787.	6 7	5 31	278	83
5	■	M	Salvatore Taglioni d. 1868. Offenbach d. 1880.	6 9	5 29	279	87
6	■	Tu	<i>St. Faith.</i> Jenny Lind b. 1820; d. 2 Nov. 1887.	6 10	5 26	280	86
7	■	W	Edgar Allan Poe d. 1849; b. 19 Feb. 1809.	6 12	5 24	281	85
8	■	Th	Whip Dog Day. Henry Fielding died, 1754.	6 14	5 22	282	84
9	■	F	<i>St. Denys.</i> Italian Union established, 1870.	6 15	5 19	283	83
10	■	S	Oxford Term begins. Dr. Nausen b. 1861.	6 17	5 17	284	82
11	■	S	17th Sunday after Trinity. Camperdown, 1797.	6 19	5 15	285	81
12	■	M	MICH. LAW S. BEGIN. Old Michaelmas.	6 21	5 13	286	80
13	■	Tu	<i>Trans. K. Edw'd. Conf.</i> Sainte-Beuve d. 1869.	6 22	5 10	287	79
14	■	W	Jena, 1806. Sir W. Harcourt born, 1827.	6 24	5 8	288	78
15	■	Th	W. von Kaulbach b. 1805; d. 7 April 1874.	6 26	5 6	289	77
16	■	F	Robert Stephenson b. 1803; d. 12 Oct. 1859.	6 27	5 4	290	76
17	■	S	Austrians evacuated Lombardy, 1866.	6 28	5 2	291	75
18	■	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Luke.</i>	6 30	5 0	292	74
19	■	M	Sir Thomas Browne born, 1605; died, 1682.	6 32	4 58	293	73
20	■	Tu	Lord Palmerston b. 1784. Navarino, 1827.	6 34	4 56	294	72
21	■	W	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Coleridge b. 1772.	6 36	4 54	295	71
22	■	Th	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.	6 38	4 52	296	70
23	■	F	Viscount St. Aldwyn b. 1837. Conington d. 1869.	6 39	4 50	297	69
24	■	S	Lady Jane Seymour died, 1538.	6 40	4 48	298	68
25	■	S	19th S. aft. Trin. <i>St. Crispin.</i> Balachava, 1854.	6 42	4 46	299	67
26	■	M	Count von Moltke b. 1800; d. 24 April 1891.	6 44	4 44	300	66
27	■	Tu	President Roosevelt born, 1858. Metz, 1870.	6 46	4 42	301	65
28	■	W	<i>St. Simon and St. Jude.</i> John Locke d. 1704.	6 48	4 40	302	64
29	■	Th	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.	6 50	4 38	303	63
30	■	F	Dr. John Whitaker, historian, died, 1808.	6 52	4 36	304	62
31	■	S	Zola's English publisher fined £100, 1888.	6 54	4 34	305	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	3d. 6h. 14m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	9 9 3	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	17 3 35	Morning.
● New Moon	25 6 47	Morning.
Pengée	8d. 4h. M. 224,500.	
Apogee	20d. 2h. M. 251,800.	

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1907,
on 25 days; total fall, 3' 4" inches; above the
average, 1841-90, by 0' 63" inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Revising Barristers must complete revision of all lists of voters by 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due. 9. Various Licences expire.

12. Quarter Sessions begin.

14. Fire Insurances must be paid.

24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hily Var. of Equ. of Time.	Apparent Right Ascension at Noon.	H. M. S.	Hourly Var. R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.	Hily Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	"	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 15	0'80	12 29 1	9'05	3 8 6	58'3	12 39 16	11 18 53	
2	10 34	0'79	12 32 38	9'07	3 31 24	58'2	12 42 12	11 14 57	
3	10 53	0'78	12 36 16	9'08	3 54 40	58'1	12 47 9	11 11 1	
4	11 11	0'76	12 39 54	9'09	4 17 52	57'9	12 51 5	11 7 3	
5	11 29	0'75	12 43 33	9'11	4 41 8	57'8	12 55 2	11 3 9	
6	11 47	0'73	12 47 11	9'12	4 4 7	57'6	12 58 58	10 59 13	
7	12 4	0'72	12 50 51	9'14	5 27 9	57'5	13 2 55	10 55 17	
8	12 22	0'70	12 54 30	9'15	5 50 6	57'3	13 6 52	10 51 21	
9	12 38	0'68	12 58 10	9'17	6 12 59	57'1	13 10 48	10 47 26	
10	12 54	0'66	13 1 50	9'19	6 35 47	56'9	13 14 45	10 43 30	
11	13 10	0'64	13 5 31	9'21	6 58 30	56'7	13 18 41	10 39 34	
12	13 25	0'62	13 9 13	9'23	7 21 7	56'4	13 22 38	10 35 38	
13	13 40	0'60	13 12 54	9'25	7 43 38	56'2	13 26 34	10 31 42	
14	13 54	0'58	13 16 37	9'28	8 5 2	55'9	13 30 31	10 27 46	
15	14 8	0'56	13 20 20	9'30	8 28 20	55'6	13 34 27	10 23 50	
16	14 21	0'53	13 24 3	9'32	8 50 31	55'3	13 38 24	10 19 54	
17	14 33	0'51	13 27 47	9'35	9 12 35	55'0	13 42 21	10 15 58	
18	14 45	0'48	13 31 32	9'38	9 34 31	54'7	13 46 17	10 12 2	
19	14 56	0'45	13 35 18	9'40	9 56 18	54'3	13 50 14	10 8 6	
20	15 7	0'43	13 39 4	9'43	10 17 57	53'9	13 54 10	10 4 11	
21	15 17	0'40	13 42 50	9'46	10 39 27	53'6	13 58 7	10 0 15	
22	15 26	0'37	13 46 38	9'48	11 0 47	53'2	14 2 3	9 56 19	
23	15 34	0'34	13 50 26	9'51	11 21 58	52'7	14 6 0	9 52 23	
24	15 42	0'31	13 54 14	9'54	11 42 58	52'3	14 9 56	9 48 27	
25	15 49	0'28	13 58 4	9'57	12 3 48	51'8	14 13 53	9 44 31	
26	15 56	0'25	14 1 54	9'60	12 24 27	51'4	14 17 50	9 40 35	
27	16 1	0'22	14 5 45	9'63	12 44 54	50'9	14 21 46	9 36 39	
28	16 6	0'19	14 9 36	9'66	13 5 9	50'4	14 25 43	9 32 43	
29	16 11	0'16	14 13 28	9'70	13 25 12	49'9	14 29 39	9 28 47	
30	16 14	0'13	14 17 22	9'73	13 45 2	49'3	14 33 36	9 24 51	
31	16 17	0'10	14 21 15	9'76	14 4 39	48'8	14 37 32	9 20 56	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1907.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mo. 1841-10.	Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	Directn.	Pressure
				inches.	inch.	hours.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	
1	68°0	52°1	54°1	29°372	'19	4'8	SSE	30°2
2	63°7	48°3	53°7	29°413	'02	5°0	SW	3°0
3	63°0	43°4	'3	29°350	'38	4'8	S	1°5
4	62°0	47°7	'0	29°727	'09	4'9	N	5°0
5	63°2	50°8	52°8	29°894	'01	3°1	WSW	0°8
6	62°8	55°1	'5	29°570	'39	...	SW	1°9
7	59°1	42°0	'3	29°339	'11	1°8	NW	1°9
8	51°0	40°8	'0	29°363	'25	...	NE	0°4
9	57°4	40°1	51°6	29°476	'04	1°8	SE	1°3
10	62°0	46°1	'3	29°566	'01	7°5	ESE	9°4
11	63°6	50°1	50°9	29°768	'22	7°2	SW	5°5
12	64°5	44°9	'6	29°890	'01	6°7	SW	2°8
13	63°0	43°7	'3	29°581	...	3°2	SW	1°8
14	57°0	48°1	'1	29°151	'37	...	S	4°0
15	57°2	40°4	49°9	29°173	'07	7°4	SSW	5°2
16	54°0	39°1	'8	29°078	'12	...	E	4°8
17	53°0	48°1	'6	29°011	'05	...	SE	3°8
18	55°7	43°9	'3	29°161	'09	0°9	SSW	10°5
19	62°8	48°3	'1	29°502	'09	7°6	SSW	6°4
20	60°0	46°8	48°8	29°505	'15	3°2	SSW	13°5
21	64°0	46°6	'6	29°763	...	5°8	SSW	1°1
22	59°0	43°2	'3	29°824	...	7°2	SW	1°8
23	52°2	38°6	'1	29°755	'04	0°3	SSW	1°7
24	57°9	35°8	47°9	29°747	...	3°2	V'ble	0°2
25	55°8	35°6	'7	29°645	'30	2°7	S	4°2
26	52°0	36°2	'6	29°640	'01	0°1	N	0°5
27	48°0	39°0	'5	29°647	...	...	SW	0°1
28	56°3	36°9	'4	29°394	'01	1°4	SE	2°6
29	55°4	45°8	'3	29°092	'23	0°4	E	2°4
30	56°0	43°0	'2	29°101	'09	...	SE	2°1
31	59°1	39°4	'1	29°641	...	7°6	SW	0°1

THE MOON.

Configura-
tions of
Jupiter's
Satellites
at 4h. A.M.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declina- tion at Noon.	Horiz- ontal Paral- lax at Noon.	Semi- diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configura- tions of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. A.M.
D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.
1	0 23 8	31 4 30	16 59 46	21 32 40 S	57 14 15	37 5	21 432	0 1	432 0 1
2	1 33 9	17 5 26	17 57 2	23 26 3	57 54 15	48 6	21 431	0 2	431 0 2
3	2 34 10	17 6 25	18 55 44	23 59 30	58 35 16	0	21 430	0 3	430 0 3
4	3 25 11	28 7 24	19 57 40	23 4 15	59 16 16	11	21 420	0 3	420 0 3
5	4 5 12	30 8 23	20 58 31	20 39 15	59 53 16	21	21 421	0 3	421 0 3
6	4 36 0	50 9 20	21 58 8	16 52 16	60 21 16	28	21 1023	0 3	1023 0 3
7	5 3 2	15 10 16	22 55 56	11 58 53	60 38 16	33	21 130	0 4	130 0 4
8	5 25 3	43 11 9	23 51 55	6 20 25	60 41 16	34	21 320	0 4	320 0 4
9	5 45 5	9 12 0	0 46 32	0 20 33	60 27 16	30	21 310	0 4	310 0 4
10	6 5 6	35 0 1	1 40 27	5 36 35	59 58 16	22	21 30	0 4	30 0 4
11	6 25 7	57 0 52	2 34 18	11 8 36	59 15 16	10	21 210	0 34	210 0 34
12	6 52 9	19 1 44	3 28 33	15 56 22	58 25 15	57	21 120	0 34	120 0 34
13	7 22 10	37 2 37	4 23 23	19 45 1	57 31 15	42	21 170	0 34	170 0 34
14	7 58 11	50 3 30	5 18 37	22 24 36	56 39 15	28	21 410	0 42	410 0 42
15	8 43 12	4 4 23	6 13 43	23 50 23	55 51 15	15	21 320	0 1	320 0 1
16	9 37 13	48 5 16	7 7 59	24 2 35	55 11 15	4	21 432	0 1	432 0 1
17	10 38 2	30 6 7	8 0 45	23 5 34	54 40 14	55	21 430	0 12	430 0 12
18	11 41 3	3 6 56	8 51 36	21 6 31	54 19 14	50	21 441	0 3	441 0 3
19	12 42 4	3 29	7 42 19	18 14 6	54 9 14	47	21 420	0 3	420 0 3
20	0 49 3	50 8 27	10 27 21	14 37 25	54 8 14	46	21 402	0 3	402 0 3
21	1 57 4	8 9 10	11 12 51	10 25 34	54 16 14	49	21 410	0 32	410 0 32
22	3 4 4	26 9 52	11 57 30	5 47 32	54 31 14	53	21 342	0 1	342 0 1
23	4 12 4	43 10 34	12 41 53	0 52 38	54 51 14	58	21 312	0 4	312 0 4
24	5 22 4	57 11 16	13 27 0	4 8 58	55 17 15	5	21 30	0 124	30 0 124
25	6 33 5	15 0 0	14 13 22	9 5 54	55 44 15	13	0 5	10234	10234 0 5
26	7 45 5	34 1 34	15 1 43	13 44 57	56 13 15	21	0 5	10234	10234 0 5
27	9 0 5	55 1 34	15 52 14	17 51 10	56 43 15	29	0 5	10234	10234 0 5
28	10 15 6	32 2 27	16 47 0	21 8 19	57 12 15	37	0 5	10234	10234 0 5
29	11 27 7	14 3 22	17 43 53	23 20 17	57 41 15	45	0 5	10234	10234 0 5
30	aft. 8	9 4 20	18 43 7	24 13 31	58 9 15	52	0 5	10234	10234 0 5
31	1 24 9	19 5 18	19 43 16	23 39 51	58 35 15	59	0 5	10234	10234 0 5

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.
D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.
2	14 4 3	9 43 25	11 43 24	10 25 18	0 28 21
7	14 22 30	10 4 55	11 55 9	10 29 0	0 26 55
12	14 35 52	10 26 32	12 6 54	10 32 35	0 25 31
17	14 40 54	10 48 14	12 18 40	10 36 3	0 24 9
22	14 33 47	11 9 59	12 30 28	10 39 23	0 22 51
27	14 14 37	11 31 48	12 42 19	10 42 34	0 21 37

DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.
D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.
2	15 23 52 S	13 3 26 N	2 55 50 N	10 47 58 N	0 9 11 N
7	17 25 24 S	11 36 15 N	1 38 27 N	10 27 19 N	0 0 12 S
12	18 43 51 S	9 59 7 N	0 20 48 N	10 7 10 N	0 0 7
17	18 59 28 S	8 12 57 N	0 56 55 S	9 47 37 N	0 17 36
22	17 43 32 S	6 18 52 N	2 14 32 S	9 28 45 N	0 25 32
27	14 42 27 S	4 18 8 N	3 31 50 S	9 10 40 N	0 32 49 S

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.
5	8 8	8 9	10 3	3 4	1 4	1 0
15	8 8	10 9	9 4	3 4	1 5	1 0
25	8 9	13 0	8 8	3 5	1 5	1 0

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.
16	2	3 4	9 8	1 8	14 8	9 1
16	4	4 1	10 1	1 8	15 1	9 1
16	7	4 9	10 4	1 9	15 4	9 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 89° 56' II.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 32m. aft., the length of the Day being 11h. 36m.

Oct. 3. Occultation of χ^1 Sagittarii; magnitude 5.1. The disappearance occurs at 9h. 21m. aft., 62° from the vertex.

Oct. 4. Mercury at greatest elongation (26°) East, 11h. aft.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 43s.

Oct. 9. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. 7m. morn. 12° 31' N.

Oct. 11. Occultation of B.D. + 12° 436; magnitude 5.9. The disappearance occurs at 10h. 46m. aft., 106° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11h. 53m. aft., 255° from the vertex.

Oct. 14. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 3h. 58m. morn. 9° 36' S.

Oct. 15. Occultation of γ Gemini-norum; magnitude 4.3. The disappearance occurs at 5h. 13m. morn., 39° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 21m. morn., 267° from the vertex.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian 1m. 54s.

Oct. 21. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. 44m. morn. 9° 26' S.

Oct. 23. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 49m. morn. 8° 24' S.

Oct. 25. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. 38m. aft. 9° 56' S.

Oct. 29. Occultation of η Sagittarii; magnitude 5.7. The disappearance takes place at 6h. 19m. aft., 12° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7h. 0m. aft., 293° from the vertex.

Oct. 30. Occultation of B.A.C. 6490; magnitude 5.7. The disappearance occurs at 5h. 28m. aft., 35° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 26m. aft., 287° from the vertex.

Oct. 30. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. 22m. aft. Uranus 1° 3' N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 5m., and the Afternoons 1h. 4m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL				HULL			
		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 57	5 14	2 12	2 31	10 16	10 34	9 14	9 34	3 8	3 27	5 34	5 56	1 57	2 18		
2	F	5 33	5 57	2 52	3 16	10 53	11 15	9 56	10 21	3 48	4 12	6 20	6 46	2 41	3 7		
3	S	6 22	6 51	3 44	4 19	11 42	...	10 49	11 20	4 39	5 11	7 18	7 55	3 37	4 14		
4	M	7 24	8 2	4 59	5 45	0 16	0 56	11 55	...	5 47	6 30	8 37	9 23	4 54	5 36		
5	Tu	8 46	9 38	6 38	7 25	1 42	2 33	0 39	1 37	7 17	8 3	10 9	10 52	6 19	7 2		
6	W	10 24	11 6	8 6	8 40	3 23	4 6	2 32	3 17	8 45	9 21	11 30	...	7 41	8 16		
7	Th	11 42	...	9 9	9 35	4 41	5 13	3 53	4 21	9 53	10 22	0 3	0 31	8 49	9 18		
8	F	0 13	0 40	9 58	10 20	5 41	6 7	4 45	5 8	10 48	11 12	0 56	1 20	9 42	10 4		
9	S	1 4	1 28	10 42	11 4	6 31	6 54	5 30	5 52	11 36	11 59	1 43	2 5	10 25	10 45		
10	M	1 50	2 11	11 25	11 47	7 16	7 36	6 13	6 34	...	0 21	2 26	2 46	11 5	11 25		
11	Tu	2 30	2 51	...	0 8	7 56	8 16	6 55	7 16	0 42	1 4	3 5	3 24	11 46	...		
12	W	3 12	3 31	0 28	0 48	8 36	8 55	7 35	7 53	1 25	1 45	4 44	4 4	0 7	0 28		
13	Th	3 30	4 10	1 8	1 27	9 14	9 33	8 11	8 30	2 4	2 23	4 25	4 45	0 48	1 9		
14	F	4 29	4 48	1 46	2 5	9 51	10 9	8 48	9 7	2 42	3	5 5	5 26	1 29	1 50		
15	S	5 7	5 27	2 25	2 45	10 27	10 45	9 27	9 48	3 21	3 41	5 48	6 11	2 11	2 33		
16	M	5 49	6 12	3 6	3 31	11 5	11 29	10 11	10 36	4 2	4 26	6 36	7 4	2 56	3 23		
17	Tu	6 38	7 7	4 2	4 39	11 58	...	11 3	11 35	4 54	5 27	7 38	8 16	3 57	4 34		
18	W	7 41	8 22	5 22	6 9	0 34	1 15	...	0 14	6 7	6 49	8 59	9 43	5 13	5 53		
19	Th	9 7	9 53	6 55	7 36	2 3	2 51	1 2	1 55	7 32	8 13	10 24	11 2	6 33	7 11		
20	F	10 34	11 12	8 11	8 40	3 34	4 11	2 43	3 23	8 50	9 21	11 36	...	7 46	8 16		
21	S	11 42	...	9 5	9 26	4 41	5 8	3 53	4 17	9 48	10 11	0 4	0 28	8 43	9 6		
22	M	0 8	0 30	9 44	10 1	5 30	5 50	4 37	4 54	10 31	10 50	0 47	1 5	9 27	9 46		
23	Tu	0 49	1 7	10 17	10 32	6 9	6 26	5 10	5 26	11 7	11 24	1 23	1 40	10 2	10 16		
24	W	1 24	1 40	10 47	11 2	6 42	6 57	5 41	5 56	11 40	11 57	1 55	2 9	10 29	10 43		
25	Th	1 54	2 8	11 17	11 33	7 13	7 28	6 11	6 27	...	0 13	2 23	2 38	10 57	11 12		
26	F	2 23	2 38	11 50	...	7 43	7 59	6 43	6 59	0 29	0 46	2 52	3 7	11 28	11 45		
27	S	2 54	3 10	0 7	0 24	8 15	8 31	7 15	7 31	1 3	1 20	3 23	3 40	...	0 2		
28	M	3 26	3 44	0 41	0 56	8 47	9 4	7 46	8 2	1 37	1 54	3 57	4 15	0 20	0 38		
29	Tu	4 0	4 18	1 16	1 31	9 21	9 39	8 18	8 36	2 12	2 30	4 34	4 54	0 57	1 17		
30	W	4 36	4 56	1 54	2 15	9 53	10 13	8 56	9 18	2 50	3 11	5 15	5 38	1 38	2 1		
31	Th	5 17	5 42	2 38	3 4	10 39	11 3	9 42	10 9	3 34	4 0	6 5	6 34	2 26	2 55		

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ♿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 48M	1 20A	5 52A	1 58M	9 2M	4 6A	4 40M	10 52M	5 4A	2 29M	9 26M	4 23A	5 18A	11 22A	5 30M
14 8 46M	1 8A	5 30A	2 13M	9 5M	3 57A	4 38M	10 41M	4 44A	2 9M	9 4M	3 59A	4 50A	10 53A	5 0M
21 8 11M	0 38A	5 5A	2 31M	9 8M	3 45A	4 36M	10 30M	4 24A	1 48M	8 41M	3 34A	4 21A	10 23A	4 29M
28 6 54M	11 45M	4 36A	2 47M	9 10M	3 33A	4 34M	10 19M	4 4A	1 27M	8 18M	3 5A	3 53A	9 54A	3 59M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.				DECL. N.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.
1	1	27	10 0	88	49	0	
10	1	27	11 9	88	49	3	
19	1	27	13 1	88	49	7	
28	1	27	12 8	88	49	10	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.
♿ MERCURY is an evening star in the earlier portion of the month, setting W.S.W. Too near the Sun for observation in the later portion. In inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 28th, at 4h. aft.
♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.N.E.
♂ MARS is a morning star, rising nearly due E.
♃ JUPITER is a morning star, rising E. by N.
♄ SATURN between the constellations Pisces and Cetus, nearly in the same position as last month.

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.
In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star ν , is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. $oh. 37m.$ and Decl. $40^{\circ} 43' N.$ In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. $oh. 36m. 31s.$ Decl. $40^{\circ} 38' N.$, probably unconnected with the Nebula. Very many minute stars can be seen within the Nebula.

A fine double cluster of stars, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeia, may be observed in this month. The northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, $30'$ in diameter, ranging in magnitude from the 6th to 14th. The smaller southern cluster, $15'$ in diameter, is less rich in stars, and much condensed toward the centre. On fine nights, without moonlight, such as those about the 24th, these objects afford one of the most beautiful subjects for observation.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days--Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° ± 22d. 5h. A.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	☾	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. All Saints.		6 55	4 33	306	60
2	☾	M	All Souls' Day. Edward Colston born, 1636.		6 57	4 31	307	59
3	☾	Tu	Emperor of Japan born, 1852. Acre, 1840.		6 59	4 29	308	58
4	☾	W	Adml. Benbow d. 1702. Geo. Peabody d. 1869.		7 1	4 27	309	57
5	☾	Th	Gunpowder Plot, 1604. Inkerman, 1854.		7 2	4 26	310	56
6	☾	F	St. Leonard. Samuel Phelps, actor, d. 1878.		7 4	4 24	311	55
7	☾	S	Sir Martin Frobisher, navigator, died, 1594.		7 5	4 23	312	54
8	☾	S	21st Sunday after Trinity. Duns Scotus d. 1308.		7 7	4 21	313	53
9	☾	M	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1841). Lord Mayor's Day.		7 9	4 19	314	52
10	☾	Tu	Oliver Goldsmith b. 1728; d. 4 April, 1774.		7 11	4 17	315	51
11	☾	W	St. Martin. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.		7 12	4 16	316	50
12	☾	Th	Mrs. E. C. Gaskell d. 1865; b. 29 Sept. 1810.		7 14	4 14	317	49
13	☾	F	St. Brice. A. H. Clough died, 1861.		7 15	4 13	318	48
14	☾	S	Giovacchino Rossini died, 1868.		7 17	4 11	319	47
15	☾	S	22nd S. aft. Tr. St. Machutus. Chatham b. 1708.		7 19	4 10	320	46
16	☾	M	John Bright born, 1811; died, 27 Mar. 1889.		7 21	4 9	321	45
17	☾	Tu	St. Hugh. R. Owen, socialist, died, 1858.		7 23	4 7	322	44
18	☾	W	Duke of Wellington buried in St. Paul's, 1852.		7 24	4 6	323	43
19	☾	Th	Ferdinand de Lesseps b. 1805; d. 7 Dec. '94.		7 26	4 5	324	42
20	☾	F	St. Edmund. Chatterton b. 1752; d. 24 Aug.		7 28	4 4	325	41
21	☾	S	Capture of Ali Musjid, 1878. [1770.		7 29	4 3	326	40
22	☾	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity. St. Cecilia.		7 31	4 1	327	39
23	☾	M	St. Clement. Richard Hakluyt died, 1616.		7 32	4 0	328	38
24	☾	Tu	Old Martinmas. Smithfld. Mkts. opened, 1868.		7 34	3 59	329	37
25	☾	W	St. Catherine. Sir Henry Havelock d. 1857.		7 36	3 58	330	36
26	☾	Th	Queen Maud of Norway born, 1869.		7 37	3 57	331	35
27	☾	F	Dumas fils died, 1895; born, 28 July 1824.		7 39	3 56	332	34
28	☾	S	Duc de Broglie born, 1785; died, 25 Jan. 1870.		7 41	3 55	333	33
29	☾	S	Advent Sunday. Sir F. C. Burnand born, 1836.		7 43	3 54	334	32
30	☾	M	St. Andrew, A. & JH. Mark Lemon b. 1809.		7 44	3 54	335	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	1d.	2h.	16m.	Afternoon.
☉ Full Moon	8	7	58	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	15	11	41	Afternoon.
● New Moon	23	9	53	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	30	9	44	Afternoon.

Perigee 5d. 1h. M. 227,900 | Apogee 16d. 10h. A. 251,300
Perigee 30d. 3h. A. 230,100.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 2. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.
 -- Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.
 -- Ordinary day of election of Borough Councilors.
 -- Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
 -- Fox-hunting begins.
 9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
 11. Martinmas: Scottish Quarter Day.
 13. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1906,
 on 19 days; total fall, 4'13 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by 1'86 inches.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day	Before Clock.	Hrly Var. of Equi- or Time.		Apparent Right Ascen- sion at Noon.		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Dec. at Noon (Std.)		Hrly Var. of Declination	S. Jereal Time at Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.	
		H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.
1	16 19	0'07		14 25 10		9'79		14 24 2		48'2	14 41 29		9 17 0	
2	16 20	0'03		14 29 5		9'84		14 43 12		47'6	14 45 25		9 13 4	
3	16 20	0'00		14 33 2		9'80		15 2 6		47'0	14 49 22		9 9 8	
4	16 20	0'03		14 36 59		9'89		15 20 46		46'4	14 53 19		9 5 12	
5	16 19	0'07		14 40 56		9'93		15 39 11		45'7	14 57 15		9 1 16	
6	16 17	0'10		14 44 55		9'96		15 57 20		45'1	15 1 12		8 57 20	
7	16 14	0'14		14 48 54		9'99		16 15 13		44'4	15 5 8		8 53 24	
8	16 10	0'17		14 52 55		10'03		16 32 50		43'7	15 9 5		8 49 28	
9	16 6	0'21		14 56 56		10'06		16 50 10		43'0	15 13 1		8 45 32	
10	16 0	0'24		15 0 58		10'10		17 7 13		42'3	15 16 58		8 41 36	
11	15 54	0'28		15 5 0		10'14		17 23 58		41'5	15 20 54		8 37 41	
12	15 47	0'31		15 9 4		10'17		17 40 26		40'8	15 24 51		8 33 45	
13	15 39	0'35		15 13 9		10'21		17 56 35		40'0	15 28 48		8 29 49	
14	15 30	0'39		15 17 14		10'24		18 12 25		39'2	15 32 44		8 25 53	
15	15 20	0'42		15 21 20		10'28		18 27 57		38'4	15 36 41		8 21 57	
16	15 10	0'46		15 25 27		10'32		18 43 8		37'6	15 40 37		8 18 1	
17	14 58	0'49		15 29 35		10'35		18 58 0		36'8	15 44 34		8 14 5	
18	14 46	0'53		15 33 44		10'39		19 12 32		35'9	15 48 30		8 10 9	
19	14 33	0'56		15 37 54		10'42		19 26 44		35'1	15 52 27		8 6 13	
20	14 19	0'60		15 42 4		10'46		19 40 34		34'2	15 56 23		8 2 17	
21	14 4	0'63		15 46 16		10'49		19 54 3		33'3	16 0 20		7 58 21	
22	13 49	0'67		15 50 28		10'52		20 7 10		32'4	16 4 17		7 54 26	
23	13 32	0'70		15 54 41		10'56		20 19 55		31'4	16 8 13		7 50 30	
24	13 15	0'73		15 58 54		10'59		20 32 17		30'5	16 12 10		7 46 34	
25	12 57	0'76		16 3 9		10'62		20 44 17		29'5	16 16 6		7 42 38	
26	12 39	0'79		16 7 24		10'65		20 55 53		28'5	16 20 3		7 38 42	
27	12 19	0'82		16 11 40		10'68		21 7 6		27'6	16 23 59		7 34 46	
28	11 59	0'85		16 15 57		10'71		21 17 55		26'6	16 27 56		7 30 50	
29	11 38	0'88		16 20 14		10'74		21 28 20		25'5	16 31 52		7 26 54	
30	11 17	0'91		16 24 32		10'77		21 38 20		24'5	16 35 49		7 22 58	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1906.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN- FALL.	SUN- SHINE	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mn. 1841-1906				Directn.	Pressure.
				inches.	inch.	hours.	NNW	lbs. 2's
1	51'8	48'5	47'0	29'121	'01	...	WSW	2'8
2	51'9	40'0	46'8	29'057	'06	1'2	SE	2'0
3	56'0	39'3	'6	29'221	'07	3'6	E	10'0
4	48'9	39'5	'4	29'025	'63	1'8	WSW	5'4
5	54'7	39'5	'2	29'449	'09	7'0	NE	5'6
6	51'7	33'5	45'8	29'401	'56	0'1	E	1'4
7	56'0	46'0	'4	29'271	'02	1'8	NNE	3'7
8	51'4	50'0	'0	29'125	1'28	...	NE	5'8
9	53'2	45'9	44'6	29'554	'04	...	NE	3'6
10	50'2	41'8	'3	30'112	...	4'2	NNE	0'2
11	49'1	31'7	'0	30'341	...	4'9	NNE	0'3
12	46'5	29'2	43'7	30'313	...	4'1	Calm	0'0
13	43'7	32'3	'5	30'287	...	...	SE	0'6
14	46'7	38'8	'3	30'153	...	...	SW	13'7
15	52'5	38'8	'1	29'693	'31	1'1	SW	10'7
16	53'5	40'1	42'8	29'563	'30	...	SW	13'0
17	52'3	43'2	'6	29'201	'29	0'1	SSW	2'5
18	46'7	34'2	'4	28'987	'04	0'4	WSW	5'8
19	42'0	28'5	'3	29'073	'05	1'2	WSW	3'8
20	44'4	35'9	'2	29'544	...	5'7	SW	4'2
21	57'0	39'4	'1	29'668	'27	0'2	SW	5'0
22	60'3	50'2	'1	30'215	...	5'0	SW	0'8
23	54'0	45'9	'0	30'382	'01	...	SW	0'6
24	51'0	44'8	'0	30'380	'01	...	WSW	0'6
25	50'0	44'0	41'9	30'360	...	...	SW	2'4
26	56'0	42'9	'7	29'923	'01	1'9	W	4'9
27	52'4	39'1	'5	30'022	...	0'8	WSW	3'4
28	55'0	49'9	'2	29'665	...	...	WSW	8'2
29	55'0	40'2	'0	29'690	'08	...	NW	16'0
30								

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	
1	2 7	10 33	6 16	20 43	4 21	38 41	59	0 16	6 7 5
2	3 7	11 55	7 12	21 41	28 18	17 11	59	21 16	12 8 5
3	3 37	11 55	8 22	37 57	13 48	49	59	38 16	17 9 5
4	3 28	1 18	8 58	23 36	8 31	11	59	47 15	13 10 5
5	3 48	2 43	9 49	0 25	57 2	44	89	59 16	19 11 5
6	4 7	4 6	10 39	1 18	43 3	11	24	59	37 16 12 5
7	4 26	5 29	11 30	2 11	39 8	54	19	59	15 16 10 13 5
8	4 49	6 52	11 30	3 5	23 14	4 22	58	43 16	2 14 5
9	5 17	8 12	0 22	4 0	13 18	23 27	58	3 15	51 15 5
10	5 51	9 30	1 16	4 56	2 21	37 12	57	18 15	38 16 5
11	6 33	10 39	2 10	5 52	17 23	36 29	56	33 15	26 17 5
12	7 23	11 39	3 4	6 48	5 24	18 18	55	50 15	14 18 5
13	8 22	aft.	3 57	7 42	30 23	45 33	55	12 15	4 19 5
14	9 26	1 5	4 48	8 34	50 22	5 36	54	43 14	56 20 5
15	10 33	1 33	5 36	9 24	48 19	28 9	54	23 14	51 21 5
16	11 41	1 56	6 22	10 12	29 16	3 27	54	13 14	48 22 5
17	11 55	2 15	7 5	10 58	21 12	1 14	54	14 14	48 23 5
18	0 48	2 32	7 47	11 42	59 7	30 30	54	26 14	51 24 5
19	1 55	2 48	8 29	12 27	12 2	39 50	54	46 14	57 25 5
20	3 5	3 3	9 11	13 11	47 2	21 48	55	14 15	4 26 5
21	4 15	3 20	9 54	13 57	39 7	24 10	55	47 15	13 27 5
22	5 28	3 38	10 39	14 45	37 12	14 55	56	23 15	23 28 5
23	6 43	4 11	11 27	15 36	26 16	39 3	57	0 15	33 29 5
24	8 1	4 30	aft.	16 30	34 20	19 3	57	34 15	43 0 14
25	9 15	5 10	1 15	17 27	59 22	56 27	58	5 15	51 1 14
26	10 24	6 1	2 13	18 27	57 24	14 49	58	30 15	58 2 14
27	11 23	7 6	3 13	19 29	7 24	3 45	58	49 16	3 3 14
28	aft.	8 21	4 12	20 29	51 22	21 50	59	2 16	7 4 14
29	0 44	9 41	5 8	21 28	48 19	16 59	59	10 16	9 5 14
30	1 12	11 4	6 2	22 25	19 15	3 56	59	13 16	10 6 14

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	♂ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♂ JUPITER.	♂ SATURN.
D.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 54	11 53	40 12	54 13	10 45 36
6	13 46	5 12	15 38	13 6 12	10 48 27
11	13 54	11 12	37 44	13 18 15	10 51 7
16	14 13	26 13	0 2 13	30 23 10	53 36
21	14 38	46 13	22 35 13	42 38 10	55 52
26	15 7	18 13	45 27 13	55 0 10	57 54

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	11 5 32S	2 12 41N	4 48 36S	8 53 29N	0 39 21S
6	9 2 13	0 2 41N	6 4 36	8 37 18	0 45 2
11	9 15 32	2 10 29S	7 19 41	8 22 11	0 49 48
16	11 2 0	4 24 7	8 33 38	8 8 15	0 53 36
21	13 10 22	6 37 16	9 46 14	7 55 36	0 56 23
26	16 8 6S	8 48 21S	10 57 16S	7 44 21N	0 58 6S

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
5	8 9	11 3	8 2	3 6	1 5
15	8 9	8 5	7 7	3 6	1 6
25	8 9	7 1	7 3	3 7	1 6

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
5	16 10	4 3	7 8	1 9	15 8
15	16 12	3 2	7 3	1 9	16 8
25	16 14	2 7	7 0	2 0	16 7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 86° 18' 11.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.
 November 1. Day breaks at 5h. 11m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 27m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 38m.

Nov. 1. Occultation of χ Capricorn; magnitude 5.3. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 19m. aft. 77° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 20m. aft., 196° from the vertex.

Nov. 4. Occultation of 30 Piscium; magnitude 4.7. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 16m. aft., 33° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0h. 21m. morn., on the 5th, 213 from the vertex.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7.18.

Nov. 5. Occultation of 33 Piscium; magnitude 4.6. The disappearance takes place at 1h. 4m. morn., 57° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 56m. morn., 177° from the vertex.

Nov. 9. Occultation of ϵ Tauri; magnitude 3.7. The disappearance takes place at 8h. 16m. aft., 133° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 14m. aft., 266° from the vertex.

Nov. 10. Occultation of α Tauri; magnitude 4.8. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 45m. aft., 163° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 29m. aft., 248° from the vertex.

Nov. 13. Mercury at greatest elongation (10°) West, 7h. aft.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8.98.

Nov. 24. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. morn. Ceres 0° 14' N.

Nov. 26. Occultation of B.A.C. 6369; magnitude 5.7. The disappearance takes place at 4h. 38m. aft., 40° from the vertex; the reappearance at 5h. 41m. aft., 261° from the vertex.

Nov. 30. Occultation of τ^1 Aquarii, magnitude 5.6; τ^2 Aquarii, magnitude 4.3. The disappearances take place at 7h. 43m. aft. and 8h. 46m. aft., 105° and 47° from the vertex, respectively; the reappearances at 8h. 18m. aft. and 9h. 50m. aft., 161° and 201° from the vertex, respectively.

Nov. 30. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 11h. 15m. aft. ϕ 1° 17' N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m., and the Afternoons 39m.

Day of Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (EAT)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	M	6 10	6 40	3 34	4 10	11 31	...	10 39	11 11	4 29	5 2	7 6	7 45	3 27	4 5
2	Tu	7 14	7 54	4 51	5 37	0 6	0 46	11 46	...	5 39	6 22	8 27	9 14	4 46	5 28
3	W	8 38	9 26	6 27	7 11	1 33	2 22	0 29	1 25	7 6	7 48	10 0	10 39	6 9	6 48
4	Th	10 11	10 49	7 49	8 21	3 8	3 49	2 16	3 0	8 28	9 2	11 14	11 45	7 24	7 57
5	F	11 24	11 52	8 50	9 14	4 22	4 52	3 34	4 2	9 33	10 0	...	0 13	8 28	8 56
6	S	...	0 18	9 37	9 58	5 19	5 43	4 25	4 46	10 25	10 48	0 36	0 58	9 21	9 43
7	S	0 42	1 4	10 18	10 39	6 6	6 28	5 6	5 26	11 10	11 32	1 20	1 40	10 2	10 21
8	M	1 25	1 45	11 0	11 22	6 49	7 11	5 47	6 9	11 55	...	2 0	2 21	10 41	11 2
9	Tu	2 6	2 27	11 44	...	7 32	7 52	6 31	6 52	0 17	0 39	2 41	3 1	11 22	11 43
10	W	2 48	3 7	0 5	0 25	8 12	8 32	7 13	7 32	1 1	1 22	3 21	3 41	...	0 4
11	Th	3 27	3 47	0 45	1 4	8 51	9 9	7 50	8 7	1 41	2 0	4 1	4 21	0 24	0 44
12	F	4 6	4 24	1 22	1 41	9 27	9 46	8 25	8 43	2 19	2 38	4 41	5 2	1 4	1 25
13	S	4 44	5 3	2 1	2 21	10 5	10 24	9 3	9 24	2 57	3 17	5 23	5 45	1 46	2 8
14	S	5 24	5 47	2 41	3 3	10 43	11 3	9 46	10 9	3 37	3 59	6 8	6 33	2 31	2 55
15	M	6 10	6 36	3 29	4 0	11 26	11 56	10 34	11 2	4 24	4 53	7 2	7 36	3 23	3 55
16	Tu	7 6	7 40	4 36	5 16	...	0 32	11 34	...	5 25	6 2	8 13	8 53	4 31	5 9
17	W	8 17	8 57	5 57	6 38	1 12	1 53	0 9	0 51	6 40	7 17	9 32	10 9	5 45	6 20
18	Th	9 37	10 15	7 15	7 47	2 34	3 12	1 36	2 20	7 53	8 26	10 43	11 13	6 53	7 23
19	F	10 46	11 15	8 15	8 39	3 46	4 15	2 57	3 27	8 54	9 20	11 39	...	7 50	8 15
20	S	11 41	...	9 1	9 20	4 40	5 3	3 52	4 13	9 44	10 5	0 3	0 24	8 38	9 0
21	S	0 4	0 24	9 38	9 55	5 24	5 44	4 31	4 48	10 25	10 44	0 42	0 59	9 21	9 40
22	M	0 43	1 1	10 12	10 30	6 3	6 21	5 4	5 21	11 3	11 22	1 17	1 35	9 57	10 13
23	Tu	1 19	1 37	10 48	11 6	6 40	6 58	5 38	5 56	11 41	...	1 52	2 9	10 29	10 46
24	W	1 54	2 11	11 24	11 43	7 16	7 34	6 14	6 33	0 0	0 19	2 26	2 44	11 3	11 21
25	Th	2 28	2 47	...	0 3	7 52	8 11	6 52	7 11	0 38	0 58	3 1	3 19	11 40	...
26	F	3 5	3 25	0 23	0 44	8 30	8 50	7 30	7 49	1 19	1 40	3 39	4 0	0 1	0 23
27	S	3 46	4 8	1 6	1 27	9 11	9 32	8 9	8 29	2 2	2 23	4 22	4 45	0 46	1 9
28	S	4 28	4 50	1 49	2 12	9 54	10 16	8 50	9 14	2 45	3 8	5 8	5 33	1 32	1 57
29	M	5 14	5 40	2 37	3 4	10 39	11 4	9 40	10 8	3 33	4 0	6 1	6 31	2 24	2 53
30	M	6 9	6 38	3 33	4 4	11 30	11 59	10 37	11 7	4 28	4 58	7 3	7 38	3 24	3 58

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 5 39M	10 54M	4 9A		3 6M	9 14M	3 22A		4 33M	10 8M	3 43A		1 7M	7 55M	2 43A		3 25A	9 25A	3 29M	
11 5 16M	10 33M	3 50A		3 24M	9 17M	3 10A		4 32M	9 58M	3 24A		0 45M	7 37M	2 17A		2 56A	8 56A	3 0M	
18 5 33M	10 35M	3 37A		3 45M	9 21M	2 57A		4 29M	9 47M	3 5A		0 22M	7 7M	1 52A		2 28A	8 28A	2 32M	
25 6 4M	10 45M	3 26A		4 4M	9 25M	2 46A		4 28M	9 37M	2 46A		11 56A	6 42M	1 28A		2 0A	7 59A	2 2M	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R.A.				DECL. N.			
D.	h.	m.	s.	D.	h.	m.	s.
1	1	27	12.2	88	49	12	
10	1	27	9.9	88	49	15	
19	1	27	5.7	88	49	18	
28	1	27	1.2	88	49	21	

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising E.S.E. At least distance from the Sun on the 4th, at *gh. morn.*

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising nearly due E., and later in the month E. by S. At least distance from the Sun on the 12th, at *11h. morn.*

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising E. by S.

♃ JUPITER in the constellation Cancer, a little North of the stars ζ and ε. In conjunction with the Moon on the 17th, at *gh. 42m. morn.*

♄ SATURN very nearly in the same position as last month, between the constellations Pisces and Cetus.

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the East of γ Andromeda may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in

focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, $15'$ long by $3'$ broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle, and suggests the idea of a vast flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. $2^h. 16^m.$ and Decl. $41^{\circ} 49' N.$ The best evenings for observing it are those immediately before and after the 23rd.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
			SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° 15' 22d. 6h. M.				
1	Tu		Queen Alexandra born, 1844.	7 45	3 53	336	30
2	W		St. Paul's opened, 1697. Austerlitz, 1805.	7 46	3 52	337	29
3	Th		Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.	7 48	3 52	338	28
4	F		R. L. Stevenson d. 1894; b. 13 Nov. 1850.	7 49	3 51	339	27
5	S		Dr. Hawes, founder of R. Humane Soc., d. 1808.	7 51	3 51	340	26
6	S		2nd Sunday in Advent. <i>St. Nicolas.</i>	7 52	3 50	341	25
7	M		Ney executed, 1815. General Buller b. 1839.	7 53	3 50	342	24
8	Tu		<i>Conception B.V.M.</i>	7 54	3 50	343	23
9	W		John Milton born, 1608; died, 8 Nov. 1674.	7 55	3 50	344	22
10	Th		The Royal Academy instituted, 1768.	7 56	3 50	345	21
11	F		Richard Doyle, caricaturist, died, 1883.	7 57	3 50	346	20
12	S		Sir M. I. Brunel d. 1849; b. 25 April 1769.	7 58	3 50	347	19
13	S		3rd Sunday in Advent. <i>St. Lucy.</i>	7 59	3 49	348	18
14	M		The Prince Consort d. 1861; b. 26 Aug. 1819.	8 0	3 49	349	17
15	Tu		Izaak Walton died, 1683; born, 9 Aug. 1593.	8 1	3 49	350	16
16	W		Ember Day. Blücher b. 1742; d. 12 Sept. 1819.	8 2	3 50	351	15
17	Th		Oxford Term ends. Earl of Liverpool d. 1808.	8 2	3 50	352	14
18	F		Ember Day. Rev. T. D. Whitaker died, 1821.	8 3	3 51	353	13
19	S		Ember Day. J. W. M. Turner died, 1851.	8 4	3 51	354	12
20	S		4th Sunday in Advent. Suakin, 1888.	8 5	3 51	355	11
21	M		St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 6	3 51	356	10
22	Tu		George Eliot died, 1880; born 22 Nov. 1819.	8 6	3 52	357	9
23	W		Saint Beuve b. 1804. Laurence Oliphant d. 1888.	8 6	3 52	358	8
24	Th		Christmas Eve. Mr. Morley born, 1838.	8 7	3 53	359	7
25	F		Christmas Day. Oldcastle burnt, 1418 (o.s.).	8 7	3 53	360	6
26	S		St. Stephen. Bank Holiday. Boxing Day.	8 7	3 54	361	5
27	S		1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John, A. & Ev.	8 7	3 55	362	4
28	M		Innocents' Day. Childermas.	8 8	3 56	363	3
29	Tu		Sir Archibald Alison b. 1792; d. 23 May 1867.	8 8	3 56	364	2
30	W		General Prim d. 1870; b. 6 Dec. 1814. [1719.	8 8	3 57	365	1
31	Th		St. Silvester. Wycliffe d. 1384. J. Flamsteed d.	8 8	3 58	366	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- Full Moon 7d. 9h. 44m. Afternoon.
 ☾ Last Quarter 15 9 13 Afternoon.
 ● New Moon 23 11 50 Morning.
 ☽ First Quarter 30 5 40 Morning.

Apogee 14d. 7h. A. 251,400.
 Perigee 26d. 1h. A. 227,500.

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1906,

on 19 days; total fall, 2.17 inches; above the average, 1841-90, by .4 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
 15. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
 21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.
 25. Quarter Day. Bills of Exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 23rd.
 26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 27th.
 31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Var. o. P. M. Time.	Apparent Height: Azimuth at Noon.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std. 1st Noon.)	Hourly Var. of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.	Mean Time at Solar Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 55	0'94	16 28 51	10'79	21 47 55	23'5	16 39 46	7 19 2
2	10 32	0'96	16 33 10	10'82	21 57 5	22'4	16 43 42	7 15 6
3	10 9	0'99	16 37 30	10'84	22 5 50	21'3	16 47 39	7 11 11
4	9 45	1'01	16 41 51	10'87	22 14 9	20'3	16 51 35	7 7 15
5	9 20	1'03	16 46 12	10'89	22 22 2	19'2	16 55 32	7 3 19
6	8 55	1'05	16 50 33	10'91	22 29 29	18'1	16 59 28	6 59 23
7	8 30	1'08	16 54 55	10'94	22 36 30	17'0	17 3 25	6 55 27
8	8 4	1'10	16 59 18	10'96	22 43 4	15'9	17 7 21	6 51 31
9	7 37	1'12	17 3 41	10'98	22 49 12	14'8	17 11 18	6 47 35
10	7 10	1'13	17 8 5	10'99	22 54 52	13'6	17 15 15	6 43 39
11	6 43	1'15	17 12 29	11'01	23 0 5	12'5	17 19 11	6 39 43
12	6 15	1'17	17 16 53	11'03	23 4 52	11'5	17 23 8	6 35 47
13	5 47	1'18	17 21 18	11'04	23 9 10	10'2	17 27 4	6 31 51
14	5 18	1'20	17 25 43	11'06	23 13 1	9'1	17 31 1	6 27 55
15	4 49	1'21	17 30 8	11'07	23 16 25	7'9	17 34 57	6 24 0
16	4 20	1'22	17 34 34	11'08	23 19 20	6'7	17 38 54	6 20 4
17	3 51	1'23	17 39 0	11'09	23 21 48	5'6	17 42 50	6 16 8
18	3 21	1'24	17 43 26	11'10	23 23 47	4'4	17 46 47	6 12 12
19	2 51	1'24	17 47 52	11'10	23 25 19	3'2	17 50 44	6 8 16
20	2 22	1'25	17 52 18	11'11	23 26 22	2'1	17 54 40	6 4 20
21	1 52	1'25	17 56 45	11'11	23 26 57	0'9	17 58 37	6 0 24
22	1 22	1'25	18 1 12	11'11	23 27 4	0'3	18 2 33	5 56 28
23	0 52	1'25	18 5 38	11'11	23 26 42	1'5	18 6 30	5 52 32
24	0 22	1'25	18 10 5	11'11	23 25 52	2'7	18 10 26	5 48 36
25	aft.	1'25	18 14 31	11'11	23 24 34	3'9	18 14 13	5 44 40
26	0 38	1'24	18 18 58	11'10	23 22 47	5'0	18 18 19	5 40 45
27	1 8	1'24	18 23 24	11'10	23 20 33	6'2	18 22 16	5 36 49
28	1 38	1'23	18 27 50	11'09	23 17 50	7'4	18 26 13	5 32 53
29	2 7	1'22	18 32 16	11'08	23 14 39	8'5	18 30 9	5 28 57
30	2 36	1'21	18 36 42	11'07	23 11 0	9'7	18 34 6	5 25 1
31	3 5	1'20	18 41 7	11'06	23 6 53	10'9	18 38 2	5 21 5

MEMORANDA.

1. Lamps to be lighted (4-53)

2. (4-52)

3. (4-52)

4. (4-51)

5. (4-51)

6. (4-50)

7. (4-50)

8. (4-50)

9. (4-50)

10. (4-50)

11. (4-50)

12. (4-50)

13. (4-49)

14. (4-49)

15. (4-49)

16. (4-50)

17. (4-50)

18. (4-51)

19. (4-51)

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22. (4-52)

23. (4-52)

24. (4-53)

25. (4-53)

26. (4-54)

27. (4-55)

28. (4-56)

29. (4-56)

30. (4-57)

31. (4-58)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1906.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.		BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.				Direction.	Pressure.
			Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	
			inches.	inch.	hours.	Direct.	Pressure.
						NW	lbs. 13'0
1	44'8	33'8	40'9	29'933	...	5 4	
2	51'7	33'3	'9	30'007	...	SW	3'1
3	54'3	48'1	41'1	29'792	'02	WSW	14'7
4	54'0	46'2	'3	29'867	...	W	2'9
5	52'7	38'6	'5	29'311	'09	W	13'3
6	46'8	37'2	'5	29'774	'12	N	5'0
7	42'7	28'6	'3	30'214	...	NNE	3'8
8	44'2	28'1	'0	29'809	'06	SW	3'8
9	43'2	33'5	40'6	29'519	'06	NW	12'5
10	35'8	28'6	'4	29'714	'04	NNW	2'8
11	46'8	26'9	'2	29'651	'04	SW	1'5
12	46'8	36'1	'3	29'345	'07	WSW	13'0
13	39'8	33'3	'5	29'350	'09	SW	3'5
14	38'7	32'6	'7	29'501	'14	W	9'0
15	36'6	30'1	'8	29'905	...	WSW	1'1
16	44'0	31'4	'7	30'039	'47	S	1'5
17	47'4	43'1	'4	30'224	'01	SW	0'1
18	49'4	43'4	'0	30'235	'02	NE	0'3
19	43'4	34'4	39'5	30'379	...	E	0'5
20	39'6	33'3	'0	30'438	...	ENE	1'1
21	39'1	29'5	38'7	30'408	...	ENE	3'0
22	36'8	29'6	'4	30'237	...	ENE	2'6
23	30'0	26'3	'2	30'189	...	N	2'0
24	42'9	24'8	'2	29'944	'05	WSW	3'0
25	42'7	30'8	'4	29'695	...	NNW	4'8
26	34'3	22'3	'6	28'889	'29	N	5'1
27	34'6	23'7	'8	29'167	'07	WNW	5'7
28	35'4	26'3	'9	29'267	'24	W	3'2
29	35'2	26'9	39'0	29'641	'03	N	5'7
30	35'4	19'8	38'9	29'572	'25	SSW	2'3
31	43'0	34'6	'7	29'390	'05	SW	2'8

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 3h. A.M.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H.	
1	1 35	...	6 54	23 19	26 10	46 59	12 16	9 7	14 12 0 34
2	1 55	0 27	7 43	0 11	45 4	26 31	59 6	16 8	14 0 12 34
3	2 12	1 47	8 32	1 3	5 1	20 8	58 55	16 5	14 1 0 324
4	2 31	3 9	9 21	1 54	21 7	0 52	58 39	16 0	14 324 0 1
5	2 53	4 28	10 12	2 46	22 12	17 45	58 18	15 55	14 34 0 0 0 0
6	3 16	5 49	11 4	3 39	43 16	53 27	57 51	15 47	14 43 1 0 2
7	3 47	7 7	11 57	4 34	33 20	32 17	57 19	15 39	14 42 0 31
8	4 23	8 20	12 11	5 30	31 23	1 50	56 44	15 29	14 42 1 0 3
9	5 10	9 26	0 51	6 26	49 24	14 51	56 8	15 19	14 40 1 23
10	6 6	10 20	1 45	7 22	22 24	10 30	55 34	15 10	14 41 0 32
11	7 9	11 3	2 38	8 16	9 22	54 1	55 3	15 17	14 42 3 0 1
12	8 17	11 35	3 29	9 7	32 20	34 47	54 37	14 55	14 43 0 1 0 0
13	9 25	11 59	4 15	9 56	22 17	24 3	54 20	14 50	14 43 0 42
14	10 31	aft.	5 0	10 42	55 13	32 55	54 12	14 48	14 20 14 0 2
15	11 39	0 38	5 42	11 27	46 9	11 26	54 15	14 48	14 21 0 34
16	12 11	0 54	6 24	12 11	41 4	28 30	54 28	14 52	14 0 21 34
17	0 46	1 10	7 5	12 55	32 0	27 32	54 51	14 53	14 0 234
18	1 55	1 24	7 46	13 40	15 5	27 56	55 23	15 7	14 23 0 14
19	3 6	1 42	8 30	14 26	50 10	22 26	56 4	15 18	14 32 1 0 4
20	4 20	2 1	9 16	15 16	11 14	58 7	56 49	15 30	14 3 0 142
21	5 35	2 28	10 6	16 9	9 18	58 40	57 36	15 43	14 30 14 0 0
22	6 53	3 3	11 17	5 49	22 4	49 58	20 15	55 28	14 42 1 0 3
23	8 7	3 50	0 18	6 4	23 56	41 58	59 16	6 0	0 4 0 213
24	9 13	4 50	aft.	19 8	33 24	18 25	59 29	16 14	1 0 4 0 23
25	10 6	6 4	2 20	11 24	23 3	20 59	47 16	19 2	0 423 0 1
26	10 47	7 26	3 22	12 46	20 16	41 59	53 16	21 3	0 432 0 1
27	11 17	8 51	3 58	22 11	25 16	13 50	59 49	16 19	0 4 0 12
28	11 41	10 14	4 51	23 7	5 11	15 36	59 35	16 16	0 4 0 22
29	aft.	11 36	5 41	0 0	11 5	43 47	59 15	16 10	0 6 21 0 30
30	0 19	12 11	6 30	0 51	33 0	1 19	58 51	16 4	0 7 0 2143
31	0 38	0 57	7 18	1 42	12 5	41 30	58 24	15 56	0 8 0 234

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

	MERCURY.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.		
D.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	37	40	14	8	39	14	7	29	70	59	42	0	16	30
6	16	9	18	14	32	15	14	20	6	11	1	15	0	16	22
11	16	41	58	14	55	19	14	32	51	11	2	32	0	16	24
16	17	15	33	15	20	51	14	45	45	11	3	32	0	16	37
21	17	49	58	15	45	53	14	58	49	11	4	16	0	16	59
26	18	25	3	16	11	25	15	12	1	11	4	42	0	17	31
31	19	0	35	16	37	24	15	25	23	11	4	50	0	18	13

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	MERCURY.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.		
D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	18	37	35	10	55	41	12	6	29	7	34	35	0	58	43
6	20	49	16	12	57	39	13	13	39	7	26	23	0	58	14
11	22	37	24	14	52	37	14	18	35	7	19	50	0	56	39
16	23	58	0	16	38	55	15	21	3	7	15	1	0	53	59
21	24	47	50	18	14	56	16	20	49	7	11	59	0	50	14
26	25	4	1	19	39	4	17	17	40	7	10	47	0	45	26
31	24	44	18	20	49	47	18	11	19	7	11	28	0	39	37

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	SUN.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.		
D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	8	9	6	4	6	9	3	8	1	7	1	0	16	16	16
15	8	9	6	1	6	6	3	9	1	7	1	0	16	17	2
25	9	0	6	1	6	4	4	1	8	0	9	0	16	17	2

SEMI- DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	SUN.			VENUS.			MARS.			JUPITER.			SATURN.		
D.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	16	16	2	4	6	6	2	0	17	2	8	5	17	7	8
15	16	17	2	3	6	3	2	1	17	7	8	3	18	2	8
25	16	17	2	3	6	1	2	2	18	2	8	2	18	2	8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 86° 46' II.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 41m. *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 5h. 57m. *aft.*, the length of the Day being 8h. 8m.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10' 48".

Dec. 5. Occultation of B.D. 12° 436; magnitude 5.9. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 21m. *aft.*, 97° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 21m. *aft.*, 237° from the vertex.

Dec. 7. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich. See p. 73.

Dec. 7. Occultation of 105 Tauri; magnitude 5.8. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 32m. *aft.*, 59° from the vertex; the reappearance at oh. 43m. *morn.*, on the 8th, 266° from the vertex.

Dec. 8. Occultation of η Tauri; magnitude 5.2. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 36m. *morn.*, 7° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 21m. *morn.*, 264° from the vertex.

Dec. 8. Occultation of γ Gemini-norum; magnitude 4.3. The disappearance takes place at 10h. 58m. *aft.*, 124° from the vertex; the reappearance at oh. 13m. *morn.*, on the 9th, at 258° from the vertex.

Dec. 14. Occultation of δ Leonis; magnitude 5.7. The disappearance takes place at 2h. 37m. *morn.*, 110° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 44m. *morn.*, 347° from the vertex.

Dec. 18. Occultation of 80 Virginis; magnitude 5.8. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 50m. *morn.*, 108° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 53m. *morn.*, 348° from the vertex.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 11' 08".

Dec. 22. Sun enters sign Capricornus. Winter commences, 5h. 35m. *morn.*

Dec. 22. Ceres in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. *morn.* Ceres 0° 27' N.

Dec. 23. Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Greenwich. See p. 73.

Dec. 29. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. 14m. *aft.* δ 3° 4' N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23m., and the Afternoons increase 5m.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Har.)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 9	7 45	4 40	5 21	...	0 35	11 39	...	5 31	6 8	8 17	8 58	4 36	5 15		
2	W	8 23	9 4	6 3	6 43	1 16	1 59	0 15	0 56	6 46	7 22	9 38	10 14	5 51	6 24		
3	Th	9 43	10 18	7 19	7 51	2 40	3 16	1 43	2 25	7 57	8 30	10 45	11 16	6 55	7 26		
4	F	10 50	11 22	8 21	8 48	3 50	4 21	3 2	3 34	9 1	9 31	11 44	...	7 57	8 26		
5	S	11 51	...	9 12	9 35	4 50	5 16	4 0	4 23	9 58	10 23	0 10	0 33	8 53	9 19		
6	S	0 16	0 39	9 57	10 19	5 41	6 5	4 45	5 7	10 47	11 10	0 56	1 19	9 43	10 4		
7	M	1 4	1 27	10 41	11 3	6 29	6 52	5 28	5 50	11 34	11 57	1 41	2 3	10 24	10 44		
8	Tu	1 49	2 9	11 25	11 47	7 14	7 35	6 11	6 33	...	0 19	2 24	2 44	11 4	11 24		
9	W	2 19	2 50	...	0 8	7 55	8 15	6 55	7 16	0 41	1 3	3 4	3 24	11 45	...		
10	Th	3 20	3 30	0 28	0 47	8 34	8 53	7 35	7 52	1 24	1 43	3 44	4 3	0 6	0 26		
11	F	3 50	4 8	1 6	1 25	9 12	9 30	8 9	8 27	2 2	2 21	4 23	4 43	0 46	1 6		
12	S	4 27	4 47	1 44	2 4	9 49	10 8	8 46	9 6	2 40	3 0	5 3	5 24	1 27	1 48		
13	S	5 6	5 25	2 23	2 43	10 26	10 45	9 26	9 47	3 19	3 39	5 46	6 9	2 9	2 31		
14	M	5 47	6 9	3 4	3 26	11 4	11 24	10 9	10 32	4 0	4 22	6 33	6 57	2 54	3 18		
15	Tu	6 32	6 56	3 50	4 17	11 47	...	10 55	11 19	4 45	5 10	7 23	7 52	3 44	4 13		
16	W	7 23	7 52	4 47	5 21	0 14	0 44	11 46	...	5 37	6 8	8 24	8 58	4 43	5 14		
17	Th	8 23	8 57	5 58	6 34	1 17	1 53	0 15	0 49	6 40	7 12	9 33	10 6	5 46	6 16		
18	F	9 32	10 5	7 6	7 36	2 28	3 2	1 28	2 8	7 43	8 13	10 35	11 3	6 45	7 13		
19	S	10 36	11 4	8 4	8 31	3 34	4 4	2 44	3 16	8 43	9 11	11 30	11 55	7 40	8 6		
20	S	11 32	11 58	8 55	9 17	4 32	4 58	3 44	4 8	9 37	10 2	...	0 18	8 32	8 57		
21	M	...	0 21	9 33	9 59	5 22	5 44	4 29	4 49	10 25	10 47	0 39	0 59	9 21	9 43		
22	Tu	0 43	1 4	10 20	10 45	6 6	6 29	5 8	5 28	11 10	11 33	1 20	1 42	10 4	10 24		
23	W	1 27	1 49	11 3	11 25	6 51	7 13	5 49	6 11	11 56	...	2 3	2 24	10 44	11 5		
24	Th	2 9	2 29	11 43	...	7 35	7 57	6 33	6 56	0 19	0 43	2 45	3 6	11 26	11 49		
25	F	2 51	3 14	0 11	0 34	8 20	8 42	7 19	7 41	1 7	1 31	3 28	3 51	...	0 13		
26	S	3 37	4 0	0 58	1 21	9 4	9 27	8 2	8 24	1 54	2 17	4 14	4 38	0 37	1 2		
27	S	4 23	4 48	1 45	2 10	9 51	10 15	8 47	9 12	2 42	3 7	5 4	5 31	1 28	1 54		
28	M	5 13	5 38	2 35	3 0	10 39	11 2	9 38	10 4	3 31	3 56	5 58	6 26	2 21	2 48		
29	Tu	6 4	6 31	3 25	3 52	11 26	11 51	10 31	10 58	4 21	4 48	6 54	7 24	3 15	3 44		
30	W	6 58	7 27	4 21	4 52	...	0 18	11 24	11 51	5 15	5 43	7 55	8 28	4 15	4 47		
31	Th	7 58	8 29	5 26	6 2	0 48	1 22	...	0 20	6 14	6 46	9 3	9 39	5 20	5 52		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.
2 6 39M	11 0M	3 21A	4 25M	9 30M	2 35A	4 27M	9 27M	2 27A	11 32A	6 17M	0 59A	1 33A	7 32A	1 35M
9 7 14M	11 17M	3 20A	4 45M	9 35M	2 25A	4 25M	9 17M	2 9A	11 7A	5 52M	0 33A	1 5A	7 4A	1 7M
16 7 48M	11 37M	3 26A	5 6M	9 42M	2 18A	4 24M	9 7M	1 50A	10 42A	5 26M	0 6A	0 37A	6 37A	0 41M
23 8 15M	11 57M	3 39A	5 27M	9 50M	2 13A	4 22M	8 58M	1 34A	10 15A	4 59M	11 39M	0 10A	6 10A	0 14M
30 8 36M	0 19A	4 2A	5 46M	9 58M	2 10A	4 21M	8 49M	1 17A	9 48A	4 32M	11 12M	11 42M	5 43A	11 48A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

R. A.			DECL. N.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	1	26 58.8	88	49	22
10	1	26 52.7	88	49	25
19	1	26 44.5	88	49	27
28	1	26 36.0	88	49	28

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in the first half, rising S.E. by E.; an evening star towards the end of the month, setting S.W.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising E.S.E.

♃ JUPITER in the constellation Leo. Sets about midnight W. by N.

♄ SATURN in the northern portion of the constellation Cetus. Souths in the early evening. In conjunction with the Moon on the 2nd, at *zh. 11m. aft.* $h^2 2^{\circ} 56' N.$

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North-west of ζ Tauri. Lord Rosse compared its appearance to that of a crab, and it is generally known as the "Crab Nebula."

About the middle of December Orion souths at midnight, and can be best observed in this month.

This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulae, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ , the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye on any clear night. Evenings before and after the 22nd of the month are the best for observing it.

DAY OF			FESTIVALS, PHENOMENA eto.		THE SUN			THE MOON		HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.			
M.	Light and Dark.	W.			Rises.	Sets.	Afte- Clock	Rises.	Sets.	Morn.	Aft.	H. M.	H. M.
1		F			8 8	4 0	3 34	0 56	2 17	9 2	9 38		
2		S			8 8	4 0	4 2	1 18	3 34	10 13	10 46		
3		S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.		8 7	4 1	4 30	1 47	4 52	11 19	11 51		
4		M	♀ Rises 6h. om. morn.		8 7	4 2	4 5	2 21	6 4	...	0 21		
5		Tu	[aft.		8 7	4 3	5 2	3 3	7 12	0 48	1 13		
6		W	Epiphany. ○ Full Moon, 2h. 13m.		8 7	4 5	5 5	3 55	8 11	1 37	2 0		
7		Th			8 6	4 6	6 17	4 55	8 58	2 21	2 40		
8		F			8 6	4 8	6 43	6 0	9 35	3 0	3 19		
9		S			8 5	4 9	7 6	7 8	10 2	3 37	3 56		
10		S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.		8 5	4 11	7 30	8 17	10 25	4 14	4 31		
11		M			8 4	4 12	7 57	9 24	10 42	4 48	5 5		
12		Tu	♂ Rises 4h. 17m. morn.		8 4	4 13	8 21	10 31	11 0	5 22	5 39		
13		W			8 3	4 14	8 44	11 39	11 15	5 58	6 18		
14		Th	☾ Last Quarter, 6h. 11m. aft		8 2	4 16	9 6	Mn.	11 28	6 38	7 0		
15		F			8 1	4 17	9 28	0 47	11 45	7 23	7 47		
16		S			8 1	4 19	9 49	1 58	Aft.	8 14	8 45		
17		S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.		8 0	4 20	10 9	3 10	0 26	9 19	9 55		
18		M			7 58	4 22	10 29	4 28	0 55	10 31	11 6		
19		Tu	☿ Rises 8h. 25m. aft.		7 57	4 24	10 48	5 42	1 35	11 39	...		
20		W			7 56	4 26	11 6	6 52	2 29	0 10	0 38		
21		Th			7 55	4 27	11 24	7 53	3 37	1 5	1 31		
22		F	● New Moon, oh. 12m. morn.		7 54	4 28	11 41	8 40	4 59	1 55	2 13		
23		S			7 53	4 30	11 57	9 15	6 26	2 41	3 4		
24		S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany.		7 52	4 32	12 12	9 44	7 54	3 28	3 51		
25		M	♀ Sets 6h. 17m. aft.		7 50	4 34	12 26	10 5	9 20	4 14	4 37		
26		Tu			7 49	4 36	12 40	10 25	10 43	5 1	5 25		
27		W			7 48	4 38	12 53	10 45	Mn.	5 49	6 12		
28		Th	☽ First Quarter, 3h. 7m. aft.		7 47	4 39	13 5	11 3	0 5	6 36	6 59		
29		F			7 45	4 41	13 16	11 24	1 25	7 24	7 51		
30		S	☿ Sets 9h. 54m. aft.		7 44	4 42	13 26	11 49	2 42	8 20	8 53		
31		S	4th Sunday after Epiphany.		7 43	4 44	13 35	Aft.	2 55	0 22	0 2		

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1909.

January.			April.			July.			October.		
Full Moon 6d. 2h. 13m. Aft.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 38m. Aft.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 38m. Aft.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.	Full Moon 2d. 6h. 42m. Morn.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.	Full Moon 2d. 6h. 42m. Morn.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.	Full Moon 2d. 6h. 42m. Morn.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.
Lst. Quart 14 6 11 Aft.	Lst. Quart 13 2 30 Aft.	Lst. Quart 10 6 58 Morn.	Lst. Quart 13 2 30 Aft.	Lst. Quart 10 6 58 Morn.	Lst. Quart 8 10 10 Aft.	Lst. Quart 7 8 13 Morn.	Lst. Quart 14 6 11 Aft.	Lst. Quart 13 2 30 Aft.	Lst. Quart 10 6 11 Aft.	Lst. Quart 7 8 13 Morn.	Lst. Quart 4d. 4h. 13m. Aft.
New Moon 22 0 12 Morn.	New Moon 20 4 50 Morn.	New Moon 17 10 45 Morn.	New Moon 20 4 50 Morn.	New Moon 17 10 45 Morn.	New Moon 15 11 56 Aft.	New Moon 12 3 9 Aft.	New Moon 22 0 12 Morn.	New Moon 20 4 50 Morn.	New Moon 17 10 45 Morn.	New Moon 14 6 11 Aft.	New Moon 12 3 9 Aft.
Fst. Quart 28 3 7 Aft.	Fst. Quart 27 8 36 Morn.	Fst. Quart 25 11 45 Morn.	Fst. Quart 27 8 36 Morn.	Fst. Quart 25 11 45 Morn.	Fst. Quart 23 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 20 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 28 3 7 Aft.	Fst. Quart 27 8 36 Morn.	Fst. Quart 25 11 45 Morn.	Fst. Quart 23 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 20 5 8 Morn.
February.			May.			August.			November.		
Full Moon 5d. 8h. 25m. Morn.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 25m. Morn.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 25m. Morn.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.	Full Moon 2d. 6h. 42m. Morn.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 25m. Morn.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.	Full Moon 2d. 6h. 42m. Morn.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.
Lst. Quart 13 0 47 Aft.	Lst. Quart 12 9 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 9 4 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 13 0 47 Aft.	Lst. Quart 12 9 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 8 10 10 Aft.	Lst. Quart 7 8 13 Morn.	Lst. Quart 13 0 47 Aft.	Lst. Quart 12 9 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 9 4 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 7 8 13 Morn.	Lst. Quart 4d. 4h. 13m. Aft.
New Moon 20 5 52 Morn.	New Moon 19 4 42 Aft.	New Moon 17 11 28 Aft.	New Moon 20 5 52 Morn.	New Moon 19 4 42 Aft.	New Moon 15 11 56 Aft.	New Moon 12 3 9 Aft.	New Moon 20 5 52 Morn.	New Moon 19 4 42 Aft.	New Moon 17 11 28 Aft.	New Moon 14 6 11 Aft.	New Moon 12 3 9 Aft.
Fst. Quart 27 2 49 Morn.	Fst. Quart 27 1 28 Morn.	Fst. Quart 25 6 43 Aft.	Fst. Quart 27 2 49 Morn.	Fst. Quart 25 6 43 Aft.	Fst. Quart 23 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 20 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 27 2 49 Morn.	Fst. Quart 27 1 28 Morn.	Fst. Quart 25 6 43 Aft.	Fst. Quart 23 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 20 5 8 Morn.
March.			June.			September.			December.		
Full Moon 7d. 2h. 56m. Morn.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 25m. Morn.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 7d. 2h. 56m. Morn.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 25m. Morn.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.	Full Moon 7d. 2h. 56m. Morn.	Full Moon 5d. 8h. 25m. Morn.	Full Moon 3d. 0h. 17m. Aft.	Full Moon 1d. 9h. 14m. Aft.	Full Moon 2d. 6h. 42m. Morn.
Lst. Quart 15 3 42 Morn.	Lst. Quart 12 2 43 Morn.	Lst. Quart 9 4 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 15 3 42 Morn.	Lst. Quart 12 2 43 Morn.	Lst. Quart 8 10 10 Aft.	Lst. Quart 7 8 13 Morn.	Lst. Quart 15 3 42 Morn.	Lst. Quart 12 2 43 Morn.	Lst. Quart 9 4 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 7 8 13 Morn.	Lst. Quart 4d. 4h. 13m. Aft.
New Moon 21 8 11 Aft.	New Moon 19 11 28 Aft.	New Moon 17 11 28 Aft.	New Moon 21 8 11 Aft.	New Moon 19 11 28 Aft.	New Moon 15 11 56 Aft.	New Moon 12 3 9 Aft.	New Moon 21 8 11 Aft.	New Moon 19 11 28 Aft.	New Moon 17 11 28 Aft.	New Moon 14 6 11 Aft.	New Moon 12 3 9 Aft.
Fst. Quart 28 4 49 Aft.	Fst. Quart 25 6 43 Aft.	Fst. Quart 23 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 28 4 49 Aft.	Fst. Quart 25 6 43 Aft.	Fst. Quart 23 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 20 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 28 4 49 Aft.	Fst. Quart 27 1 28 Morn.	Fst. Quart 25 6 43 Aft.	Fst. Quart 23 5 8 Morn.	Fst. Quart 20 5 8 Morn.

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters FOR THE YEARS 1500 TO 2000.

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	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000.	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52*	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-43-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52*	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-15-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-24-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1607-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-53-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1819-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-53-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1702-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1523-34	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-35-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1603-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-34-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

Previous to 1752 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. Those printed in heavier type are leap-years. 1752 had E D up to September 2, but A from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. Until then also the years were considered to begin on March 25; but that, as it did

not affect the date of Easter, is not noticed in this Table. The Table of Moveable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this. The Sunday Letters in the Calendar then enable any one to count the days of the week from Sunday. The tables in modern Prayer-Books are calculated for the New Style only. * Old Style. † New Style.

The French Republican Calendar.

THIS, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse 1 commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémiaire (<i>Vintage</i>), 23 Sept. to Oct. 22	Germinal (<i>Budding</i>), 22 Mar. to Apr. 21
Brumaire (<i>Foggy</i>), 23 Oct. to Nov. 22	Floréal (<i>Flowery</i>), 21 April to May 20
Frimaire (<i>Sleety</i>), 22 Nov. to Dec. 21	Prairial (<i>Pasture</i>), 21 May to June 20
Nivôse (<i>Snowy</i>), 22 Dec. to Jan. 21	Messidor (<i>Harvest</i>), 20 June to July 19
Pluviôse (<i>Rainy</i>), 21 Jan. to Feb. 20	Thermidor (<i>Hot</i>), 20 July to Aug. 19
Ventôse (<i>Windy</i>), 20 Feb. to Mar. 21	Fructidor (<i>Fruit</i>), 19 Aug. to Sept. 18

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September: (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*) to Labour; (*Quartidi*) to Opinion; and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, a sixth day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

70 Calendar of First and Second Proper Lessons

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Jan.	1 Circumcision	Genesis 17, v. 9	Romans 2, v. 17	Deuteronomy 10, v. 12	Acts 2, v. 8 to 18
"	5 II. S. after Xmas	Isaiah 40, v. 42	Matt. 4, v. 23	Isaiah 40, v. 42	Acts 2, v. 19 to 22
"	6 * Epiphany	Isaiah 60, v. 1	Luke 3, v. 15 to 23	Isaiah 49, v. 13 to 24	Acts 2, v. 23 to 25
"	12 I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 60, v. 1	Matt. 7, v. 7	Isaiah 52, v. 13 & 53	Acts 2, v. 26 to 28
"	19 II. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 60, v. 1	Matt. 11, v. 11	Isaiah 52, v. 13 & 53	Acts 2, v. 29 to 31
"	22 King's Accession	Joshua 1, v. 20	Romans 13, v. 11	Isaiah 52, v. 13 & 53	Acts 2, v. 32 to 34
"	Proper Psalms 20, 101, 121	Or Prov. 8, v. 17	Or Rev. 21, v. 22	Genesis 32, v. 2	Acts 2, v. 35 to 37
"	25 Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jeremiah 1, v. 11	Acts 25, v. 21 to 23
"	26 III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 49, v. 13	Matt. 14, v. 13	Isaiah 65, v. 1	Acts 25, v. 24 to 26
Feb.	2 Purif. of V. M.	Exodus 13, v. 17	Matt. 18, v. 21 to 35	Haggai 2, v. 10	Acts 26, v. 17
"	9 V. S. aft. Epiph.	Proverbs 1, v. 1	Matt. 22, v. 15 to 41	Proverbs 1, v. 1	Acts 26, v. 18 to 20
"	16 Septuagesima	Genesis 12, v. 1	Rev. 21, v. 1 to 3	Genesis 1, v. 1	Acts 26, v. 21 to 23
"	23 Sexagesima	Genesis 12, v. 1	Mark 1, v. 1 to 21	Genesis 1, v. 1	Romans 8, v. 1 to 16
"	24 * St. Matthias	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to 30	Mark 1, v. 21	Isaiah 22, v. 15	Romans 8, v. 17 to 18
Mar.	1 Quinquagesima	Genesis 9, v. 2	Mk. 4, v. 35 to 5, v. 21	Genesis 12, v. 1	Romans 8, v. 19 to 21
"	4 Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, v. 13	Mark 8, v. 13 to 23	Jonah 1, v. 3	Lev. 12, v. 3 to 18
"	Proper Psalms 6, 32, 38			Proper Psalms 102, 130, 143	
"	8 I. Sun. in Lent	Gen. 19, v. 12 to 20	Mark 8, v. 26 to 9, v. 2	Genesis 22, v. 2	Cor. 1, v. 2 to 26
"	15 II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, v. 41	Mark 12, v. 13 to 35	Genesis 22, v. 2	Cor. 1, v. 27 to 29
"	22 III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, v. 41	Mark 15, v. 42 & 16	Genesis 22, v. 2	Cor. 12, v. 21 & 13
"	29 Annunc. of V. M.	Genesis 3, v. 16	Luke 4, v. 46	Isaiah 52, v. 7 to 10	Cor. 15, v. 1 to 35
"	IV. Sun. in Lent	Exodus 1, v. 1	Luke 4, v. 16	Genesis 22, v. 2	Cor. 15, v. 23 to 28
April	1 V. S. in Lent	Exodus 1, v. 1	Luke 4, v. 16	Exodus 1, v. 1	Cor. 9, v. 9 to 21
"	8 Palm Sunday	Exodus 1, v. 1	Matthew 26, v. 1	Exodus 1, v. 1	Luke 19, v. 28 to 44
"	15 Mon. before East.	Lam. 1, v. 1 to 15	John 14, v. 15	Lam. 1, v. 1 to 15	John 14, v. 15
"	22 Tues. before East.	Lam. 1, v. 1 to 15	John 15, v. 1 to 14	Lam. 1, v. 1 to 15	John 15, v. 1 to 14
"	29 Wed. before East.	Lam. 1, v. 1 to 15	John 16, v. 1 to 16	Daniel 9, v. 2	John 16, v. 1 to 16
"	16 Thur. before East.	Hosea 13, v. 15	John 17, v. 1	Hosea 13, v. 15	John 17, v. 1
"	17 Good Friday	Genesis 22, v. 2	John 18, v. 1	Isaiah 52, v. 13 & 53	Peter 1, v. 1 to 18
"	Proper Ps. 22, 40, 54			Prop. Ps. 69, 88	
"	18 Easter Eve	Zechariah 14, v. 1	Luke 23, v. 10	Hos. 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	Romans 6, v. 1 to 14
"	19 * Easter Day	Exodus 12, v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 1 to 5	Exodus 12, v. 29	John 20, v. 1 to 19
"	Proper Psalms 2, 57, 111			Proper Psalms 113, 114, 118	Or Rev. 5
"	20 Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, v. 22	Luke 24, v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	Matt. 28, v. 1 to 10
"	27 Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to 22	John 21, v. 15	Ezek. 37, v. 1 to 15	John 21, v. 15
"	25 St. Mark	Isaiah 40, v. 62	6 Lk. 18, v. 31 to 19, v. 11	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 15	Philippians 3, v. 1 to 16
"	26 Low Sunday	Num. 16, v. 1 to 36	1 Cor. 15, v. 2 to 29	Numbers 16, v. 1 to 36	John 20, v. 24 to 30
May	1 SS. Philip & James	Isaiah 40, v. 62	John 1, v. 1 to 18	Zechariah 14, v. 1	Acts 1, v. 1 to 18
"	10 II. S. after Easter	Num. 20, v. 1 to 14	Luke 22, v. 31 to 54	Numbers 20, v. 1 to 14	Acts 1, v. 19 to 26
"	17 III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22, v. 1	John 1, v. 1 to 18	Numbers 22, v. 1	Thessalonians 2, v. 1 to 16
"	24 IV. S. aft. Easter	Deut. 4, v. 1 to 23	John 5, v. 24	Deut. 4, v. 1 to 23	Tim. 1, v. 1 to 16
"	31 V. S. after Easter	Deuteronomy 10, v. 6	John 8, v. 12	Deuteronomy 10, v. 6	Titus 1, v. 1 to 16
"	23 * Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 9 to 15	Luke 24, v. 44	2 Kings 2, v. 1 to 16	Hebrews 1, v. 1 to 16
"	Proper Ps. 8, 15, 21			Pro. Ps. 24, 47, 108	
"	31 S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30, v. 1	John 12, v. 20	Deuteronomy 30, v. 1	Hebrews 1, v. 17 to 24
June	7 * Whitsun Day	Deut. 16, v. 18	Romans 8, v. 10 to 18	Isaiah 40, v. 62	Isaiah 5, v. 16, or Acts 13, v. 24 to 19, v. 21
"	8 Mon. in Whit. Wk.	Genesis 11, v. 2	1 Cor. 12, v. 1 to 14	Num. 11, v. 10 to 31	Cor. 12, v. 27 & 13
"	15 Tues. in Whit. Wk.	Joel 2, v. 1 to 21	Thes. 5, v. 12 to 24	Micah 4, v. 1 to 8	John 4, v. 1 to 14
"	22 St. Barnabas	Deut. 33, v. 1 to 12	Acts 4, v. 31	Nahum 1, v. 1 to 15	Acts 14, v. 1 to 18
"	29 Trinity Sunday	Isaiah 6, v. 1 to 11	Rev. 1, v. 1 to 9	Genesis 1, v. 1 to 18	Eph. 4, v. 1 to 17
"	21 I. S. after Trinity	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	Acts 4, v. 32 to 5, v. 17	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	Matt. 1, v. 1 to 13
"	28 St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, v. 1 to 7	Matthew 23, v. 1 to 39	Malachi 3, v. 1 to 7	Matt. 23, v. 1 to 39
"	25 II. S. after Trin.	Judges 1, v. 1 to 3	Acts 8, v. 1 to 26	Judges 1, v. 1 to 3	John 3, v. 1 to 16
"	29 St. Peter	Ezekiel 3, v. 1 to 15	John 21, v. 15 to 23	Zechariah 14, v. 1	Acts 4, v. 1 to 23
July	5 III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 2, v. 1 to 27	Acts 13, v. 1 to 12	1 Sam. 2, v. 1 to 27	Acts 13, v. 1 to 12
"	12 IV. S. after Trin.	1 Samuel 15, v. 1 to 23	Acts 17, v. 1 to 16	1 Samuel 15, v. 1 to 23	Acts 17, v. 1 to 16
"	19 V. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 15, v. 1 to 23	Acts 17, v. 1 to 16	1 Samuel 15, v. 1 to 23	Acts 17, v. 1 to 16
"	26 * St. James	2 Kings 1, v. 1 to 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to 57	Jer. 26, v. 1 to 16	Matthew 23, v. 1 to 39
"	29 VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1, v. 1 to 12	Acts 25, v. 1 to 12	2 Sam. 12, v. 1 to 24	Matt. 23, v. 24 to 25
Aug.	5 VII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles 12, v. 1 to 17	Romans 8, v. 1 to 18	1 Chronicles 12, v. 1 to 17	Matthew 17, v. 1 to 14
"	12 VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chron. 29, v. 20 to 29	Romans 8, v. 1 to 18	1 Chronicles 29, v. 20 to 29	Matthew 21, v. 1 to 23
"	19 IX. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 25	Romans 13, v. 1 to 13	1 Kings 10, v. 1 to 25	Matthew 25, v. 1 to 13
"	26 X. Sun. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 19, v. 1 to 24	1 Cor. 4, v. 1 to 18	1 Kings 19, v. 1 to 24	Matthew 27, v. 1 to 57
"	23 * St. Bartholomew	Gen. 29, v. 10 to 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 18 & 5	Deuteronomy 18, v. 15	Matthew 28, v. 1 to 35
"	30 XI. Sun. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 19, v. 1 to 37	1 Cor. 11, v. 1 to 11	2 Kings 19, v. 1 to 37	Mark 4, v. 1 to 35
Sept.	6 XII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 23, v. 1 to 21	Acts 15, v. 1 to 35	2 Kings 23, v. 1 to 21	Mark 7, v. 1 to 35
"	13 XIII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 23, v. 1 to 21	Acts 15, v. 1 to 35	2 Kings 23, v. 1 to 21	Mk. 11, v. 27 to 13, v. 31
"	20 XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 23, v. 1 to 21	Acts 15, v. 1 to 35	2 Kings 23, v. 1 to 21	Mark 15, v. 1 to 42
"	27 * St. Matthew	1 Kings 19, v. 15 to 20	1 Cor. 12, v. 14 & 13	1 Chron. 29, v. 20	Luke 9, v. 42 & 16
"	24 XV. Sun. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 19, v. 15 to 20	Galatians 5, v. 1 to 13	2 Kings 19, v. 15 to 20	Mark 13, v. 2 to 33
"	29 St. Mich. & All. An.	Genesis 12, v. 1 to 13	Acts 12, v. 5 to 18	Daniel 1, v. 1 to 6	Rev. 1, v. 1 to 14
Oct.	4 XVI. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chronicles 35, v. 1 to 25	Acts 13, v. 1 to 17	Neh. 1, v. 1 to 20	Luke 13, v. 1 to 17
"	11 XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 21	Colos. 1, v. 21 to 23	Jeremiah 1, v. 1 to 21	Luke 13, v. 18 to 25
"	18 * St. Luke	Isaiah 40, v. 62	1 Thessalonians 3, v. 1 to 10	Isaiah 40, v. 62	Luke 13, v. 26 to 31
"	25 XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 12	Tim. 1, v. 18 & 2	Ezekiel 1, v. 1 to 12	Luke 13, v. 32 to 35
"	28 * SS. Simon & Jude	Isa. 28, v. 1 to 17	Timothy 1, v. 1 to 18	Jer. 3, v. 12 to 19	Luke 19, v. 28 to 44

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked*.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Nov. 7	XX. S. af. Tr. { All Saints }	Wisdom 3, to v. 10	Heb. 11, v. 33. { [& 12 to v. 7] }	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	Rev. ... 19, to v. 17
" 8	XXI. S. af. Trin.	Daniel	3 Hebrews	Daniel	5 Luke ... 24, v. 13
" 15	XXII. S. af. Trin.	Daniel	6 Hebrews	Daniel ... 7, v. 9	Or Daniel ... 12 John ... 4, v. 31
" 22	XXIII. Sunday after Trinity	Eccles. ... 11 & 12	James	Haggai 2, to v. 10	Or Malachi 3 & 4 John ... 7, v. 25
" 29	Advent Sunday	Isaiah	1 Pet. 2, v. 11 to 30	Isaiah	2 Or Isaiah ... 4, v. 2 John 12, v. 17 to v. 47
" 30	*St. Andrew	Isaiah	54 John 1, v. 35 to 43	Isaiah 65, to v. 17	John 12, v. 20 to 42
Dec. 6	I. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah	52 Peter ... 3	Isaiah 11, to v. 11	Or Isaiah ... 24 John ... 15
" 13	III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah	25 1 John ... 5	Isaiah ... 26	Or Isa. 23, v. 5 to 19 John ... 19, v. 25
" 20	IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to v. 27	Revelation ... 6	Isaiah ... 32	Or Isa. 33, v. 2 to 23 Revelation ... 7
" 21	St. Thomas	Job ... 42, to v. 7	John 20, v. 19 to 24	Isaiah ... 35	John ... 14, to v. 8
" 25	*Christmas Day. Proper Psalms 19, 45, 85	Isaiah . . . 9, to v. 8	Luke ... 2, to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 10 to 17 Proper Psalms 89, 110, 132	Titus ... 3, v. 4 to 9
" 26	St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to v. 11	Acts	2 Ch. 24, v. 15 to 23	Acts ... 8, to v. 9
" 27	{ I. S. af. Xmas. S. John Evan.	Exodus ... 33, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to 36	Isaiah	Revelation ... 1
"	Holy Innocents	Jerem. 31, to v. 18	Revelation ... 16	Baruch 4, v. 21 to 31	Revelation ... 18

Standard Time.

It is well known that the "time of day" differs everywhere except in places on the same meridian, the difference in local times being caused by the rotation of the Earth on its axis from West to East in each twenty-four hours; and as the globe is divided astronomically into 360° of longitude, reckoned by us from the meridian of Greenwich, 180° to the East and 180° to the West, it is easily seen that each 15° is equal to one hour of time.

The notice, "London (Greenwich) time observed at all stations," formerly so familiar to the travellers by railway, was really the introduction to the use of *Standard Time*, and was inevitable when railway time-tables were printed; but in a country so large as the Dominion of Canada, which extends over 80° of longitude, as also in the United States with nearly 60°, it soon became absolutely necessary to minimise the great inconvenience, and so the use of *Standard Time* was made legal.

By *Standard Time* is meant that the hour of each 15° of longitude becomes the local mean time for the zone or belt extending 7½° on each side of the central meridian; though in practice the zone has to be adapted to local circumstances, and so cannot conform to the exact line or meridian, but is arranged to suit boundaries of States or Provinces as may be most convenient. By way of illustration, it may be noted that in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by Act of the Legislature, the hour of 75° W. is *Standard Time* for the Province as far as 87° W., and that the S.W. point, 83° W., extends westerly beyond the eastern part of the State of Michigan, where the time of 90° W. is used; so at Windsor, Ontario, it is noon while in Michigan—more to the east—it is 11 A.M. The *Standard Time* as used in

the chief cities of Canada and the United States may be noted: at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, at Boston, New York and Washington, the time of 75° W., five hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Winnipeg in Manitoba, and at Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans, the time of 90°, six hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; at Regina and Denver it is the time of 105°, seven hours earlier than Greenwich; and in British Columbia and at San Francisco the time of 120° W., eight hours earlier than Greenwich, is used; and when 180° is reached another day begins in Eastern Siberia, at the Fiji Islands, and a little to the east of New Zealand.

The same rule applies to places east of Greenwich, where, of course, noon is earlier than at Greenwich according to the longitude. Spain adopted *Standard*—that is, Greenwich—Time early in the century. When noon at Greenwich it is 2 P.M. in Egypt and South Africa; it is 6 P.M. at Calcutta, 90° E.; in Japan, 135° E., it is 9 P.M.; and in Eastern Australia, 150° E., it is 10 P.M.

The question has been asked very often, "Where does a day begin?"—that is, any special day, New Year's Day or Easter Day—and the answer is that for all peoples, nations, and languages, using maps with longitude East and West from Greenwich, each day begins at the meridian of 180°, slightly east of New Zealand in the South, and intersecting Eastern Siberia in the North, and so the last day of the nineteenth century and the first day of the twentieth were on the Earth together, not running concurrently or side by side, north and south of the Equator, as has been supposed, erroneously, but the latter following the former from 180° westerly to Greenwich, and on again to 180°, where it gave place to January 2nd. See p. 76.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME, AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Adelaide ... 9 14 P.M.	Constantinople ... 1 56 P.M.	Melbourne, Aus. ... 9 40 P.M.	Quebec ... 7 15 A.M.
Auckland (N.Z.) ... 11 39 P.M.	Dublin ... 11 35 A.M.	Moscow ... 2 30 P.M.	Rome ... 0 50 P.M.
Berlin ... 0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh ... 11 47 A.M.	Newfoundland, S. Jns. ... 8 29 A.M.	Rotterdam ... 0 18 P.M.
Berne ... 0 30 P.M.	Florence ... 0 45 P.M.	New York ... 7 4 A.M.	San Francisco, Port ... 3 52 A.M.
Bombay ... 4 51 P.M.	Glasgow ... 11 43 A.M.	Paris ... 0 9 P.M.	St. Petersburg ... 2 1 P.M.
Boston, U.S. ... 7 16 A.M.	Hobart, Tasmania ... 9 49 P.M.	Pekin ... 7 46 P.M.	Stockholm ... 1 12 P.M.
Brisbane, Quesland ... 10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem ... 2 22 P.M.	Penance ... 11 37 A.M.	Suez ... 2 10 P.M.
Brussels ... 0 17 P.M.	Lisbon ... 11 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aus. ... 7 43 P.M.	Sydney ... 10 5 P.M.
Calcutta ... 5 53 P.M.	Madras ... 5 21 P.M.	Philadelphia ... 6 59 A.M.	Toronto ... 6 42 A.M.
Cape of Good Hope ... 14 24 P.M.	Madrid ... 11 45 A.M.	Port Moresby ... 10 4 P.M.	Vancouver ... 3 39 A.M.
Chicago ... 6 10 A.M.	Malta ... 0 58 P.M.	Prague ... 0 58 P.M.	Vienna ... 1 5 P.M.

Standard Time, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has now been generally adopted throughout the world. See page 76.

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1908, A.M. 5668-5669.)

The Year 5668 commenced-September 9, 1907.

Jan.	4	New Moon	Sebat	1	July	29	New Moon	Ab	1
Feb.	3	New Moon	Adar	1	Aug.	6	Fest of Ab	Elul	9
Mar.	4	New Moon	Veadar	1	"	28	New Moon	Elul	1
"	16	Fest of Esther	"	13	Sept.	26	First day of New Year, 5669	Tishri	1
"	17	Purim... ..	"	14	"	27	Second " " " "	"	2
"	18	Shusan	"	15	"	28	Fest of Guedaliah	"	3
April	2	New Moon	Nisan	1	Oct.	5	Day of Atonement	"	10
"	16	Festival of Passover	"	15	"	10	Fest of Tabernacles	"	15
"	17	" " " 2nd day	"	16	"	11	" " " 2nd day	"	16
"	22	" " " 7th day	"	21	"	16	Hosana Rabah	"	21
"	23	" " " ends	"	22	"	17	Fest of the 8th day... ..	"	22
May	2	New Moon	Yiar	1	"	18	Rejoicing of the Law	"	23
"	31	New Moon	Sivan	1	"	26	New Moon	Hesvan	1
June	5	Festival of Weeks	"	6	Nov.	25	New Moon	Kislev	1
"	6	" " " 2nd day	"	7	Dec.	18	Dedication of the Temple	"	25
"	30	New Moon	Tamuz	1	"	25	New Moon	Tebet	1
July	16	Fest of Tamuz	"	17					

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1325-1326.)

Year	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
	1325.		1326.		
1325.	Dulheggia	January 5	"	Jomada I.	June 1
	1326.		"	Jomada II.	July 1
1326.	Muharram	February 4	"	Rajab... ..	30
"	Saphar	March 5	"	Shaaban	August 29
"	Rabia I.	April 3	"	Ramadán	September 27
"	Rabia II.	May 3	"	Shawall	October 27
			"	Dulkaadga	November 25
			"	Dulheggia	December 25

Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1908, A.M. 7416.

Old Style.	Certain Holy Days.	New Style.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Jan. 19
" 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 14
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification) ...	Feb. 15
" 24	Carnival Sunday	Mar. 8
Mar. 2	First Sunday in Lent	" 15
" 9	Forty Martyrs	" 22
" 25	Annunciation of Theotokos...	April 7
April 6	Palm Sunday.....	" 19
" 11	Great Friday (Good Friday) ..	" 24
" 13	Holy Pasch (Easter Day) ...	" 26
" 23	St. George.....	May 6
May 9	St. Nicholas.....	" 22
" 14	Coronation of the Emperor*	" 27
" 22	Ascension.....	June 4
June 1	Pentecost (Whit Sunday).....	" 14
" 2	Holy Ghost	" 15
" 29	Peter & Paul, Chief Apostles ..	July 12
Aug. 1	First day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 14
" 6	Transfiguration.....	" 19
" 15	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption),	" 28
" 30	St. Alexander (Nevsky)*	Sept. 12
Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos	" 21
" 14	Exaltation of the Cross	" 27
Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos*.....	Oct. 14
" 21	Accession of the Emperor* ...	Nov. 3
Nov. 15	First day Fast of the Nativity	" 28
" 21	Entrance of Theotokos.....	Dec. 4
Dec. 6	St. Nicolas	" 19
" 9	Conception of Theotokos	" 22
" 25	Nativity	Jan. 7

* Peculiar to Russia.

Julian Calendar.

IN the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januariis*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januariis*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undevicesimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembris*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

In the year 1908 there will be four Eclipses, three of the Sun and one of the Moon; one of the Sun being partly visible at Greenwich, and a penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 3, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 7h. 7m. aft., in longitude 167° East of Greenwich, and latitude 7° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 8h. 4m. aft., in longitude 155° East of Greenwich, and latitude 11° North. Central Eclipse ends generally at 11h. 27m. aft., in longitude 85° West of Greenwich, and latitude 10° North. Eclipse ends on the Earth generally at 0h. 23m. morn., on January 4, in longitude 97° West of Greenwich, and latitude 6° North.

The line of Central Eclipse lies in the North and South Pacific Ocean.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 28, visible at Greenwich as a Partial Eclipse. Begins on the Earth generally at 1h. 29m. aft., in longitude 112° West of Greenwich, and latitude 2° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 2h. 35m. aft., in longitude 130° West of Greenwich, and latitude 5° North, and ends generally at 6h. 25m. aft., in longitude 1° West of Greenwich, and latitude 10° North. The Eclipse ends on the Earth generally at 7h. 30m. aft., in longitude 19° West of Greenwich, and latitude 7° North.

Partial Eclipse at Greenwich—

Mean	
Beginns	5h. 14m. aft.
Greatest Phase	5h. 38m. aft.
Ends	6h. 28m. aft.

Time at Greenwich.

The first contact occurs at 163° from the vertex, towards the East; the last contact at 122° from the same point, and in the same direction. The magnitude of the Eclipse will be represented by 0.66, taking the diameter of the Sun = 1. At Cambridge, Liverpool, and Oxford the Partial Eclipse will also be visible under conditions varying but very little from those at Greenwich.

III. A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon, December 7-8, visible at Greenwich.

First contact with the Penumbra 7d. 7h. 38m. aft.
Middle of the Eclipse 7d. 9h. 55m. aft.
Last contact with the Penumbra 8d. 0h. 12m. morn.

Mean	
Time at Greenwich.	

The first contact occurs at 39° from the North point of the Moon's limb towards the East, and the last contact at 208° from the same point and in the same direction.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 23, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 9h. 7m. morn., in longitude 52° West of Greenwich, and latitude 13° South. Central

Eclipse begins generally at 10h. 12m. morn., in longitude 74° West of Greenwich, and latitude 23° South. Central Eclipse ends generally at 1h. 18m. aft., in longitude 86° East of Greenwich, and latitude 32° South. Eclipse ends on the Earth generally at 2h. 22m. aft., in longitude 64° East of Greenwich, and latitude 22° South.

Visible as a Partial Eclipse in South Africa and the Mauritius.

At the Cape of Good Hope—

Beginns	0h. 22m. aft.	} Cape Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	1h. 40m. aft.	
Ends	2h. 53m. aft.	

Angle, from the vertex, at first contact, 86° towards the East; at last contact, 11° towards the East.

At Durban—

Beginns	1h. 53m. aft.	} Durban Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	3h. 27m. aft.	
Ends	4h. 37m. aft.	

Angle, from the vertex, at first contact, 120° towards the East; at last contact, 15° towards the East.

At Mauritius—

Beginns	4h. 30m. aft.	} Mauri- tius Mean Time.
Greatest Phase	5h. 23m. aft.	
Ends	6h. 17m. aft.	

Angle, from the vertex, at first contact, 126° towards the East; at last contact, 13° towards the East.

V. ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.
The following table contains all the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and those only which are visible at Greenwich of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D. and R. signifying respectively Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D. or R. in the second column.

At the beginning of the year, and until January 29, the disappearances and reappearances will take place on the Western side of the Planet; and from January 29 to August 17 on the Eastern side; from August 17 to end of the year on the Western side of the Planet. As the astronomical telescope inverts the image, the Western limb of the Planet will appear on the left hand of the image in the field of view, and the Eastern on the right hand.

The mean time for any other place than Greenwich may be found by applying to the times given in the following table the difference of longitude, adding if the longitude of the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if West.

JANUARY.				JANUARY—continued.				FEBRUARY—continued.						
Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.				
		H.	M.			H.	M.			H.	M.			
2	I. D.*	0	16	47 morn.	20	II. D.*	3	9	44 morn.	10	I. R.*	0	59	49 morn.
3	I. D.*	6	45	10 aft.	21	I. D.	11	29	46 morn.	11	I. R.*	7	28	24 aft.
4	III. D.*	8	3	29 aft.	23	I. D.*	5	58	20 morn.	13	I. R.	1	57	7 aft.
5	I. D.	1	13	36 aft.	25	I. D.*	0	26	50 morn.	14	II. R.*	3	4	56 morn.
6	II. D.*	9	53	46 aft.	26	I. D.*	6	55	23 aft.	15	I. R.	8	25	45 morn.
7	I. D.*	7	42	0 morn.	27	II. D.*	5	45	10 morn.	17	I. R.*	2	54	27 morn.
9	I. D.*	2	10	29 morn.	30	I. R.	10	8	10 morn.	18	I. R.*	9	23	4 aft.
10	I. D.*	8	38	54 aft.	30	II. R.*	9	54	35 aft.	20	I. R.	3	51	49 aft.
12	III. D.*	0	1	37 morn.	FEBRUARY.				21	II. R.*	5	40	1 morn.	
12	I. D.	3	7	23 aft.	1	I. R.*	4	36	43 morn.	22	I. R.	10	20	29 morn.
13	II. D.*	0	34	16 morn.	2	I. R.*	11	5	20 aft.	24	III. R.*	3	28	40 morn.
14	I. D.	9	35	48 morn.	4	I. R.*	5	33	53 aft.	24	I. R.*	4	49	14 morn.
16	I. D.*	4	4	20 morn.	6	I. R.	0	22	34 aft.	24	II. R.*	6	57	30 aft.
17	I. D.*	10	32	47 aft.	7	II. R.*	0	29	46 morn.	25	I. R.*	11	17	53 aft.
19	III. D.*	3	59	47 morn.	8	I. R.*	6	31	9 morn.	27	I. R.*	5	46	40 aft.
19	I. D.	5	1	18 aft.	9	III. R.*	7	29	42 aft.	29	I. R.	0	15	22 aft.

MARCH.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
1	IV. D.*	11	42	49 aft.
2	IV. R.*	4	25	31 morn.
2	I. R.	6	44	8 morn.
2	II. R.*	9	32	37 aft.
4	I. R.*	1	12	49 morn.
5	I. R.*	7	41	38 aft.
7	I. R.	2	10	22 aft.
9	I. R.	8	39	10 morn.
10	II. R.*	0	7	40 morn.
11	I. R.*	3	7	53 morn.
12	I. R.*	9	36	44 aft.
14	I. R.	4	5	29 aft.
16	I. R.	10	34	19 morn.
18	I. R.	5	3	3 morn.
18	IV. R.*	10	30	6 aft.
19	I. R.*	11	31	56 aft.
21	I. R.	6	0	42 aft.
23	I. R.	0	29	34 aft.
23	III. R.*	7	26	51 aft.
25	I. R.	6	58	19 morn.
27	I. R.*	1	27	12 morn.
27	II. R.*	6	35	4 aft.
28	I. R.*	7	56	0 aft.
30	I. R.	2	24	52 aft.
30	III. D.*	7	53	27 aft.
30	III. R.*	11	27	21 aft.

APRIL.

1	I. E.	8	53	39 morn.
3	I. R.*	3	22	33 morn.
3	II. R.*	9	9	57 aft.
4	I. R.*	9	51	21 aft.
6	I. R.	4	20	15 aft.
6	III. D.*	11	53	20 aft.
8	I. R.	10	49	2 morn.
10	I. R.	5	17	56 morn.
10	II. R.*	11	44	47 aft.
11	I. R.*	11	46	45 aft.
13	I. R.	6	15	40 aft.
15	I. R.	0	44	27 aft.
17	I. R.	7	13	22 morn.
18	II. R.*	2	19	35 morn.
19	I. R.*	1	42	11 morn.
20	I. R.*	8	11	6 aft.
22	I. R.	2	39	53 aft.
24	I. R.	9	8	48 morn.
26	I. R.	3	37	38 morn.
27	I. R.*	10	6	33 aft.
29	I. R.	4	35	20 aft.

MAY.

1	I. R.	11	4	15 morn.
3	I. R.	5	33	5 morn.
5	I. R.*	0	46	0 morn.
5	II. R.*	8	2	23 aft.
6	I. R.	6	30	47 aft.
7	IV. D.*	11	56	1 aft.
8	I. R.	0	59	42 aft.
10	I. R.	7	28	31 morn.
12	I. R.	1	57	25 morn.
12	III. D.*	7	52	23 aft.
12	II. R.*	11	21	3 aft.
12	III. R.*	11	26	26 aft.
13	I. R.*	8	26	12 aft.
15	I. R.	2	55	7 aft.
17	I. R.	9	23	55 morn.
19	I. R.	3	52	50 morn.

MAY—continued.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
19	III. D.*	11	52	53 aft.
20	I. R.*	10	21	36 aft.
22	I. R.	4	50	29 aft.
24	I. R.	11	19	17 morn.
24	IV. R.*	10	46	23 aft.
26	I. R.	5	48	11 morn.
28	I. R.	0	16	56 morn.
29	I. R.	6	45	50 aft.
31	I. R.	1	14	37 aft.

JUNE.

2	I. R.	7	43	29 morn.
4	I. R.	2	12	14 morn.
5	I. R.*	8	41	6 aft.
6	II. R.*	8	22	14 aft.
7	I. R.	3	9	52 aft.
9	I. R.	9	38	43 morn.
11	I. R.	4	7	27 morn.
12	I. R.*	10	36	17 aft.
13	II. R.*	10	56	51 aft.
14	I. R.	5	5	2 aft.
16	I. R.	11	33	53 morn.
18	I. E.	6	2	35 morn.
20	I. R.	0	31	25 morn.
21	I. R.	7	0	8 aft.
23	I. R.	1	28	58 aft.
25	I. R.	7	57	39 morn.
27	I. R.	2	26	27 morn.
28	I. R.*	8	55	8 aft.
30	I. R.	3	23	57 aft.

JULY.

2	I. R.	9	52	37 morn.
4	I. R.	4	21	23 morn.
5	I. R.	10	50	4 aft.
7	I. R.	5	18	51 aft.
7	I. R.	11	47	29 morn.
11	I. R.	6	16	13 morn.
13	I. R.	0	44	53 morn.
14	I. R.	7	13	38 aft.
16	I. R.	1	42	15 aft.
18	I. R.	8	10	57 morn.

Between July 18 and August 18 the Satellites will not be visible, owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun.

SEPTEMBER.

18	I. D.*	4	34	32 morn.
19	IV. E.*	4	52	45 morn.
19	I. D.	11	2	58 aft.
21	I. D.	5	31	21 aft.
23	I. D.	11	59	49 morn.
25	I. D.	6	28	11 morn.
27	I. D.	0	56	36 morn.
28	I. D.	7	24	58 aft.
30	I. D.	1	53	23 aft.

OCTOBER.

2	I. D.	8	21	44 morn.
3	III. D.*	3	34	15 morn.
4	I. D.*	2	50	7 morn.
5	I. D.	9	18	27 aft.
7	I. D.	3	46	51 aft.
9	II. D.*	2	43	53 morn.
9	I. D.	10	15	12 morn.
11	I. D.*	4	43	32 morn.

OCTOBER—continued.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
12	I. D.	11	11	51 aft.
14	I. D.	5	40	13 aft.
16	II. D.*	5	19	25 morn.
16	I. D.	0	8	31 aft.
18	I. D.	6	36	51 morn.
20	I. D.	1	5	8 morn.
21	I. D.	7	33	29 aft.
23	I. D.	2	1	46 aft.
25	I. D.	8	30	4 morn.
27	I. D.*	2	58	20 morn.
28	I. D.	9	26	39 aft.
30	I. D.	3	54	55 aft.

NOVEMBER.

1	I. D.	10	23	12 morn.
3	I. D.*	4	51	27 morn.
4	I. D.	11	19	45 aft.
6	I. D.	5	48	0 aft.
8	III. R.*	2	51	1 morn.
8	IV. D.*	6	10	48 morn.
8	I. D.	0	16	16 aft.
10	II. D.*	2	23	45 morn.
10	I. D.*	6	44	30 morn.
12	I. D.*	1	12	46 morn.
13	I. D.	7	41	1 aft.
15	III. D.*	3	20	57 morn.
15	III. R.*	6	47	51 morn.
15	I. D.	2	9	15 aft.
17	II. D.*	4	59	31 morn.
17	I. D.	8	37	28 morn.
19	I. D.*	3	5	44 morn.
20	I. D.	9	33	58 aft.
22	III. D.*	7	18	40 morn.
22	I. D.	4	2	12 aft.
24	II. R.*	7	35	20 morn.
24	I. D.	10	30	25 morn.
25	IV. D.*	0	9	43 morn.
25	IV. R.*	4	40	7 morn.
26	I. D.*	4	58	39 morn.
27	I. D.	11	26	53 aft.
29	I. D.	5	55	6 aft.

DECEMBER.

1	I. D.	0	23	18 aft.
3	I. D.*	6	51	33 morn.
4	II. D.*	11	29	42 aft.
5	I. D.*	1	19	46 morn.
6	I. D.	7	47	59 aft.
8	I. D.	2	16	11 aft.
10	I. D.	8	44	25 morn.
12	I. D.*	3	12	38 morn.
13	I. D.	9	40	51 aft.
15	I. D.	4	9	3 aft.
17	I. D.	10	37	17 morn.
19	II. D.*	4	41	35 morn.
19	I. D.*	5	5	31 morn.
20	III. D.*	11	9	17 aft.
20	I. D.*	11	33	43 aft.
21	III. R.*	2	33	33 morn.
22	I. D.	6	1	56 aft.
24	I. D.	0	30	10 aft.
26	I. D.*	6	58	25 morn.
26	II. D.*	7	17	35 morn.
28	I. D.*	1	26	38 morn.
28	III. D.*	3	6	28 morn.
28	III. R.*	6	30	9 morn.
29	I. D.	7	54	51 aft.
31	I. D.	2	23	6 aft.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1908.

NAME OF STAR.		Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.		Ann. Prec.	EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.
			H. M. S.	S.	"	"	"		
α	Andromedæ	2.1	0	3 37.8	+ 3.08	+28	34 57	+20.0	<i>Mean Right Ascension.</i> The Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual precession by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in the table. If the required date be earlier than 1908, the signs of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means + and S. Declination —, and that the corrections must be added algebraically.
γ	Pegasi	2.9	0	8 29.8	+ 3.09	+14	40 20	+20.0	
γ	Cassiopeiæ	var.	0	35 16.8	+ 3.38	+56	1 58	+19.8	<i>Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.</i> This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites: a black circle is intended to show either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed) or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign $\wedge$ indicates that the Satellite in question is on the disc of the Planet.
β	Ceti	2.2	0	38 58.3	+ 3.00	-18	29 29	+19.8	
β	Piscium	4.5	0	58 10.0	+ 3.12	+7	23 42	+19.4	<i>Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.</i> This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon, and, in connection with the table in the Appendix, serves to convert Sidereal into Mean Solar Time.
θ	Ceti	3.8	1	19 25.5	+ 3.00	-8	39 28	+18.9	
α	Ursæ Minoris (Pole Star)	2.1	1	26 1.6	+26.88	+88	48 56	+18.6	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
η	Piscium	3.7	1	26 33.5	+ 3.20	+14	52 18	+18.6	
β	Arietis	2.7	1	49 33.3	+ 3.30	+20	21 31	+17.8	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
α	Arietis	2.2	2	1 59.0	+ 3.36	+23	1 40	+17.3	
γ^2	Ceti	3.0	2	38 31.9	+ 3.11	+2	50 54	+15.4	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
α	Ceti	2.8	2	57 28.1	+ 3.13	+3	43 45	+14.3	
α	Persei	1.9	3	17 44.9	+ 4.26	+49	32 4	+13.0	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
η	Tauri	3.0	3	42 0.8	+ 3.56	+23	49 16	+11.4	
γ^1	Eridani	3.3	3	53 44.2	+ 2.79	-13	46 11	+10.5	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
α	Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	4	30 38.4	+ 3.43	+16	19 30	+7.6	
ι	Aurigæ	2.9	4	51 0.0	+ 3.90	+33	1 16	+5.9	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ι	Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	5	9 53.5	+ 4.42	+45	54 19	+4.3	
β	Orionis	0.3	5	10 7.0	+ 2.88	-8	18 27	+4.3	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
β	Tauri	1.8	5	20 28.5	+ 3.79	+28	31 49	+3.4	
δ	Orionis	var.	5	27 18.4	+ 3.06	-0	22 0	+2.8	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
δ	Leporis	2.7	5	28 40.3	+ 2.65	-17	53 16	+2.7	
ϵ	Orionis	1.7	5	31 32.7	+ 3.04	-1	15 36	+2.5	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ϵ	Columbæ	2.7	5	36 19.1	+ 2.17	-34	7 22	+2.1	
α	Orionis	var.	5	50 11.5	+ 3.25	+7	23 26	+0.9	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
μ	Geminorum	3.2	6	17 23.7	+ 3.63	+22	33 41	+1.5	
γ	Geminorum	1.9	6	32 23.9	+ 3.46	+16	28 42	+2.8	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
γ	Canis Majoris (Sirius)	-1.4	6	41 5.5	+ 2.68	-16	35 22	+3.6	
ϵ	Canis Majoris	1.6	6	55 0.6	+ 2.36	-28	50 47	+4.8	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ϵ^1	Cephei	5.2	6	57 40.3	+ 2.99	+87	11 42	+5.0	
δ	Geminorum	3.6	7	14 37.8	+ 3.59	+22	9 8	-6.4	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
α^2	Geminorum (Castor)	2.0	7	28 43.9	+ 3.85	+3	5 28	-7.6	
α	Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.5	7	34 29.2	+ 3.19	+5	27 39	-8.0	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
β	Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	7	39 41.3	+ 3.72	+24	14 56	-8.5	
γ^1	Argus	2.9	8	3 37.5	+ 2.56	-24	2 19	-10.3	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ϵ	Hydræ	3.5	8	41 54.3	+ 3.19	+6	45 25	-13.0	
ι	Ursæ Majoris	3.1	8	52 54.8	+ 4.17	+48	24 12	-13.7	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
α	Hydræ	2.2	9	23 4.0	+ 2.95	-8	15 34	-15.5	
θ	Ursæ Majoris	3.3	9	26 42.6	+ 4.14	+52	5 50	-15.7	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ϵ	Leonis	3.1	9	40 37.9	+ 3.42	+24	11 53	-16.5	
α	Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	10	3 28.4	+ 3.22	+12	25 2	-17.5	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
γ^1	Leonis	2.5	10	14 54.1	+ 3.29	+20	18 26	-18.0	
α	Ursæ Majoris	2.0	10	58 3.6	+ 3.75	+62	14 52	-19.3	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
δ	Leonis	2.6	11	9 13.1	+ 3.19	+21	1 40	-19.6	
δ	Crateris	3.8	11	14 44.4	+ 3.01	+14	16 50	-19.7	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
β	Leonis	2.2	11	44 22.1	+ 3.10	+15	5 11	-20.0	
γ	Ursæ Majoris	2.5	11	48 59.8	+ 3.16	+54	12 23	-20.0	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ϵ	Corvi	3.2	12	5 23.5	+ 3.09	-22	6 29	-20.0	
η	Virginis	4.0	12	15 11.9	+ 3.07	-0	9 20	-20.0	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
β	Corvi	3.0	12	29 33.1	+ 3.15	-22	53 17	-19.9	
γ^1	Virginis	3.5	12	36 59.8	+ 3.08	-0	56 39	-19.8	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
α	Canum Venaticorum	2.8	12	51 43.6	+ 2.83	+38	48 54	-19.5	
α	Virginis (Spica)	1.2	13	20 20.7	+ 3.16	-10	40 53	-18.8	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ζ	Virginis	3.4	13	30 0.2	+ 3.07	-0	7 33	-18.5	
η	Ursæ Majoris	1.9	13	43 55.0	+ 2.38	+19	46 20	-18.0	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
η	Boötis	2.8	13	50 18.3	+ 2.86	+18	51 31	-17.8	
α	Boötis (Arcturus)	0.3	14	11 27.9	+ 2.81	+19	39 40	-16.8	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ϵ^2	Boötis	2.6	14	40 58.2	+ 2.62	+27	27 42	-15.3	
α	Libræ	2.9	14	45 47.2	+ 3.32	+15	39 35	-15.0	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
β	Ursæ Minoris	2.2	14	50 57.9	-0.20	+74	31 53	-14.7	
β	Libræ	2.8	15	12 3.3	+ 3.23	-9	2 38	-13.4	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
α	Coronæ Borealis	2.3	15	30 47.5	+ 2.53	+27	1 26	-12.1	
α	Serpentis	2.8	15	39 44.1	+ 2.94	+6	42 53	-11.5	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
β^1	Scorpii	2.7	16	0 5.1	+ 3.48	-19	33 15	-10.0	
δ	Ophiuchi	3.0	16	9 31.4	+ 3.14	-3	27 28	-9.3	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
η	Draconis	2.9	16	22 44.6	+ 0.81	+61	43 20	-8.3	
α	Scorpii (Antares)	1.3	16	33 45.9	+ 3.67	+26	13 42	-8.2	<i>Mean Time at Sidereal Noon.</i> This column indicates the time which should be shown by the Mean Time clock when the first point of the sign Aries is on the meridian, or, in other words, when it is Sidereal Noon and is useful for changing
ζ	Herculis	3.0	16	37 49.1	+ 2.30	+31	46 9	-7.0	
α Cassiopeiæ, magnitude ranges from 2.2 to 2.8.			δ Orionis, magnitude ranges from 2.2 to 2.7.			α Orionis, magnitude ranges from 1.0 to 1.4.			

76 Mean Right Ascension and Declination of 100 Fundamental Stars.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.			Ann. Prec.	
		H.	M.	S.	S.	°	'	"	
κ Ophiuchi	3.4	16	53	18.8	+2.86	+9	31	3	-5.7
α^1 Herculis	var.	17	10	27.1	+2.74	+14	29	41	-4.3
θ Ophiuchi	3.4	17	16	21.5	+3.68	-24	54	30	-3.8
β Draconis	3.0	17	28	21.2	+1.36	+52	22	9	-2.8
α Ophiuchi	2.1	17	30	39.8	+2.78	-12	37	35	-2.6
μ Herculis	3.5	17	42	51.5	+2.37	+27	46	27	-1.5
γ Draconis	2.4	17	54	28.2	+1.39	+51	29	58	-0.5
δ Ursæ Minoris	4.4	18	1	56.8	-19.51	+86	36	50	+0.2
μ Sagittarii	4.0	18	8	15.7	+3.59	-21	5	1	+0.7
α Lyre (Vega)	0.1	18	33	49.4	+2.07	+38	41	51	+3.0
β^1 Lyre	var.	18	46	41.0	+2.21	+33	15	20	+4.1
ζ Aquilæ	3.0	19	1	10.9	+2.76	+13	43	34	+5.3
λ Ursæ Minoris	6.6	19	13	18.6	-69.92	+89	0	9	+6.3
δ Aquilæ	3.4	19	20	51.6	+3.01	+2	55	51	+6.9
γ Aquilæ	2.8	19	41	53.2	+2.85	+10	23	19	+8.6
α Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	19	46	17.7	+2.89	+8	37	29	+9.0
β Aquilæ	3.9	19	50	47.7	+2.94	+6	10	35	+9.3
α^1 Capricorni	3.8	20	12	57.1	+3.33	-12	49	50	+11.0
α Cygni	1.3	20	38	17.7	+2.04	+44	57	4	+12.8
ζ Cygni	3.5	21	9	1.2	+2.55	+29	50	57	+14.7
α Cephei	2.6	21	16	23.1	+1.41	+62	11	44	+15.2
β Aquarii	3.3	21	26	43.0	+3.16	-5	58	35	+15.7
β^2 Cephei	3.4	21	27	28.7	+0.79	+70	9	24	+15.8
ϵ Pegasi	2.5	21	39	40.0	+2.94	+9	27	10	+16.4
α Aquarii	3.2	22	1	3.6	+3.08	-0	46	1	+17.4
γ Aquarii	3.9	22	16	54.3	+3.09	-1	51	4	+18.1
ζ Pegasi	3.6	22	36	52.4	+2.99	+10	21	3	+18.7
α Piscis Australis (Pomathaut)	1.3	22	52	34.2	+3.30	-30	6	36	+19.2
α Pegasi (Merkab)	2.6	23	0	10.6	+2.98	+14	42	36	+19.4
γ Piscium	3.8	23	12	23.7	+3.06	+2	46	19	+19.6
γ Cephei	3.4	23	35	33.9	+2.45	+77	7	8	+19.9
ω Piscium	4.0	23	54	35.2	+3.07	+6	21	14	+20.0

Mean Solar into Sidereal Time with the help of the table in the Appendix.

Following the Phases of the Moon on the first page of each month there will be found, as well as the times of Apogee and Perigee, the corresponding distances from the Earth to the nearest 100 miles.

The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is 238,840 miles.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean Time of the Sun's Semidiameter passing the Meridian" for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can be easily inferred with sufficient accuracy, the change in the apparent semidiameter being very slow.

α^1 Herculis, magnitude ranges from 3.1 to 3.9. β^1 Lyre, magnitude ranges from 3.4 to 4.5.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF SOME FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1908.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Precess.	Declination.			Ann. Prec.	
		H.	M.	S.	S.	°	'	"	
β Hydri	2.9	0	20	55.8	+2.51	-77	46	21	+20.0
α Eridani (Achernar)	0.5	1	34	17.3	+2.23	-54	42	15	+18.4
γ Hydri	3.1	3	48	39.2	+0.98	-74	31	16	+10.9
α Argus (Canopus)	1.0	6	21	54.6	+1.32	-52	39	43	+1.9
ϵ Argus	2.2	9	14	37.6	+1.61	-58	53	20	+15.1
η Argus	var.	10	41	29.4	+2.32	-59	12	3	-18.9
β Chamaeleontis	4.3	12	12	55.9	+3.45	-78	48	5	-20.0
α Crucis	1.0	12	21	28.4	+3.31	-62	35	21	-20.0
β Centauri	0.8	13	57	19.4	+4.20	-59	55	46	-17.5
α^2 Centauri	1.0	14	33	21.3	+4.54	-60	27	14	-15.7
α Trianguli Australis	1.9	19	38	54.9	+6.32	-68	51	35	-6.9
σ Octantis	5.5	19	13	9.6	+98.73	-89	14	31	+6.4
α Pavonis	2.0	20	18	22.4	+4.77	-57	1	50	+11.4
α Grus	1.9	22	2	26.3	+3.79	-47	24	25	+17.5

α CENTAURI.

It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Dr. Gill gave to it a parallax of 0.75", which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

η Argus, magnitude varies from 1 to 7.5.

STANDARD TIME, referred to the meridian of Greenwich, has been adopted for railways and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table:—

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.	Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Mid-Europe	15° E.	1h. fast.	Japan	135° E.	9h. fast.
East Europe	30° E.	2h. fast.	South Australia	142½° E.	9½h. fast.
British South Africa	30° E.	2h. fast.	Victoria	150° E.	10h. fast.
Egypt	30° E.	2h. fast.	New South Wales	150° E.	10h. fast.
Mauritius and Dependencies	60° E.	4h. fast.	Queensland	150° E.	10h. fast.
Chagos Archipelago	75° E.	5h. fast.	Tasmania	172½° E.	11½h. fast.
India	82½° E.	5½h. fast.	New Zealand	172½° E.	11½h. fast.
Calcutta	90° E.	6h. fast.	America.		
Burma	97½° E.	6½h. fast.	Atlantic	60° W.	4h. slow.
Hong Kong	120° E.	8h. fast.	Eastern	75° W.	5h. slow.
Borneo	120° E.	8h. fast.	Central	90° W.	6h. slow.
West Australia	120° E.	8h. fast.	Mountain	105° W.	7h. slow.
			Pacific	120° W.	8h. slow.

Greenwich Time is used in Spain, Belgium, and Holland.

ASTRONOMICAL DEFINITIONS.

THE time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Virgin; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-Bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes.

N. North; S. South; E. East; W. West.
h. hours; m. minutes of time; s. seconds of time; ° deg. of arc, or thermometer; ' minutes of arc; '' seconds of arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds—the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena" are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's limb where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360° . The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versa* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the sixth magnitude inclusive have been included in this summary.

Southings.—The Time of Southings is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south.

Rising, Setting, Right Ascension, and Declination of the Planets Uranus, Neptune, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, 1908, about the times of opposition, at Mean Noon of the respective dates.

Day.		URANUS.			
		Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
June	7	10 9A	6 7M	19 9 54	22 53 53S
"	17	9 29A	5 25M	19 8 23	22 56 34S
"	27	8 48A	4 44M	19 6 44	22 59 28S
July	7	8 7A	4 3M	19 5 0	23 2 12S
"	17	7 27A	3 21M	19 3 16	23 4 54S
"	27	6 46A	2 40M	19 1 36	23 7 24S

In Opposition July 7.

Day.		NEPTUNE.			
		Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Jan.	1	4 12A	8 28M	6 58 41	21 55 1N
"	11	3 30A	7 48M	6 57 28	21 56 49N
"	21	2 50A	7 8M	6 56 17	21 58 37N
"	31	2 9A	6 27M	6 55 11	22 0 18N
Feb.	10	1 29A	5 47M	6 54 12	22 1 51N
"	20	0 49A	5 7M	6 53 23	22 3 13N

In Opposition January 5.

Day.		CERES.			
		Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Mar.	6	7 40A	9 15M	13 23 20	8 15 15N
"	16	6 49A	8 36M	13 17 43	9 12 16N
"	26	5 58A	7 53M	13 10 12	10 4 36N
April	5	5 8A	7 8M	13 1 38	10 44 51N
"	15	4 17A	6 24M	12 53 7	11 6 49N
"	25	3 30A	5 37M	12 45 37	11 7 23N

In Opposition March 31.

Day.		PALLAS.			
		Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Feb.	5	9 31A	7 45M	11 35 31	11 43 49S
"	15	8 35A	7 17M	11 32 40	8 51 21S
"	25	7 32A	6 51M	11 27 32	5 16 35S
Mar.	6	6 25A	6 26M	11 20 57	1 12 8S
"	16	5 18A	6 1M	11 14 5	3 1 20N
"	26	4 13A	5 35M	11 8 7	7 0 52N

In Opposition March 10.

Day.		JUNO.			
		Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
June	4	8 39A	8 2M	19 11 4	4 52 15S
"	14	7 52A	7 18M	19 4 55	4 36 47S
"	24	7 5A	6 31M	18 57 12	4 34 43S
July	4	6 19A	5 42M	18 48 31	4 47 16S
"	14	5 33A	4 51M	18 39 43	5 14 8S
"	24	4 48A	4 1M	18 31 35	5 53 34S

In Opposition July 4.

Day.		VESTA.			
		Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "
Jan.	1	4 8A	8 35M	7 0 20	22 27 36N
"	11	3 13A	7 48M	6 49 8	23 10 51N
"	21	2 19A	7 4M	6 38 42	23 49 38N
"	31	1 27A	6 20M	6 30 17	24 22 11N
Feb.	10	0 40A	5 37M	6 24 45	24 48 29N
"	20	11 56M	4 58M	6 22 32	25 9 17N

In Opposition January 4.

The times of Southings of each of the above planets may be obtained with sufficient accuracy by taking a mean between the times of Rising and Setting.

Vesta and Ceres frequently in conjunction with the Moon during the year. See third page of each month.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
EGBERT.....	First King of all England.....	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF.....	Son of Egbert.....	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD.....	Son of Ethelwulf.....	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT.....	Second son of Ethelwulf.....	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED.....	Third son of Ethelwulf.....	866	871	—	5
ALFRED.....	Fourth son of Ethelwulf.....	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER.....	Son of Alfred.....	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN.....	Eldest son of Edward.....	925	940	45	15
EDMUND.....	Brother of Athelstan.....	940	946	25	6
EDRED.....	Brother of Edmund.....	946	955	—	9
EDWY.....	Son of Edmund.....	955	958	18	3
EDGAR.....	Second son of Edmund.....	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....	Son of Edgar.....	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.....	Half-brother of Edward.....	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....	Eldest son of Ethelred.....	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE.....	By conquest and election.....	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.....	Son of Canute.....	1035	1040	—	5
HARDCANUTE.....	Another son of Canute.....	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.....	Son of Ethelred II.....	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.....	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor.....	1066	1066	—	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I.....	Obtained the Crown by conquest.....	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.....	Third son of William I.....	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.....	Youngest son of William I.....	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II.....	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.....	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.....	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.....	Eldest son of John.....	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.....	Eldest son of Henry III.....	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.....	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.....	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.....	Eldest son of Edward II.....	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.....	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edw. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
HENRY IV.....	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.....	Eldest son of Henry IV.....	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.....	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471).....	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV.....	His grandfather was Richard, son of Ed- mund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-grand- daughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.....	Eldest son of Edward IV.....	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.....	Younger brother of Edward IV.....	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII.....	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great- granddaughter of John of Gaunt.....	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.....	Only surviving son of Henry VII.....	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.....	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour.....	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.....	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Aragon.....	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH.....	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn.....	1558	1603	70	44

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (Ceanmohr) 1057, Apr.		Alexander III.....1249, July 8		James IV.....1488, June 11	
Donald (Bane).....1093, Nov.		Margaret of Norway 1286, Mar. 19		James V.....1513, Sept. 9	
Duncan.....1094, May.		John Balliol.....1292, Nov. 17		Mary.....1542, Dec. 16	
Donald (Bane) rest. 1095, Nov.		Robert I. (Bruce).....1306, Mar. 27		Francis and Mary 1558, Apr. 24	
Edgar.....1097, Sept.		David II.....1329, June 7		Mary.....1560, Dec. 5	
Alexander I.....1107, Jan. 8		Robert II. (Stewart) 1371, Feb. 22		Henry and Mary.....1565, July 29	
David I.....1124, April 27		Robert III.....1390, April 12		Mary.....1567, Feb. 10	
Malcolm (Maiden) 1153, May 24		James I.....1406, April 4		James VI.....1567, July 29	
William (The Lion) 1165, Dec. 9		James II.....1437, Feb. 20		(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II.....1214, Dec. 4		James III.....1460, Aug. 3			

Kings and Queens of Great Britain.

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Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grandda. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
<i>Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.</i>					
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701)	1685	Dec. 1688	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688 - Feb. 13, 1689) Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702 1694	51 33	13 6
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59

Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Hanover—continued.</i>					
GEORGE III.	(Regency commenced 5th February, 1811)	1801	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Queen Victoria	1901	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.		ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1284 to 1901.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward of Carnarvon (King Edward II.), born 1284; created Prince of Wales ...	1301
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Iefan and Iago	948	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Howel ap Iefan, the Bad	972	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Cadwallo, his brother	984	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda	985	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Idwal ap Meyric ap Idwal Voel	992	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1015	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Griffith ap Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt	1034	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Bleddyn	1063	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
Owain Gwynedd	1136	George William Frederick (George III.)	1761
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Llewellyn the Great	1194	Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
David ap Llewellyn	1240	George Frederick Ernest Albert	1901
Llewellyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282		

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776	Franklin Pierce	1853
General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	James Buchanan	1857
John Adams	1797	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1865 and 1865
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
John Quincy Adams	1825	James A. Garfield (assas. 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Chester A. Arthur (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Grover Cleveland	1885
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug., 1833)	1889
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Grover Cleveland (elected second time)	1893
James Knox Polk	1845	William McKinley (assas. 14 Sept. 1901)	1897 and 1901
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	Theodore Roosevelt (elected as Vice-Pres.)	1901
Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850	Theodore Roosevelt (re-elected 1904)	1905

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

<i>The Merovingians.</i>	
Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737
<i>The Carolingians.</i>	
Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel...	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V.; "The Indolent," last of the race...	986
<i>The Capets.</i>	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322
<i>The House of Valois.</i>	
Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II., "The King of Navarre"	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574
<i>The House of Bourbon.</i>	
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre...	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," <i>Dieudonné</i> ...	1643
<i>The Merovingians.</i>	
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793
<i>The First Republic.</i>	
The National Convention first sat...	21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated	1 Nov. 1795
<i>The Consulate.</i>	
Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun	24 Dec. 1799
<i>The First Empire.</i>	
Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned)	died 22 July 1832
<i>The Restoration.</i>	
Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824
<i>The House of Orleans.</i>	
Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)	
<i>The Second Republic.</i>	
Provisional Government formed	22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President	19 Dec. 1848
<i>The Second Empire.</i>	
Napoleon III. elected Emperor	22 Nov. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	
<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
M. Thiers elected President	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt.	24 Jan. 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President	30 May 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier elected Presdt.	27 June 1894
François Félix Faure elected Presdt.	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet elected President	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières elected President	18 Jan. 1906

Germany—Austria—Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand	1658
Joseph I., Son of Leopold	1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding	1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia	1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria	1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1760
Francis II. (as last Emperor of Germany)	1792
Francis I. (as first Emperor of Austria)	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew)	2 December 1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg	1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia	1616
George-William,	1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"	1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia	1701
Frederick-William I.	1713
Frederick II., "The Great"	1740
Frederick-William II.	1786
Frederick-William III.	1797
Frederick-William IV.	1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871)	1860
Frederick, Second German Emperor	1888
William II., Third German Emperor	1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689 Peter I.	died 28 Jan. 1725
1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May	1727
1727 Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann, d. 29 Oct.	1740
1740 Ivan VI., imprisoned 1741, assassinated	1764
1741 Elizabeth	died 5 Jan. 1762
1762 Peter III.	assassinated 14 July 1762
1762 Catherine II., Wife of Pet. III., d. 17 Nov.	1796
1796 Paul	assassinated 24 March 1801
1801 Alexander I.	died 1 Dec. 1825
1825 Nicholas I.	died 2 March 1855
1855 Alexander II.	assassinated 13 March 1881
1881 Alexander III.	died 1 Nov. 1894
1894 Nicholas II.	began to reign.

Popes of Rome.

Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope; born at St. Albans; died Sept., 1159)	1154
Innocent XIII.	Conti
Benedict XIII.	Orsini
Clement XII.	Orsini
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico
Clement XIV.	Ganganelli
Pius VI.	Braschi
Pius VII.	Chiaramonti
Leo XII.	della Genga
Pius VIII.	Castiglioni
Gregory XVI.	Cappellari
Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti
Leo XIII.	Pecol
Pius X.	Sarto (born 2 June 1835)
	1903

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1903.

THE following table gives the Area, Population, and Revenue of the Principal Countries of the World, with the name of the Ruler and the date of birth and accession. In the enlarged edition a full account is given of each Foreign Country (pp. 566-631).

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born.	Acceded	Area. Sq. miles.	Population.	Revenue £
Abyssinia	Menelik II., G.C.B., <i>Empr. or Negus</i>	1843	1889	350,000	4,000,000	...
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G., <i>Amir</i>	1872	1901	270,000	4,500,000	600,000
Argentina	José F. Alcora, <i>President</i>	...	1906	1,212,000	5,100,000	16,500,000
Austria	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i>	1830	1848	187,000	27,000,000	72,000,000
Belgium	Leopold II., <i>King of the Belgians</i>	1835	1865	11,400	7,000,000	21,000,000
Bolivia	Senor Montes, <i>President</i>	1850	1904	570,000	2,000,000	600,000
Brazil	Moraira Penna, <i>President</i>	...	1906	3,220,000	17,000,000	11,000,000
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, <i>Prince</i>	1861	1887	36,000	3,700,000	4,500,000
Chile	Pedro Montt, <i>President</i>	...	1906	290,000	3,110,000	6,000,000
China	Kuang Hsu, <i>Empr.</i> (his aunt rules)	1871	1875	1,500,000	400,000,000	15,000,000
Colombia	General Reyes, <i>President</i>	...	1904	500,000	5,000,000	2,500,000
Congo	King of the Belgians, <i>Sovereign</i>	1835	1885	800,000	14,500,000	1,200,000
Costa Rica	C. Gonzalez Viquez, <i>President</i>	...	1906	23,000	345,000	500,000
Crete	M. Zaimis, <i>High Commissioner</i>	...	1906	3,000	300,000	200,000
Cuba	C. E. Mazon, <i>Pror. President</i>	...	1906	36,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
Denmark	Frederik VIII., <i>King</i>	1843	1906	14,850	2,500,000	5,500,000
Dominica	Ramon Caceres, <i>President</i>	...	1906	20,500	500,000	500,000
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro, <i>President</i>	...	1906	120,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B., <i>Khedive</i>	1874	1892	400,000	10,000,000	14,000,000
France	Marcel Faillères, <i>President</i>	1841	1906	207,220	39,000,000	145,000,000
German Empire	William II., <i>Emperor</i>	1859	1888	208,850	56,500,000	109,000,000
Prussia	William II., <i>King</i>	...	...	134,500	35,000,000	132,000,000
Bavaria	Otto, <i>King</i> (Pr. Luitpold, <i>Regent</i>)	1848	1886	30,000	7,000,000	23,000,000
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III., <i>King</i>	1865	1904	6,000	5,000,000	17,000,000
Württemberg	William II., <i>King</i>	1848	1891	7,500	2,200,000	5,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	Edward VII., <i>King</i>	1841	1901	127,380	43,200,000	145,000,000
Greece	George, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	1845	1863	25,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
Guatemala	Estrada Cabrera, <i>President</i>	1857	1898	47,000	1,800,000	800,000
Hayti	Nord Alexis, <i>President</i>	1821	1902	9,300	1,250,000	900,000
Honduras	Miguel R. Davila, <i>President</i>	...	1907	43,000	800,000	380,000
Hungary	Francis Joseph, <i>King</i>	1830	1867	125,500	20,000,000	44,000,000
India	Edward VII., <i>Emperor</i>	1841	1901	1,770,000	300,000,000	85,000,000
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i>	1869	1900	111,000	33,000,000	73,000,000
Japan	Mutsuhito, <i>Emperor</i> (or <i>Mikado</i>)	1852	1867	162,600	45,000,000	30,000,000
Liberia	A. Barclay, <i>President</i>	1854	1903	48,000	1,500,000	60,000
Luxemburg	William, <i>Grand Duke</i>	1852	1905	1,000	240,000	500,000
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz, <i>Pres.</i> (7th time)	1830	1884	767,000	13,500,000	9,000,000
Monaco	Albert, <i>Prince</i>	1848	1889	8	16,000	100,000
Montenegro	Nicholas, <i>Prince</i>	1841	1860	3,500	230,000	100,000
Morocco	Mulay Abdul Aziz, <i>Sultan</i>	1879	1894	314,000	6,000,000	...
Nepal	Shamsheer Jang, <i>Maharaja</i>	1875	1881	54,000	2,000,000	...
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	1880	1890	12,582	5,300,000	14,300,000
Nicaragua	José Santos Zelaya, <i>President</i>	1852	1893	51,700	300,000	200,000
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	1872	1905	124,200	2,300,000	5,000,000
Panama	Manuel Amador Guerrero, <i>Presdt.</i>	1833	1904	31,890	330,000	...
Paraguay	General Berrigno Ferreira, <i>Presidt.</i>	...	1906	145,400	650,000	350,000
Persia	Mohammed Ali Mirza, <i>Shah</i>	1872	1907	630,000	9,000,000	1,700,000
Peru	José Pardo, <i>President</i>	1864	1904	455,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Portugal	Carlos, <i>King</i>	1863	1889	34,600	5,000,000	11,000,000
Rumania	Charles, <i>King</i>	1839	1881	50,700	5,500,000	9,400,000
Russia	Nicholas II., <i>Emperor</i> (Tsar)	1868	1894	8,400,000	130,000,000	310,000,000
Salvador	Ferrando Figueroa, <i>President</i>	...	1907	13,180	900,000	600,000
Sarawak	Sir C. J. Brooke, G.C.M.G., <i>Raja</i>	1829	1868	50,000	500,000	150,000
Servia	Peter (Karageorgovitch), <i>King</i>	1844	1903	18,800	2,500,000	3,000,000
Siam	Chulalongkorn, <i>King</i>	1853	1868	220,000	20,000,000	3,000,000
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i>	1886	1886	196,200	20,000,000	30,700,000
Sudan	Anglo-Egyptian Administration	...	...	1,000,000	5,000,000	...
Sweden	Oscar II., <i>King</i>	1829	1872	172,900	5,260,000	9,300,000
Switzerland	H. Ernest Brenner, <i>President</i>	...	1908	15,500	3,350,000	4,500,000
Tripoli	Rejeb Pasha, <i>Gov.-Gen.</i>	...	1904	410,000	800,000	...
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir, <i>Bey</i>	1855	1906	45,000	1,500,000	1,200,000
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II., <i>Sultan</i>	1842	1876	1,100,000	25,000,000	17,000,000
U.S.A.	Theodore Roosevelt, <i>President</i>	1858	1901	3,623,000	84,000,000	146,000,000
Uruguay	Claudio Willman, <i>President</i>	...	1907	72,200	1,000,000	3,500,000
Venezuela	Cypriano Castro, <i>President</i>	1860	1899	566,200	2,500,000	2,200,000

Country.	British Representative.	Representative in Great Britain.
Abyssinia	Lt.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., <i>Minister Plenipotentiary</i>	(None) [W.]
Argentine Republic ..	Walter B. Townley, <i>Minister</i> ..	Flourent L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate,
Austria-Hungary ..	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., <i>Amb.</i> ..	Count A. Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrich- stein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Belgium	Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.B., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Count de Lalaing, 15 West Halkin St., Belgrave Square, S.W.
Bolivia	William N. Beauclerk (Lima), <i>Minister</i> ..	(Vacant), 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.
Brazil	William H. D. Haggard, C.B., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Regis de Oliveira, 152 Cornwall Gdns.,
Bulgaria	Sir G. W. Buchanan, K.C.V.O., <i>Min. Plen.</i> ..	(None) [S.W.]
Chile	H. G. O. Bax-Ironside, <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Domingo Gana, 29 Queen's Gate Terr., S.W.
China	Sir J. N. Jordan, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Li Chin-fang, 49 Portland Place, W.
Colombia	Francis William Stronge, <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	I. Gutierrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Rd., W.
Congo Free State ..	G. B. Mitchell, <i>Consul</i> ..	J. Houdret, 130 London Wall, E.C.
Costa Rica	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	W. de la Guardia, 58 Lombard St., E.C.
Crete	Arthur E. Peel, <i>Consul-General</i> ..	Represented by Turkey.
Cuba	Arthur C. Grant-Duff, <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Man- sions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Denmark	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W.
Dominican Republic ..	Arthur George Vansittart, <i>Cons.-Gen.</i> ..	Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.
Ecuador	William N. Beauclerk (Lima), <i>Min.</i> ..	Celso Nevares, 120 Bishopsgate Street
Egypt	Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B., <i>Minister Plen.</i> ..	(None) [Within, E.C.]
France	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.M.G., <i>Amb.</i> ..	M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House,
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B., <i>Amb.</i> ..	[Hyde Pk., W.]
Prussia	Paul Schwabach, <i>Consul-General</i> ..	Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O.,
Bavaria	Fairfax Leighton Cartwright, M.V.O., <i>Minister Resident</i> ..	9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
Württemberg	M. de C. Findlay, C.M.G., <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	
Saxony	Sir F. E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	D. G. Metaxas, 1 Stanhope Gdns., S.W.
Greece	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	Señor Machado, 31 Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W.
Guatemala		
Hayti	Arthur George Vansittart, <i>Cons.-Gen.</i> ..	Dr. Viard, 75 Artillery Mansions, S.W.
Honduras	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C. [W.]
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G., <i>Amb.</i> ..	Marq. di San Giuliano, 20 Grosvenor Sq.,
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir C. M. Macdonald, G.C.M.G., <i>Ambassador</i> ..	Count Komura, 4 Grosvenor Gdns., W.
Liberia	Capt. C. B. Wallis, <i>Consul</i> ..	H. Hayman, 3 Coleman St., E.C.
Luxemburg	Sir H. Howard, K.C.B. (The Hague), <i>Env.</i> ..	(None) [S.W.]
Mexico	Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O., <i>Env. Ext.</i> ..	Miguel Covarrubias, 87 Queen's Gate,
Monaco	Alexander McMillan, <i>Consul (Nice)</i> ..	Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit St., W.
Montenegro	C. L. Des Graz, <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> ..	(None)
Morocco	Sir Gerard A. Lowther, K.C.M.G., <i>Env. Ex.</i> ..	(None)
Netherlands	Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Baron Gericke von Herwijnen, 8 Gros- venor Gardens, S.W.
Nicaragua	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	Gustavo Gomez.
Norway	Sir Arthur J. Herbert, K.C.V.O., <i>Envoy</i> <i>Ext.</i> ..	Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, G.C.V.O., 24 Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.
Panama	Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G., <i>Minister</i> ..	C. R. Zachrisson, 35 Chapel Walk, Liverpl.
Paraguay	W. B. Townley, <i>Minister Plen.</i> ..	Alfred James, 18 Eldon St., E.C.
Persia	Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, K.C.M.G., <i>Env. Ext.</i> ..	Muhtasham-es-Saltaneh, 36 Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
Peru	Wm. Nelthorpe Beauclerk, <i>Minister</i> ..	Carlos G. Candamo, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
Portugal	Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, K.C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., 12 Glou- cester Place, W.
Rumania	Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., <i>Env.</i> ..	Alexis Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart, G.C.B., <i>Ambassador</i> ..	Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
Salvador	L. E. Gresley Carden, <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.
Servia	James Beethom Whitehead, <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	M. Militchevitch, 40 Pont Street, S.W.
Siam	Ralph Paget, C.M.G., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Phya Wisuto Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., <i>Ambassador</i> ..	Señor de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Sweden	Sir J. E. Rodd, G.C.V.O., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Count H. Wrangel, 17 Stratford Place, W.
Switzerland	Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart., <i>Envoy Ext.</i> ..	Gaston Carlin, 38 Beauchamp Place,
Tripoli	Justin C. W. Alvarez, <i>Consul-General</i> ..	Represented by Turkey. [S.W.]
Tunis	Ernest J. L. Berkeley, C.B., <i>Consul-Gen.</i> ..	Represented by France.
Turkey	Rt. Hn. Sir N. K. O'Connor, G.C.B., <i>Amb.</i> ..	Musurus Pacha, 69 Portland Place, W.
United States	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, C.M., <i>Ambassador</i> ..	Whitelaw Reid, 123 Victoria St., S.W.
Uruguay	R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G., <i>Minister Res.</i> ..	Daniel Muñoz, 104 Victoria St., S.W.
Venezuela	(vacant) <i>Min. Res.</i> ..	C. Villanueva, 31 King William St., E.C.

His Most Excellent Majesty Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of His late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort; born at Buckingham Palace, November 9, 1841; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born Dec. 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Their Majesties have had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, b. Jan. 8, 1864; d. Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. GEORGE Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.O.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., General and Admiral, b. June 3, 1865; m. July 6, 1893, to the Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (b. May 26, 1867), and has issue—EDWARD, b. June 23, 1894; ALBERT, b. Dec. 14, 1895; MARY, b. April 25, 1897; HENRY, b. March 31, 1900; GEORGE, b. Dec. 20, 1902; and JOHN, b. July 12, 1905.

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, PRINCESS ROYAL (Duchess of Fife), b. Feb. 20, 1867, m. July 27, 1889, to Duke of Fife, and has issue—H.H. Princess Alexandra, b. May 17, 1891; and H.H. Princess Maud, b. April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria, b. Nov. 26, 1869, m. July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Alexander Edward Christian Frederik, b. July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Alexander John Charles Albert, b. April 6, d. April 7, 1871.

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

1. H.I.M. Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21, 1840; m. Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (b. Oct. 18, 1817, d. June 15, 1888), d. Aug. 5, 1902, her issue being—William, reigning German Emperor, b. Jan. 27, 1859, m. Feb. 27, 1882, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, b. July 24, 1860, m. Feb. 13, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, b. Aug. 14, 1862, m. May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Sigismund, b. Sept. 15, 1864, d. June 18, 1866; Victoria, b. April 12, 1866, m. Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; Waldemar, b. Feb. 10, 1868, d. March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, b. June 14, 1870, m. Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, b. April 22, 1872, m. Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

2. H.M. King Edward VII.

3. H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, b. April 25, 1843; m. July 1, 1862, to H.R.H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (b. Sept. 12, 1827, d. March 13, 1892), d. Dec. 14, 1878, her issue being—Victoria Alberta, b. April 5, 1863; m. April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1864; m. June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, b. July 12, 1866; m. May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, b. Nov. 25, 1868; m. April 19, 1894, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; Frederick, b. Oct. 7, 1870, d. June 29, 1873; Alix Victoria, b. June 6, 1872; m. Nov. 26, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, b. Nov. 15, 1895; Tatiana, b. June, 1897; Marie, b. June 26, 1899; Anastasia, b. June 18, 1901; and Alexis (Cesarowitch), b. Aug. 22, 1904; and Mary, b. May 23, 1874, d. Nov. 15, 1878.

4. H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. August 6, 1844; m. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. Oct. 17, 1853); d. July 30, 1900, his issue being Alfred, b. Oct. 15, 1874, d. Feb. 6, 1899; Marie, b. Oct. 29, 1875; m. Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown

Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, b. Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, b. Nov. 25, 1896; m. 1905 (21), Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; Alexandra, b. Sept. 1, 1878; m. 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenbourg, and has issue; Beatrice, b. April 20, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, b. May 25, 1846; m. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue—Christian Victor, b. April 14, 1867, d. Oct. 29, 1900; Albert J., b. Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., b. May 3, 1870; Louise A., b. Aug. 12, 1872, m. July 6, 1891, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt; and Harold, b. May 12, d. May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Louiss Caroline Alberta, b. March 18, 1848; m. March 22, 1871, to John, Duke of Argyll (b. Aug. 6, 1845).

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850; Inspector-General of the Forces; m. March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (b. July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, b. Jan. 15, 1882, m. June 15, 1905, Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden (and has issue); Arthur, b. Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, b. March 17, 1886.

8. H.R.H. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, b. April 7, 1853; m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (b. Feb. 17, 1862), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck; d. March 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1883, m. Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (b. April 14, 1874), and has issue: Leopold Charles Edward G. A., Duke of Albany and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. July 19, 1884, m. Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg (b. 1885).

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14, 1857; m. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5, 1858; d. Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, b. Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24, 1887, m. May 31, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of Spain; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 22, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3, 1891.

Descendants of H.R.H. the first Duke of Cambridge.

Augusta Caroline, b. July 19, 1822; m. June 28, 1843, Frederick Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, b. July 22, 1848, m. and has several children.

Mary Adelaide, b. Nov. 27, 1833, m. June 12, 1866, Francis, Duke of Teck (b. Aug. 27, 1837, d. Jan. 21, 1900), d. Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being—Victoria Mary, b. May 26, 1867, m. July 6, 1893, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Adolphus, G.C.V.O., b. Aug. 13, 1868, m. 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, and has issue; Francis, K.C.V.O., b. 7 Jan., 1870; and Alexander, K.C.V.O., b. April 14, 1874, m. Feb. 10, 1904, Princess Alice of Albany, &c.

Descendants of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.

H.R.H. ERNEST Augustus George, 3rd Duke of Cumberland, b. Sept. 21, 1845; m. Dec. 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue. His sisters—FREDERICA, b. Jan. 9, 1848; m. April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammungen (issue—Victoria, b. Mar. 7, d. Mar. 27, 1881); and MARY Ernestine, b. Dec. 3, 1849.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	£
Salaries of Household	125,800	
Expenses of Household	193,000	
Royal Bounty and Works	32,300	
Unappropriated	8,000	470,000
Prince of Wales	80,000	
Princess of Wales	10,000	
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	6,000	
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000	
Duke of Connaught	25,000	
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000	
Duchess of Albany	6,000	
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)	6,000	
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000	
Trustees for His Majesty's Daughters	18,000	

PERSONAL.

Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, *VC*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Private Secretary to His Majesty, The Lord Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretaries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Major Frederick E. Grey Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B.
Secretary to Privy Purse, Walter Matthew Gibson, M.V.O.
Assistant Secretary to Privy Purse, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O.
Clerks, F. R. Engelbach; George B. Long; H. K. Punshon; H. G. Sotheby; T. Beaty-Pownall.
Librarian at Sandringham, Rev. F. Percival Farrar, M.A.
Solicitor to His Majesty, Sir Henry Arthur White, C.V.O.
Land Agent, Windsor, W. Tait, M.V.O.
Agent, Sandringham, F. R. Beck, M.V.O.
Factor, Balmoral, John Michie, M.V.O.
Superintendent of the Wardrobe, H. Chandler.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—

Lord Chamberlain, The Viscount Althorp.
Vice-Chamberlain, John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assistant Comptroller, Daniel Tupper, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Harry L. Hertslet, M.V.O.
Clerks, Herbert A. P. Trendell; Frederick S. Osgood; Henry J. T. Joist, *Accountant*; Jocelyn Godefroi (Resident); Austin H. Hertslet; Basil Blogg.
Examiner of Plays, George Alexander Redford.
Paymaster of Household, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hn. Arthur Walsh, M.V.O.
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. Richard Moreton, M.V.O.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Acton, M.V.O.; The Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.; The Earl Granville, M.V.O.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell; The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; The Lord O'Hagan, M.V.O.; The Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (*extra*).
Grooms in Waiting, Capt. Walter Campbell, C.V.O.; Gen. Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. Sidney Greville, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. Henry Stonor, M.V.O.; Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.; Rear-Admiral Sir A. B. Milne, Bart., K.C.V.O.
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E.; Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.; Hon. Alexander Grantham Yorke, C.V.O.
Gentlemen Ushers, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Percy Armitage, M.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. John Palmer Brabazon, C.V.O., C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Otway Cuffe; Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.; Montague Charles Eliot; Henry David Erskine, C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; Col. Cuthbert Larking; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John R. Slade, K.C.B.; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor, M.V.O.; Capt. Walter James Stopford, C.B.; Brook Taylor; Horace West; Rear-Admiral Charles Windham, C.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O. (*hon.*).
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
Lord Steward, The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.
Treasurer, Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., M.P.
Comptroller, The Master of Elibank, M.P.
Master of the Household, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.V.O.
Deputy Master, Harry Lloyd Verney.
Acting Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. W. Webster, M.V.O.
First Clerk Accountant, Benjamin Croft.
Clerk to the Board, C. Gerald H. MacGill.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
1st Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin; and do., H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.O.E.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Palace Steward, T. J. Warren.
Chief Cook, J. Menager; and do., O. Ferry.
First Gentleman Porter, W. J. Blane.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.
 Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin.
Marine Painter, Edward de Martino, C.V.O.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Guy Francis Laking, M.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, M.V.O.
Grooms of the Great Chamber, James Campbell; William Collins; Henry Holloway; J. B. Seymour; Charles Taylor, M.V.O.; F. G. Vaughan.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. David Welch, C.V.O., R.N.
Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Deputy Constable and Lieut.-Governor, The Viscount Esher, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Gen. Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., *VC*.
Pages of the Back Stairs, W. Boswell; F. Eggleston; G. Hook; J. Meredith; J. Waters.
State Pages, T. G. Shorter; W. Thomson.
Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.
Pages of the Presence, H. Cole; G. Gear; J. Gower; E. H. Hammett; G. Moore; W. Neilson.
Pages, Men, W. Bovington; G. Woods.
Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O., Windsor; W. S. Sands, Buckingham Palace; F. Parsons, Holyrood.
Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave, Windsor; J. B. Seymour, W. Church, Travelling; T. Seymour, Assistant.
King's Messengers, H. Bailey; D. W. Bruce; J. Farquharson; F. M. Walker.
Attendant State Apartments, Windsor Castle, B. Bovington.
Sergeants-at-Arms, E. Hamilton Anson; Richd. Edgumbe; Captain Sir W. B. Goldsmith, R.N.; Sir Richard Holmes, K.C.V.O.; Maj. Evan Martin; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, *VC*.
Do. attending the Lord Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Do. attending the Speaker, H. D. Erskine, C.V.O.
Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Farratt, M.V.O., MUS. DOC.
Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, Alfred Mapleson; *Leader of the Music*, Alfred Gibson.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN AT ARMS. *Captain*, The Lord Denham, £1,000; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. Henry Arthur Fletcher. (See also p. 233.)

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. *Captain*, The Lord Allendale, £1,200; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Maj. Edmund Halbert Elliot, M.V.O., R.A. (See p. 233.)

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR. *Governor*, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Courtney, C.V.O., R.E. (See p. 233.)

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. *Adjutant*, Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G. (See p. 233.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir F. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir F. Semon, K.C.V.O., M.D.; B. Dawson, M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Lord Lister, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Sergeant Surgeon, Sir Thomas Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, T. Bryant, F.R.C.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.; R. J. Godlee, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to Household, Anthony A. Bowlby, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apoth. to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Francis Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.D.; and W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D. (jointly).

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. A. Critchett, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Henry Bell Longhurst.

Dentist to the Household, Charles Truman, M.R.C.S.

Anæsthetist, Frederick William Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D.

Chemist and Druggist, Peter Wyatt Squire.

CHAPELS ROYAL.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean & Chap., Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Ripon.

Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, MUS.DOC.

Chaplain, Hampton Court, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Organist, Hampton Court, Basil Philpott.

Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. Canon Duckworth, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.A.; Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.; Rev. Francis A. S. folkes, B.A.; Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon Augustus Jessopp, D.D.; Rev. Mortimer Egerton Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Bertram Pollock, M.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon William Sanday, D.D.; Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore, M.A.; Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. and Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O., M.A.

Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Canon Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (*Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal*); Rev. Canon F. C. Alderson, M.A.; Rev. Prebendary Barker, M.A.; Rev. Canon E. E. Bernard, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.; Rev. Canon Erskine Clarke, M.A.; Rev. J. L. Davies, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Donne, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans, M.A.; Rev. Lord Charles FitzRoy, M.A.; Rev. R.

H. Hadden, M.A.; Rev. J. J. Hornby, D.D., C.V.O.; Rev. Prebendary M'Cormick, D.D.; Hon. and Rev. J. Stafford Northcote, A.K.C.L.; Rev. A. L. B. Peile, M.A.; Rev. D. Robertson, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. F. M. Stopford, M.A.; Rev. R. Tahourdin, M.A.; Rev. Edmond Warre, C.B., M.V.O., D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Wilkinson, D.D.; Rev. A. H. Williams, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. T. Wirgman, D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A.; Rev. L. J. Percival; and Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A. *Honorary Priests*, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Rev. Edwin Price, M.A. *Deputy Priests*, Rev. G. G. Wilkinson, M.A.; and Rev. D. A. Sneath, M.A.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.).

ROYAL ALMONRY, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D. (*Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal*).
Secretary, Hayward John Bidwell.
Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE,
Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Master of the Horse, The Earl of Granard.

Crown Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley de A. C. Clarke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Equeries in Ordinary, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Hon. Henry C. Legge, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Seymour Fortescue, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj. George L. Holford, C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. John Hubert Ward, M.V.O.

Hon. Equerry, Genl. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

Extra Equeries, Genl. Right Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, Vt., G.O.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. J. C. Russell, C.V.O.; Col. Sir R. N. F. Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., I.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. Sir A. J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.M.G., I.S.O.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Major Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Col. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; the Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, M.V.O.; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Lambton, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir G. Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Rear-Adm. Sir Berkeley Milne, Bt., K.C.V.O.

Pages of Honour, Donald A. L. Davidson; Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys; Edward Charles Hardinge; George Ronald Lane.

Sup. Royal Mews, London, Capt. J. Nicholas, M.V.O.

" Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

Accountant, William Cullen.

Storekeeper, William Shackleton.

Clerk, J. H. Ould.

Veterinary Surgeon, London, George H. Williams.

" Windsor, R. C. Tennant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
Treasurer, The Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O.
Private Secretary, Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.B.
Equerry, Col. John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B.
Ladies of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim; The Countess of Gosford; The Lady Suffield; The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury.
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Macclesfield.
Bedchamber Women, Hon. Lady Hardinge; The Hon. Charlotte Knollys; The Lady Alice Stanley.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Sylvia Edwardes; Hon. Violet Vivian; Hon. Margaret Dawnay; Hon. Blanche Lascelles.
Clerk, Ernest Bryant.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Lords of the Bedchamber, The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.; (a vacancy).
Comptroller and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir William H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Master of the Stables, Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam.
Groom of the Bedchamber, Edward William Wallington, C.M.G.
Equerries, Comm. Sir Charles L. Cust, Bt., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., R.N.; Hon. Derek W. Keppel, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, M.V.O., R.N.; Capt. the Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Capt. Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, M.V.O., R.N.; Col. James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A.; Capt. Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam; Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. Beatson, K.C.S.I.; Maj. R. E. Grimston, C.I.E.; Maj. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Maj. H. D. Watson, C.I.E.; Maj. C. Wigram, M.V.O.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Librarian, G. E. A. Hua, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, Clifford Longden.
2nd Clerk, Herbert F. Montgomery.
3rd Clerk, Alfred V. Marten.
Auditor to the Household, Tansley Witt, F.C.A.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir James Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Francis H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.; Hugh M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.
Honorary Physicians, R. W. Burnet, M.D.; S. J. Gee, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Household, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.
Do., Sanatorium, Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Airlie; The Lady Lanington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins.
Extra Woman of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Coke.

Private Secretary, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.
Equerry, Frank Dugdale, M.V.O.
Physician, Sir John Williams, Bart., K.C.V.O.

H.I. AND R.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Monson; Fraulein von Passavant; Fraulein von Anker.
Chaplain, Very Rev. E. Soloviev, Archpriest.
Private Secretary, Baron Mengden.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Comptroller, Maj. M. Murray, M.V.O.
Treasurer, Col. Sir Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Extra Equerries, Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bt., C.V.O., Knight of Kerry; Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald B. Lane, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Col. Euthbert Larking; Major Malcolm Murray, M.V.O.

Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Capt. W. Wyndham, M.V.O.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Lady Egerton; Miss Annie Evelyn Pelly; The Lady Elphinstone (hon.); The Viscountess Downe (hon.); The Lady Adela Larking (hon.).

Physician, Sir Samuel Wilks, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Physician Accoucheur, Sir Francis H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Sir Robert Hawthorn Collins, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Evelyn Moreton; Lady Collins; Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton (hon.).

Equerry in Waiting, Col. Stanier Waller, C.V.O., R.E. (hon.).

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Major James Evan Baillie Martin.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.

Extra Equerry, Col. G. Grant Gordon, C.V.O., C.B.

Physician in Ordinary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Wm. Fairbank, M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, W. N. Barron.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Mrs. W. H. D. Cunyngnam; Hon. Mrs. Cumming-Bruce.

Honorary Bedchamber Women, The Lady Edward Cavendish; The Lady Susan Leslie-Melville; The Lady Agneta Montagu; Mrs. Geo. Grant Gordon.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Equerry and Secretary, Capt. W. G. Probert.

Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber, The Lady Sophia Macnamara.

Auditor, Mrs. J. Connah-Boyd.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.
 (Princess Henry of Battenberg.)

Comptroller and Treasurer, Col. the Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. Hon. Fras. L. L. Colborne.

Extra Equerry, Victor G. S. Corkran, C.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Miss Freda Bid-
 dulph (extra).

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. R. Oxley, M.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Edgar Hoffmeister, M.B.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.

(Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Sir Henry Knollys, K.C.V.O.

The Peerage.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with the one that follows; but there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But, as further explained below, there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. A considerable complication is the result, but to lessen the trouble of reference we have now arranged all Peers of the same rank under a single alphabet for that rank, distinguishing every Peer whose title is Scottish or Irish, and also such of these as possess Imperial titles in addition. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," pages 36-7.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, together with such Scottish and Irish Peers as have also Imperial titles. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. The full Assembly would consist of 3 Princes of the Blood Royal, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquesses, 124 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 334 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish Representative Peers: total 616. See WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, page 18, for complete table, showing numbers of Life Peers, Minors, &c. There are also 12 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names, along with those of Scotland, are given below at page 100. Female succession may occur in the Imperial Peerage in any Barony of England which was conferred by writ of summons; but it is subject to the rule of *abeyance* whenever there are more than one daughter, sister, &c., eligible to succeed. There are also a few cases in which "special remainders" have been granted to female relatives in the absence of males. We use the term "Imperial" as including the three series of Peers of "England" (up to June 20, 1707), "Great Britain" (thence till close of 1800), and "United Kingdom" (1801 onward).

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS.

There are in all 87 Scottish Peers and 175 Irish, but of the total 262 there are 133 possessing Imperial titles and 129 without them. Of the 87 Scottish, 51 have Imperial titles and 16 are elected or re-elected every Parliament to sit in the Lords; and similarly of the 175 Irish 82 hold Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. Of the Imperial titles of the two kingdoms there are 76 which are inferior to the native ones, 30 are superior, 12 are identical in rank but differing in designation, and 15 are absolutely the same. Of the 3 Scottish Peeresses cited on page 100, that of Melfort is subject to a degree of doubt, so that the lady does not assume it. There are other lines in the Scottish Peerage which are open to female succession, and this is not subject to *abeyance* as in England. In the Irish Peerage, on the other hand, the only titles open to female succession are the Massereene Viscounty and the La Poer Barony, the latter now held by the Marquess of Waterford. It will be observed that Ireland possesses a great advantage over Scotland in the Lords as it does in the Commons, its native Peers who hold Imperial titles numbering, as just stated, 82 as against 51 of Scotland, and its elected Representative Peers 28 as against 16. An Irish Peer who holds no Imperial title has also the special privilege of being able to seek election to the Commons for any constituency not in Ireland itself.

Contractions.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S. or I. implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark † see heading to Marquesses; b. signifies *born*; s., *succeeded*; m., *married*; w., *widower or widow*; d., *divorced*; M., *minor*.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness. *Eldest Son or Heir*.

- 1901 George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall
(1337) and York (1892) (*Scott. Duke, Rothesay*), b. 1855, s. 1901, m. ... Prince Edward, b. 1894
1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., b. 1850, m. ... Prince Arthur, b. 1883
1881 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., b. & s. 1884, m. ... Prince Johann, b. 1906



ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



Trans.

- 1903 Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester*
1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
1891 York, William Dalrymple MacLagan, P.C., D.D., b. 1826. *Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield* 1878.



DUKES: 22 Imperial; 8 Scottish; 2 Irish.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1858 I.*	Abercorn , James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B. (<i>Brit. Marq. and Scott.</i> Earl, both <i>Abercorn</i>), b. 1838, s. 1885, m.	Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1869
1701 S.	Argyll, (John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.)	Lord Archibald Campbell,
1892*		b. 1846
1703 S.*	Althol , John James Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (<i>Brit.</i> Earl, <i>Strange</i>), b. 1840, s. 1864, m.	Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., b. 1871
1682	Beaufort , Henry Adelm. W. FitzRoy Somerset, b. 1847, s. 1869, m.	Marq. of Worcester, b. 1800
1694	Bedford , Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., b. 1858, s. 1893, m.	Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888
1712	Brandon . See "Hamilton." <i>Scott. Duke</i> , below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	Bucknuch & Queensberry (1705), Wm. Hy. Walt. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C. (<i>Engl. Earl, Doncaster</i>), b. '31, s. '84, m.	Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1864
1799	Cumberland & Teviotdale , H.R.H. Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.M. (<i>Irish Earl, Armagh</i>), b. 1854, s. 1878, m.	Earl of Armagh, b. 1880
1694	Devonshire , Spencer Compton Cavendish, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., b. 1833, s. 1891, m.	Rt. Hon. Victor Cavendish, M.P., b. 1868
1889	Fife , Alexander William George Duff, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O. (<i>Irish Earl, Fife</i>), b. 1849, 1st Duke, m.	H.H. Frss. Alexandra, b. '91
1675	Grafton , Augustus Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., C.B., b. '21, s. '82, m.	Earl of Euston, b. 1848
1643 S.*	Hamilton , Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (<i>Brit. Duke</i>), <i>Brandon</i> , b. 1852, s. 1895, m.	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1803
1694	Leeds , Geo. Godolphin Osborne (<i>Scott. Visct., Dunblane</i>), b. '62, s. '95, m.	Marq. of Camarthen, b. '01
1766 I.*	Leinster , Maurice FitzGerald (<i>Brit. Visct., Leinster</i>), b. 1887, s. 1893	Lord Desmond FitzGerald, b. 1888
1675 S.*	Lennox . See "Richmond and Gordon," <i>Engl. Duke</i> , below	(As English)
1719	Manchester , William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m.	Visct. Mandeville, b. 1802
1702	Marborough , Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., b. '71, s. '92, m.	Marq. of Blandford, b. 1897
1707 S.*	Montrose , Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (<i>Brit.</i> Earl, <i>Graham</i>), b. 1852, s. 1874, m.	Marq. of Graham, C.V.O., b. 1878
1755	Newcastle (on Tyne) , Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. '90, m.	Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866
1433	Norfolk , Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (<i>Earl Marshal</i>), b. 1847, s. 1880, m.	Lord Edmund B. Talbot, M.V.O., M.P., b. 1855
1766	Northumberland , Henry George Percy, K.G., P.C., b. 1846, s. 1899, m.	Earl Percy, M.P., b. 1871
1716	Portland , William John A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentick, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m.	Marq. of Titchfield, b. 1893
1675	Richmond & Gordon (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (<i>Scott. Duke, Lennox</i>), b. 1845, s. 1803, m.	Earl of March, M.V.O., b. '70
1469 S.*	Rothsay , H.R.H. George (<i>Prince of Wales</i>), b. 1865, s. 1801, m.	H.R.H. Prince Edward, b. '04
1707 S.*	Roxburgh , Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (<i>C.K. Earl, Innes</i>), b. 1875, s. 1892, m.	Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, b. 1880
1703	Rutland , Henry J. Brinsley Manners, b. 1852, s. 1806, m.	M. of Granby, b. 1886
1684	St. Albans , Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. '98	Ed. Colborne Beauclerk, b. '74
1547	Somerset , Algernon St. Maur, b. 1845, s. 1894, m.	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b. '47
1833	Sutherland , Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, K.G. (<i>Scott. Earl, Sutherland</i>), b. 1851, s. 1892, m.	Marq. of Stafford, b. 1888
1814	Wellington , Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (<i>Irish Earl, Mornington</i>), b. 1849, s. 1800, m.	Marquess Douro, b. 1876
1874	Westminster , Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., b. 1879, s. 1899, m.	Earl Grosvenor, b. 1804



MARQUESSSES: 23 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 10 Irish.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used; see WHITTAKER'S PEERAGE, p. 6.

1790	Abercorn . See "Abercorn," <i>Irish Duke</i> , above	(As Irish)
1876	Aberghenny , William Nevill, K.G., b. 1826, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Lewes, b. 1853
1831	Ailsbury , Henry Aug. Brudenell-Cruice, b. 1842, s. 1894, m.	Earl of Cardigan, D.S.O., b. '73
1831	Alba , Arch. Kennedy (<i>Scott. Earl, Cassillis</i>), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872
1815	Anglesey , Charles Henry Alex. Paget, b. 1885, s. 1805	Lord Victor Paget, b. 1889
1789	Bath , Thomas Henry Thynne, b. 1862, s. 1806, m.	Visct. Weymouth, b. 1865
1835	Breadalbane , Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C. (<i>Scott. Earl, Breadalbane</i>), b. 1851, 1st Marquess, m.	(None to U.K. peerage)
1825	Bristol , Frederick William Fane Hervey, b. 1863, s. 1807, m.	Walter John Hervey, b. 1865
1796	Bute , John Crichton-Stuart (<i>Scott. Earl, Dumfries</i>), b. '81, s. '00, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1807
1812	Canden , John Charles Pratt, b. & s. 1872, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899
1815	Cholmondeley , George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C. (<i>Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley</i>), b. 1858, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1883
1825 I.*	Clarendon , Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (<i>U.K. Baron, Somerset</i>), b. 1832, s. 1874	Marq. of Sligo, b. 1831 (to Earlom only)
1816 I.*	Conyngham , Victor Geo. Henry Fras. Conyngham (<i>U.K. Baron, Minister</i>), b. 1883, s. 1897	Ld. Fredk. Conyngham, b. '90

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1791 I.*	Donegall, Edward Arth. Dou. St. George Hamilton Chichester (Brit. Baron, Fishwick), b. 1903, s. 1904, M.	Lord Henry FitzWarrine Chichester, b. 1834
1789 I.*	Downshire, Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (Brit. Earl, Hillsborough), b. 1871, s. 1874, m.	Earl of Hillsborough, b. '94
1888	Dufferin & Ava, Terence J. T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboke), b. 1866, s. 1902, m.	Lord Basil Blackwood, b. '70
1800 I.*	Ely, John Henry Loftus (U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1851, s. 1889, m.	Lord Geo. H. Loftus, b. 1854
1801	Exeter, William Thos. Browlow Cecil, b. 1876, s. 1893, m.	Lord Burghley, b. 1905
1800 I.*	Headfort, Geoffrey Thos. Taylour (U.K. Baron, Kentis), b. 1878, s. 1894, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1902
1793	Hertford, Hugh De Grey Seymour, P.C., C.B. (Irish Baron, Conway), b. 1843, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1871
1599 S.*	Huntly, Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1847, s. 1853, m.	Granville C. D. Gordon, b. 1893
1784	Lansdowne, Henry Chas. K. Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne), b. 1845, s. 1866, m.	Earl of Kerry, M.V.O., b. 1872
1902	Linlithgow, John Adrian L. Hope, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), b. 1860, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1887
1816 I.*	Londonderry, Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B. (U.K. Earl, Fane), b. 1852, s. 1884, m.	Visct. Castlereagh, M.V.O., M.P., b. 1878
1701 S.*	Lothian, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (U.K. Baron, Kerr), b. '74, s. '00	Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., b. '37
1838	Normanby, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b. 1846, s. 1890, m.	Russell C. Chas. Phipps, b. 1893
1813	Northampton, William Geo. Spencer S. Compton, b. '51, s. '97, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1885
1825 I.*	Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Baron, Ormonde), b. 1844, s. 1854, m.	Lord Arthur Butler, b. 1849
1682 S.	Queensberry, Percy Sholto Douglas, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	Ld. Douglas of Hawick, b. '96
1871	Ripon, George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1827, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl de Grey, b. 1852
1789	Salisbury, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., C.B., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. '93
1800 I.*	Stigo, Henry Ulric Browne (U.K. Baron, Mount Eagle), b. '31, s. '03, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1856
1786	Townshend, John James Dudley S. Townshend, b. '66, s. '99, m.	Chas. Townshend, C.B., b. '61
1694 S.*	Tweeddale, Wm. Montagu Hay, K.T. (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), b. 1826, s. 1878, m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1884
1789 I.*	Waterford, Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (Brit. Baron, Tyrone), b. 1875, s. 1895, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1901
1551	Winchester, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Chas. S. Paulet, b. 1873
1892	Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Ron'dishay, M.P., b. '76
EARLS: 124 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 62 Irish.—Style, The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked * the "of" is not used.		
1606 S.*	Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke, p. 89	(As Irish)
1682 S.*	Aberdeen, John Campbell Gordon, G.M.P., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Visct., Gordon), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Lord Haddo, b. 1879
1682	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1860
1639 S.	Airle, David Lymph Gore W. Ogilvy, b. 1893, s. 1900, M.	Hon. Erice Ogilvy, b. 1898
1596	Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, C.B., M.V.O., b. 1853, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1882
1825	Amherst, William Archer Amherst, b. 1836, s. 1886, m.	Rv. Hon. Percy Amherst, b. '39
1832	Ancaster, Gilbert H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, P.C., b. 1830, 1st Earl, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., b. 1867
1789 I.*	Annesley, Hugh Annesley, b. 1831, s. 1874, m.	Viscount Glerawly, b. 1884
1785 I.	Antrim, William Randal M'Donnell, b. 1851, s. 1869, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1878
1799 I.*	Armagh. See "Cumberland and T.," Brit. Duke, p. 89	(As British)
1762 I.*	Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore (U.K. Baron, Sudley), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Visct. Sudley, b. 1903
1730	Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, b. 1840, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Jno. Ashburnham, b. 45
1714	Aylesford, Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1883
1800 I.	Bandon, James Francis Bernard, K.P., b. 1850, s. 1877, m.	Percy B. Bernard, b. 1844
1772	Bathurst, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1882, m.	Lord Apsley, b. 1895
1815	Beauchamp, William Lygon, K.C.M.G., P.C., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Elmley, b. 1903
1797 I.*	Belmore, Somerset Rd. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '35, s. 45, m.	Viscount Corry, b. 1870
1679	Berkeley, Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1739 I.*	Bessborough, Edward Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B. (Brit. Baron, Ponsonby), b. 1851, s. 1906, m.	Visct. Duncannon, b. 1880
1815	Bradford, George C. Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1845, s. 1892, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1873
1677 S.	Breadalbane. See "Breadalbane," U.K. Marq., p. 39	Hon. Jean Campbell, b. 1849
1815	Bromford, Adolbert W. E. Cust, P.C., b. 1841, s. 1867, m.	Hy J. C. Cust (to the Baron)
1469 S.	Buchan, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. '60, s. '68, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1878
1746	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Meier-Henderson, b. 1860, s. 1885, m.	Lord Hobart, b. 1906

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1800	<i>Cadogan</i> , George Henry Cadogan, K.G., P.C., b. 1840, s. 1873, w....	Visct. Chelsea, b. 1868
1878	<i>Cairns</i> , Wilfred Dallas Cairns, b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Garmoyle, b. 1907
1843 S.	<i>Caithness</i> , John Sutherland Sinclair, b. 1857, s. 1891	Hon. Norman Sinclair, b. '62
1800 I.	<i>Caledon</i> , Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	Hn. Herib. Alexander, b. '88
1831	<i>Camperdown</i> , Robert Adam H. P. Haldane-Duncan, b. '41, s. '67	Hon. Geo. A. Duncan, b. '45
1861	<i>Carlisle</i> , George James Howard, b. 1843, s. 1889, m.	Visct. Morpeth, M.P., b. '67
1793	<i>Carranar</i> , George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, b. 1866, s. 1890, m.	Lord Porchester, b. 1898
1838 S.	<i>Carworth</i> , Robert Harris Carworth Dalzell, b. 1847, s. 1887, w. ...	Lord Dalzell, b. 1883
1748 I.	<i>Carriek</i> , Charles Henry Somerset Butler, b. 1851, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Ikenin, b. 1873
1895	<i>Carrington</i> , Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., O.M.C., (Irish Baron, Carrington), b. 1843, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Wendover, b. 1895
1789 I.	<i>Carysfort</i> , William Proby, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Carysfort), b. 1836, s. 1872, m.	(None) (As U.K.)
1809 S.	<i>Cassilis</i> . See "Ailsa," U.K. Marq., p. 89	Andrew J. Stuart, b. 1841
1800 I.	<i>Castlestewart</i> , Henry Jas. Stuart-Richardson, b. 1837, s. 1874, w.	Hon. Geo. Cathcart, b. '62
1814	<i>Cathcart</i> , Alan Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1856, s. '05	Hn. Lionel Lambart, b. 1873
1847 I.	<i>Cavan</i> , Frederic Rudolph Lambart, b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1870
1827	<i>Cawdor</i> , Fredk. A. Vaughan Campbell, P.C., b. 1847, s. 1898, m.	Hn. Henry s. Stanhope, b. '55
1828	<i>Chesham</i> , Edwin F. Scummore-Stanhope, P.C., b. 54, s. '87, m.	Lord Peiham, b. 1905
1801	<i>Chichester</i> , Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, b. 1871, s. 1905, m.	Lord Kilconnel, b. 1891
1803 I.	<i>Clancarty</i> , William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., Clancarty), b. 1868, s. 1891, w.	Hon. Herbert Meade, b. 1875
1776 I.	<i>Clanwilliam</i> , Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam), b. 1873, s. 1907	Lord Hyde, b. 1877
1776	<i>Clarendon</i> , Edward Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1846, s. 1870, w.	Hon. Dudley Scott, b. 1853
1793 I.	<i>Clonmel</i> , Rupert Charles Scott, b. 1877, s. 1898, m.	Hn. Robt. J. L. Boyle, b. '64
1820 I.	<i>Cork & Orrery</i> (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle, P.C. (Brit. Baron, Boyle), b. 1861, s. 1904	Visct. Crowhurst, b. 1901
1850	<i>Cottenham</i> , Kenneth Charles Edward Pepys, b. 1874, s. 1881, m. ...	Viscount Stoford, b. 1853
1762 I.	<i>Courtown</i> , James George Henry Stopford (Brit. Baron, Salters- ford), b. 1823, s. 1858, w.	Visct. Deerhurst, b. 1865
1697	<i>Coventry</i> , George William Coventry, P.C., b. 1838, s. 1843, m.	Viscount Dangan, b. 1890
1857	<i>Cowley</i> , Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, b. 1866, s. 1895, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1870
1892	<i>Cranbrook</i> , John Stewart Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1839, s. 1906, m. ...	Visct. Uffington, b. 1897
1801	<i>Craven</i> , William George Robert Craven, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.	Lord Balcarres, M.P., b. 1871
1398 S.	<i>Crawford</i> , James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T. (U.K. Baron, Wigan), b. 1847, s. 1880, m.	(None)
1895	<i>Crewe</i> , Robert Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., b. 1858, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Errington, b. 1877
1901	<i>Cromer</i> , Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1841, 1st Earl, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1904
1633 S.	<i>Dalhousie</i> , Arthur George M. Ramsay (U.K. Baron, Ramsay), b. 1878, s. 1887, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1886
1725 I.	<i>Darley</i> , Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, b. 1839, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1881
1711	<i>Dartmouth</i> , William Heneage Legge, P.O., b. 1851, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Edward Stanley Dawson, b. 1843
1866	<i>Dartrey</i> , Vesey Dawson (Irish Baron, Cremorne), b. 1842, s. 1897, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1900
1761	<i>De La Warr</i> , Gilbert George Regd. Sackville, b. 1869, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1885
1622	<i>Denbigh</i> , Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Desmond), b. 1859, s. 1892, m.	Ld. Stanley, K.C.V.O., b. '65
1485	<i>Derby</i> , Fredk. Arth. Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1841, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Otway Cuffe, b. 1853
1793 I.	<i>Desart</i> , Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.C.B., b. 1848, s. 1898, m.	(As English, above)
1622 I.	<i>Desmond</i> . See "Denbigh," Eng. Earl ("Denbigh and Desmond")	Rv. Hn. Hy. Courtenay, b. '72
1553	<i>Devon</i> , Charles Pepys Courtenay, b. 1870, s. 1904	(As Scottish)
1663	<i>Doncaister</i> . See "Buccleuch and Q.," Scott. Duke, p. 89	Viscount Suidale, b. 1902
1800 I.	<i>Donoughmore</i> , Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson (U.K. Visct., Hutchison), b. 1875, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1884
1661 I.	<i>Dragheda</i> , Ponsonby William Moore, b. 1846, s. 1892, m.	Lord Moreton, b. 1857
1837	<i>Ducie</i> , Henry John Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1827, s. 1853, w. ...	Viscount Ednam, b. 1894
1860	<i>Dudley</i> , William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1867, s. '85, m.	(As British)
1633 S.	<i>Dunfries & Bute</i> (1703). See "Bute," Brit. Marq., p. 89	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1669 S.	<i>Dunfremont</i> , Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, C.V.O., C.B., b. 1852, s. 1885, m.	Charles J. Murray, b. 1851
1686 S.	<i>Dunmore</i> , Alexander Edward Murray, M.V.O., 1st (U.K. Baron, Dunmore), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Windham Henry Wyndham- ham-Quin, C.B., b. 1857
1822 I.	<i>Dunraven & Mount Earl</i> , Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., P.C., C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Kenry), b. 1841, s. 1871, m.	Hn. Fredk. Lambton, M.P., b. '55
1833	<i>Durham</i> , John George Lambton, b. 1855, s. 1879, m.	Lady Agnes Scott, b. 1855
1643 S.	<i>Dusart</i> , William John Manners Tollemahe, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Gordon F. H. Howard, b. '73
1837	<i>Effingham</i> , Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b. 1866, s. 1898	Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, b. 1845 (to Barony only)
1897	<i>Egerton of Tatton</i> , Wilbraham Egerton, b. 1832, 1st Earl, m. ...	

Created,	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1503 S.*Eglington & Winton (1600),	George Arnulph Montgomerie (U.K. Earl Winton), b. 1843, s. 1892, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1880
1733 I.*Egmont, Augustus Arthur Perceval (Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland),	b. 1856, s. 1897, m.	Chas. J. Perceval, b. 1858
1821 Eldon, John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, m.		Viscount Encombe, b. 1899
1633 S.*Elgin & Kincardine (1647), Victor Alex. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (U.K. Baron, Elgin),	b. 1849, s. 1893, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881
1846 Ellesmere, Francis C. Granville Egerton, b. 1847, s. 1862, m.		Viscount Brackley, b. 1872
1789 I.*Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Grinstead),	b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1789 I.*Erne, John Henry Crichton, K.P., P.C., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Fermanagh),	b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Visct. Crichton, D.S.O., b. '72
1453 S.*Erroll, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock),	b. 1852, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1876
1661 Essex, George Devereux de Vere Capell, b. 1857, s. 1892, m.		Viscount Malden, b. 1884
1711 °Ferrers, Sewallis Edward Shirley, b. 1847, s. 1859, w.		Walter K. Shirley, b. 1864
1838 Feversham, William Ernest Duncombe, b. 1829, 1st Earl, m.		Visct. Helmsley, M.P., b. '79 (As U.K.)
1759 I.*Fife. See "Fife," U.K. Duke, p. 89		
1628 I.*Fingall, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Fingall),	b. 1859, s. 1881, m.	Lord Killeen, 1896
1716 I. } Fitzwilliam, { Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, } 1746 * } { D.S.O. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1872, s. 1902, m. }		Hon. Wm. Hy. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, b. 1840
1789 °Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, b. 1854, s. 1905, m.		Visct. Ebrington, b. 1888
1841 Gainsborough, Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.		Viscount Campden, b. 1884
1623 S.*Galloway, Randolph Henry Stewart (Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies),	b. 1836, s. 1901, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1892
1703 S.*Glasgow, David Boyle, G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Fairlie), b. '33, s. '90, m.		Viscount Kelburne, b. 1874
1806 I.*Gosford, Archib. Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Worthingham),	b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877 (As Scottish)
1722 °Graham. See "Montrose," Scott. Duke, p. 89		
1684 I.*Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Granard),	b. 1874, s. 1889	Hon. Reginald Forbes, b. '77
1833 °Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, M.V.O., b. '72, s. '91, m.		Hn. Wm. Levsn.-Gower, b. '30
1806 °Grey, Albert Henry George Grey, G.C.M.G., b. 1851, s. 1894, m.		Viscount Howick, b. 1879
1752 Guilford, Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, m.		Lord North, b. 1902
1619 S.†Haddington, George Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., b. '27, s. '70, w.		Lord Binning, C.B., b. 1856
1898 Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P.C., b. 1825, 1st Earl, m.		Viscount Tiverton, b. 1880
1754 Hardwicke, John Manners Yorke, b. 1840, s. 1904, m.		Viscount Royston, b. 1869
1812 Harewood, Henry Ulick Lascelles, b. 1846, s. 1892, m.		Viscount Lascelles, b. 1882
1742 Harrington, Charles Augustus Stanhope, b. 1844, s. 1881, m.		Hn. Fitzroy Stanhope, b. '45
1809 Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.		Viscount Sandon, b. 1892 (As Irish)
1772 Hillsborough. See "Downshire," Irish Marq., p. 90		
1605 S.*Home, Chas. Alex. Douglas-Home, K.T. (U.K. Baron, Douglas),	b. 1834, s. 1881, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1873 (As U.K.)
1703 S.*Hopton. See "Linlithgow," U.K. Marq., p. 90		Viscount Curzon, b. 1884
1821 °Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., b. 1861, s. 1900, w.		
1767 I.*Houth, William Ulick Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P. (U.K. Baron, Houth),	b. 1827, s. 1874	(None)
1529 Huntingdon, Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m.		Viscount Hastings, b. 1901
1885 Idlesleigh, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.		Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1869
1756 Ilchester, Giles S. H. Fox-Strangways, b. 1874, s. 1905, m.		Lord Stavordale, b. 1905 (As Scottish)
1837 °Innes. See "Roxburghe," Scott. Duke, p. 89		
1697 Jersey, Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Irish Visct., Grandison),	b. 1845, s. 1859, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1873
1800 I.*Kennmare, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Kennmare),	b. 1860, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1891 (As British)
1723 I.*Kerry & Shelburne (1753). See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marq., p. 90		Viscount Newry, b. 1883
1822 I.†Kilmorey, Francis Charles Needham, K.P., b. 1842, s. 1880, m.		Lord Wodehouse, M.P., b. '83
1866 Kimberley, John Wodehouse, b. 1848, s. 1902, m.		Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897
1768 I. Kingston, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.		
1633 S.*Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay (Brit. Baron, Hay),	b. 1855, s. 1897, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1902
1677 S.*Kintore, Algernon Hawkins T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Kintore),	b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1756 I. Lanesborough, Charles John Brinsley Butler, b. 1855, s. 1905, m.		Lord Newtown-Butler, b. '93
1880 Lathom, Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1864, s. 1898, m.		Lord Skehmersdale, b. 1865
1624 S.†Lauderdale, Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1840, s. 1884, m.		Viscount Maitland, b. 1868
1837 Leicester, Thomas William Coke, K.G., b. 1822, s. 1842, m.		Viscount Coke, C.V.O., b. '48
1795 I.*Leitrim, Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, Clements), b. '79, s. '92, m.		Hon. Fras. P. Clements, b. '85
1641 S. Leven & Melville (1650), John David Leslie-Melville, b. 1886, s. 1906		Hon. Archib. L. Melville, b. 1890
1831 Lichfield, Thomas Francis Anson, b. 1856, s. 1892, m.		Viscount Anson, b. 1883
1803 I.*Limerick, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (U.K. Baron, Foxford),	b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Glentworth, b. 1894

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1633 S.	<i>Lindsay</i> , David Clark Bethune, b. 1832, s. 1894, m.	Viscount Carnock, b. 1867
1626	<i>Lindsay</i> , Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, m.	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1836
1776 I.	<i>Lisleburne</i> , Ernest Edmnd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, M.	Geo. Aug. Vaughan, b. 1833
1822 I.	<i>Listowel</i> , William Hare, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Hare</i>), b. 33, s. 56, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
1905	<i>Liverpool</i> , Arthur William de Brito Savile Foljambe, M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gerald W. F. Foljambe, b. 1878
1887	<i>Londesborough</i> , William Francis Hy. Denison, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Visct. Ranelcliffe, b. 1892
1785 I.	<i>Longford</i> , Thomas Pakenham, K.P. (U.K. Baron, <i>Silchester</i>), b. 1864, s. 1887, m.	Lord Silchester, b. 1902
1807	<i>Lonsdale</i> , Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.	Hn. Lancelot Lowther, b. 57
1633 S.	<i>Loudoun</i> , Chas. Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings (Engl. Baron, <i>Botreaux</i>), b. 1855, s. 1874, m.	C. J. R. Paulyin Rawdon Hastings, b. 1889
1833	<i>Loreburn</i> , Lionel Fortescue King, b. 1865, s. 1906, m.	Viscount Oakham, b. 1905
1795 I.	<i>Lutton</i> , George Bingham, K.P., b. 1830, s. 1888, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1860
1880	<i>Lytton</i> , Victor Alex. Geo. R. Lytton, b. 1876, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 63
1721	<i>Macelesfield</i> , George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1888, s. 1866, M.	Hon. Cecil T. Parker, b. 1845
1800	<i>Malmesbury</i> , James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.	Hn. Alex. Harris, b. 72 (twice)
1776 & 1792	<i>Mansfield</i> , Alan David Murray (Scott. Visct., <i>Stormont</i>), b. 1864, s. 1906, m.	Lord Scote, b. 1900
1806	<i>Manvers</i> , Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Newark, b. 1888
1404 S.	<i>Mar</i> , John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866, m.	Lord Garioch, b. 1868
	Title confirmed by Act of Parliament 1885	
1565 S.	<i>Mar & Kellie</i> (1619), Walter John Francis Erskine, b. 1865, s. 88, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1895
1785 I.	<i>Mayo</i> , Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, K.P., P.C., b. 51, s. 72, m.	Hon. Alg. Bourke, b. 1854
1627 I.	<i>Meath</i> , Reginald Bazon, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Charworth</i>), b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1869
1766 I.	<i>Mezborough</i> , John Horace Savile, b. 1843, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Jno. H. Savile, b. 1860
1763 I.	<i>Milltown</i> (claimed by Robert W. F. Leeson)	
1813	<i>Minto</i> , Gilbert John Elliot, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E. (Viceroy of India), b. 1845, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Melgund, b. 1891
1562 S.	<i>Moray</i> , Francis Jas. Stuart (Brit. Baron, <i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i>), b. 1842, s. 1901, m.	Hon. Morton Stuart-Gray, b. 1855
1815	<i>Morley</i> , Robert Edmund Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905	Hn. Montagu Parker, b. 78
1760 I.	<i>Morrington</i> . See "Wellington," U.K. Duke, p. 89	(As U.K.)
1588 S.	<i>Morton</i> , Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1878
1781 I.	<i>Mount Cashell</i> , Edw. Geo. Aug. Harcourt Moore, b. 1829, s. 1893	(None)
1789	<i>Mount Edgumbe</i> , William Hy. Edgumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 32, s. 61, m.	Viscount Valletort, b. 1865
1831	<i>Munster</i> , Aubrey FitzClarence, b. 1862, s. 1902	Hn. Harld. FitzClarence, b. 70
1805	<i>Nelson</i> , Horatio Nelson, b. 1823, s. 1835, w.	Viscount Merton, b. 1857
1660 S.	<i>Newburgh</i> , Sigismund Gustiniani-Bandini, b. 1818, s. 1877, w.	Viscount Kynmaird, b. 1862
1827 I.	<i>Norbury</i> , Wm. Brabazon Lindsay Graham-Toler, b. 1862, s. 1873	Otway S. G. Toler, b. 1886
1806 I.	<i>Normanton</i> , Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, <i>Somerton</i>), b. 65, s. 96, m.	Hon. Fras. W. A. Agar, b. 1873
1876	<i>Northbrook</i> , Francis George Baring, b. 1850, s. 1904, m.	Hn. Fras. Baring (Bny.), b. 50
1647 S.	<i>Northesk</i> , David John Carnegie, b. 1865, s. 1891, m.	Lord Roschill, b. 1901
1801	<i>Oxlow</i> , William Millier Onslow, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, s. 1870, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1876
1806	<i>Orford</i> , Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, s. 1894, m.	Hy. S. Vade-Walpole, b. 37
		(Bny. only)
1696 S.	<i>Orkney</i> , Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	Lady Mary FitzMaurice, b. 63
1551	<i>Pembroke & Montgomery</i> (1605), Sidney Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1853, s. 1895, m.	Lord Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880
1605 S.	<i>Perth</i> , William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902	Hon. Eric Drummond, b. 76
1905	<i>Plymouth</i> , Robt. Geo. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., b. 1857, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1884
1785 I.	<i>Portarlington</i> , Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Geo. Dawson-Damer, b. 1892
1743	<i>Portsmouth</i> , Newton Wallop, b. 1856, s. 1891, m.	Hon. John F. Wallop, b. 1859
1706	<i>Poultell</i> , William J. Lydston Poultell, b. 1883, s. 1899, admtd. 1903...	(None)
1804	<i>Power</i> , George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, <i>Clive</i>), b. 1862, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1892
1765	<i>Rathor</i> , Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	Visct. Folkestone, b. 1895
1831 I.	<i>Ranfurly</i> , Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, <i>Ranfurly</i>), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1882
1901	<i>Roberts</i> , Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.C., b. 1832, 1st Earl, m.	Lady Aileen Roberts, b. 70
1771 I.	<i>Roden</i> , William Henry Jocelyn, b. 1842, s. 1897	Hon. Robt. J. Jocelyn, b. 45
1801	<i>Romney</i> , Charles Marsham, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Marsham, b. 1892
1703 S.	<i>Rosebery</i> , Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C. (U.K. Baron, <i>Rosebery</i>), b. 1847, s. 1868, w.	
1806 I.	<i>Roxke</i> , Laurence Parsons, K.P., b. 1840, s. 1867, m.	Lord Dalmeny, M.P., b. 1882
1801	<i>Roxliff</i> , James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1869, s. 1890, dic...	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1873
1458 S.	<i>Roths</i> , Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, m.	Lord Loughborough, b. 92
1861	<i>Russell</i> , John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1902
1815	<i>St. Germans</i> , Henry Cornwallis Eliot, b. 1835, s. 1881, m.	Hon. Bertrd. Russell, b. 72
1660	<i>Sandwich</i> , Edward Geo. Henry Montagu, K.C.V.O., b. 1839, s. 1884	Hon. Eliot, b. 1885
1690	<i>Scarborough</i> , Aldred Frederick Geo. B. Lumley, C.B. (Irish Visct., <i>Lumley</i>), b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Hon. Victor Montagu, b. 41
		Hon. Osbert Lumley, b. 62

Created.

Title, Name, &c.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1701	s. * <i>Sedgfield</i> , J. Ogilvie Grant (U.K. Baron, <i>Strathpey</i>), b. '76, s. '88, m.	Hon. Trevor Grant, b. '879
1771	1. * <i>Sefton</i> , Osbert Cecil Molyneux (U.K. Baron, <i>Sefton</i>), b. '71, s. '01, m.	Viscount Molyneux, b. '1868
1883	<i>Selborne</i> , Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '59, s. '95, m.	Viscount Wolmer, b. '1887
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i> , Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.C.V.O., b. '1869, s. '1886, m.	Lord Ashley, b. '1900
1756	1. * <i>Shannon</i> , Richd. B. Boyle (Brit. Baron, <i>Carleton</i>), b. '97, s. '1906, M.	Hon. Robt. H. Boyle, b. '1900
1816	1. * <i>Sheffield</i> , Henry North Holroyd (U.K. Baron, <i>Sheffield</i>), b. '1832, s. '1876	Bn. Stanley of Alderley, b. '1839 (to Ir. Bny. only)
1442	<i>Shrewsbury & Talbot</i> (1784), Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot (Irish Earl, <i>Waterford</i>), b. '1860, s. '1877, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. '1882
1580	° <i>Soudes</i> , Lewis Arthur Miles, b. '1866, s. '1907	Hon. Hy. Aug. Miles-Lade, [b. '1867]
1633	s. * <i>Southesk</i> , Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, <i>Balinhard</i>), b. '1854, s. '1905, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. '1893
1765	° <i>Spencer</i> , John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., P.C., b. '1835, s. '1857, w.	Viscount Althorp, b. '1857
1703	s. * <i>Stair</i> , John Hew North G. Hy. Hamilton Dalrymple (U.K. Baron, <i>Ozenfoord</i>), b. '1848, s. '1903, obtd. div.	Visct. Dalrymple, M.P., b. '79
1628	<i>Stanford</i> , William Grey, b. '1850, s. '1890, m.	Lord Grey of Groby, b. '1896
1718	° <i>Stanhope</i> , James Richard Stanhope, b. '1880, s. '1905	Hn. Richd. Stanhope, b. '85
1821	<i>Stradbroke</i> , George E. J. Mowbray Rous, C.V.O., C.B., b. '62, s. '86, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. '1903
1847	<i>Stradford</i> , Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil Byng, b. '1835, s. '1899, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. '1862
1786	° <i>Strange</i> . See "Atholl," Scott. Duke, p. 89	(As Scottish)
1677	s. * <i>Strathmore & Kinghorne</i> (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (U.K. Baron, <i>Bowes</i>), b. '1855, s. '1904, m.	Lord Glamis, b. '1884
1603	<i>Suffolk & Berks</i> (1626), Henry M. Paget Howard, b. '1877, s. '1898, m.	Viscount Andover, b. '1906
1565	s. * <i>Sutherland</i> . See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke, p. 89	(As U.K.)
1714	<i>Tankerville</i> , George Montagu Bennet, b. '1852, s. '1899, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. '97 [b. '73]
1822	° <i>Temple of Stowe</i> , Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. '71, s. '02	Hn. Chandos T.-G.-Langton, (As Irish)
1823	° <i>Vane</i> . See "Londonderry," Irish Marg., p. 90	
1815	<i>Verulam</i> , James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., <i>Grimston & Scott. Baron, Forrester</i>), b. '1852, s. '1895, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. '1880
1729	° <i>Waldegrave</i> , William Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., b. '1851, s. '59, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. '1882
1446	1. * <i>Waterford</i> . See "Shrewsbury and T.," Engl. Earl, above	Lord Brooke, M.V.O., b. '1882
1633	s. * <i>Wemyss & March</i> (1697), Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (U.K. Baron, <i>Wemyss</i>), b. '1818, s. '1883, m.	(As English)
1621	1. † <i>Westmeath</i> , Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. '1870, s. '1883	Lord Elcho, b. '1857
1524	<i>Westmorland</i> , Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, b. '1859, s. '1891, m.	Hon. Wm. A. Nugent, b. '76
1876	<i>Wharmcliffe</i> , Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. '1856, s. '1899, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. '1893
1793	1. † <i>Wicklow</i> , Ralph Francis Howard, b. '1877, s. '1891, m.	Visct. Carlton, b. '1892
1801	<i>Wilton</i> , Arthur George Egerton, b. '1863, s. '1898, m.	Lord Clonmore, b. '1902
1628	<i>Winchelsea & Nottingham</i> (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. '1852, s. '1898, m.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, b. '96
1766	1. ° <i>Winterton</i> , Edward Turnour, b. '1883, s. '1907	Visct. Maidstone, b. '1885
1859	<i>Winton</i> . See "Eglington and W.," Scott. Earl, above	Hon. Keith T.-Fetherston- (As Scottish) (haugh, b. '48)
1837	<i>Yarborough</i> , Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. '1859, s. '1875, m.	Lord Worsley, b. '1887


VISCOUNTS: 40 Imperial; 4 Scottish; 36 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount—. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.
 

1905	<i>Althorp</i> , Charles Robert Spencer, P.C., b. '1857, 1st Visct., w.	Hon. Albert Spencer, b. '92
1641	s. <i>Arbuthnot</i> , David Arbuthnot, b. '1845, s. '1895	Hn. Wm. Arbuthnot, b. '49
1751	1. <i>Ashbrook</i> , Robert Thomas Flower, b. '1836, s. '1906, m.	Hon. Ll. R. Flower, b. '1870
1800	1. <i>Avonmore</i> , Algernon William Yelverton, b. '1866, s. '1885, m.	Wm. H. M. Yelverton, b. '40
1781	1. † <i>Bangor</i> , Henry William Crosbie Ward, b. '1828, s. '1881, m.	Hon. Maxwell Ward, b. '1868
1720	1. * <i>Barrington</i> , Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, <i>Shute</i>), b. '1848, s. '1901, m.	Hon. Wm. Barrington, b. '73
1712	<i>Bolingbroke & St. John</i> (1716), Vernon H. St. John, b. '1896, s. '1899, M.	Rev. Maurice St. John, b. '27
1717	1. * <i>Boyne</i> , Gustavus Russell Hamilton-Russell (U.K. Baron, <i>Brancey-peth</i>), b. '1830, s. '1872, w.	Hon. Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, b. '1864
1868	<i>Bridport</i> , Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (Irish Baron, <i>Bridport</i>), b. '1839, s. '1904, m.	Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, b. '1881
1835	<i>Canterbury</i> , Henry C. Manners-Sutton, b. '1839, s. '1877, m.	Hn. Henry M.-Sutton, b. '79
1665	1. <i>Charlemont</i> , James Alfred Caulfield, C.B., b. '1830, s. '1892, w.	James E. Caulfield, b. '1880
1717	1. <i>Chetwynd</i> , Richard Walter Chetwynd, b. '1823, s. '1879, w.	Hon. Richd. Chetwynd, b. '59
1661	1. * <i>Cholmondeley</i> . See "Cholmondeley," U.K. Marg., p. 89	(As U.K.)
1902	<i>Charchill</i> , Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. '1864, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Victor Spencer, b. '90
1823	<i>Clancarty</i> . See "Clancarty," Irish Earl, p. 91	(As Irish)
1781	1. * <i>Clifden</i> , Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (Brit. Baron, <i>Mendip</i>), b. '44, s. '99, m.	Hn. Thos. A.-Robartes, b. '80
1718	<i>Cobham</i> , Chas. Geo. Lyttelton (Irish Baron, <i>Westcote</i>), b. '42, s. '89, m.	Hon. John Lyttelton, b. '81
1902	<i>Colville of Culross</i> , Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (Scott. Baron, <i>Colville of Culross</i>), b. '1854, s. '1903, m.	Master of Colville, b. '1888
1827	<i>Culmarnock</i> , Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. '1887, s. '1898, M.	Hn. Richard S.-Cotton, b. '49

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1886	Cross, Richard Assheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., b. 1823, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Richard Assheton Cross, b. 1882
1776 I.	De Vesey, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1903, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Osbert E. Vesey, b. 1884
1622 I.	Dillon, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, b. 1844, s. 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Harry Lee-Dillon, b. '74
1785 I.	Doneraile, Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891	Hon. Ralph St. Leger, b. 1868
1680 I.*	Downe, Hugh Richard Downay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (U.K. Baron, <i>Dawney</i>), b. 1844, s. 1857, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Jno. Downay, D.S.O., b. '72 (As English)
1675 S.*	Dunblane. See "Leeds," <i>Engl. Duke</i> , p. 89	Hon. Oliver Brett, b. 1881
1807	Esher, Reginald Balfour Brett, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., b. 1852, s. 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. A. W. Fellow, b. '62
1816	Exmouth, Edward Addington H. Pellew, b. 1890, s. 1899, <i>M.</i>	Master of Falkland, b. 1880
1620 S.†	Falkland, Byron Plantagenet Cary, b. 1845, s. 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Evelyn Boscawen, b. '87
1720	Falmouth, Evelyn Edw. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., b. '47, s. '99, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1816 I.	Frankfort de Montmorency, Willoughby John Horace de Montmorency, b. 1868, s. 1902	Hon. Henry R. Gage, b. 1895
1720 I.*	Gage, Henry Charles Gage (Brit. Baron, <i>Gage</i>), b. 1854, s. 1877, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George Monckton-Arundell, b. 1882 (As Scottish)
1727 I.*	Galway, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B. (U.K. Baron, <i>Monckton</i>), b. 1844, s. 1876, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richd. Preston, b. 1884
1814	Gordon. See "Aberdeen," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 90	Hn. Standish Vereker, b. '88
1478 I.*	Gormanston, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (U.K. Baron, <i>Gormanston</i>), b. 1879, s. 1907	Hon. G. J. Goschen, b. 1893
1816 I.	Gort, John Standish S. P. Vereker, b. 1886, s. 1902	Hon. Hugh W. Gough, b. 1892 (As English)
1900	Goschen, George Joachim Goschen, b. 1866, s. 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Fredk. O'Grady, b. 1847
1849	Gough, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., b. 1849, s. 1895, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edw. Wood, b. 1881
1620 I.*	Grandison. See "Jersey," <i>Engl. Earl</i> , p. 92	Hon. Thos. H. Brand, b. 1900
1719 I.*	Grimston. See "Veralam," U.K. Earl, p. 94	Hon. Ernest Pomeroy, b. '67
1831 I.	Guillemore, Hardress Standish O'Grady, b. 1841, s. 1877	Hon. Henry Hardinge, b. '95
1865	Hallifax, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert Maude, b. 1890
1884	Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand, b. 1869, s. 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Robt. C. Devereux, b. '65
1791 I.	Harberton, James Spencer Pomeroy, b. 1836, s. 1862, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fras. Clegg-Hill, b. '66
1846	Hardinge, Henry Charles Hardinge, b. 1857, s. 1894, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Hor. Hood, M.V.O., b. '70 (As Irish)
1791 I.	Hawarden, Robert Henry Maude, b. 1842, s. 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rpt. Guinness, C.M.G., Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, b. 1846
1550	Heresford, Robert Devereux, b. 1843, s. 1855, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Sydney Holland, b. 1855 (As Irish)
1842	Hill, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, b. 1863, s. 1895, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Archibald Hewitt, b. '44 (None)
1796	Hood, Grosvenor A. A. Hood (Irish Baron, <i>Hood</i>), b. 1868, s. 1907	(As English)
1821	Hutchinson. See "Donoughmore," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 94	Hn. Chas. Molesworth, b. '97
1905	Irish, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., b. 1847, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Chas. H. S. Monck, b. '76
1902	Kitchener of Khartoum, Gen. Horatio Herbert Kitchener, G.C.B., C.M.G., G.C.M.G., b. 1850, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edmund Butler, b. '75
1895	Knutsford, Hy. Thurstan Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '25, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis de Montmorency, b. 1835
1747	Leinster. See "Leinster," <i>Irish Duke</i> , p. 89	Hon. Wm. R. W. Peel, b. '67
1781 I.	Lifford, James Wilfrid Hewitt, b. 1837, s. 1837, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edwd. Portman, b. '56
1895	Llandaff, Henry Matthews, P.C., b. 1826, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mervyn Wingfield, b. 1905
1628 I.*	Lunley. See "Scarborough," <i>Engl. Earl</i> , p. 93	Hon. Matt. W. Ridley, b. '02
1660 I.*	Mackenzie & Ferrard (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Oriel</i>), b. 1873, s. 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mich. H.-Beach, M.P., b. 1877
1802	McNeill, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., b. 1843, s. 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ronald C. Jervis, b. '59
1717 I.*	Middleton, W. St. John F. Brodrick (Brit. Baron, <i>Brodrick</i>), b. '58, s. '07, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jas. W. H. Gully, b. '67
1902	Milner, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1854, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Gerld. Addington, b. '54
1716 I.	Molesworth, George Bagot Molesworth, b. 1867, s. 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robt. Southwell, b. '98 (As British)
1801 I.*	Monck, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (U.K. Baron, <i>Monck</i>), b. 1849, s. 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edwd. Taaffe, b. 1898
1550 I.	Mountgarret, Henry Edmund Butler, b. 1844, s. 1900, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1763 I.	Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Louchard de Montmorency, b. 1872, s. 1880, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Eric Upton, b. 1885
1895	Peel, Arthur Wellesley Peel, P.C., b. 1829, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Sydney Byng, b. 1844
1873	Portman, William Hy. Berkeley Portman, b. 1829, s. 1888, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Fie. Moran (Brit.), b. '31
1744 I.*	Powerscourt, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, <i>Powerscourt</i>), b. 1880, s. 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arth. Annesley, b. '60
1900	Ridley, Matthew White Ridley, b. 1874, s. 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis Annesley, b. '72
1906	St. Aldwyn, Michael Edwd. Hicks-Beach, P.C., b. 1837, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1801	St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker Jervis, b. 1855, s. 1885, <i>obtd. div.</i>	(None)
1905	Selby, William Court Gully, P.C., b. 1835, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1805	Sidmouth, William Wells Addington, b. 1824, s. 1864, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1776 I.	Southwell, Arthur Robert Piers Southwell, b. 1872, s. 1878, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1628 S.*	Stormont. See "Mansfield," <i>Brit. Earl</i> , p. 93	(None)
1628 I.	Taaffe, Henry Taaffe, b. 1872, s. 1895, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1806 I.†	Templetown, Henry Edwd. Montagu D. Clotworthy Ipton, b. 1853, s. 1890, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1721	Torrington, George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889	(None)
1906	Tredegar, Godfrey Chas. Morgan, b. 1831, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1622 I.	Valencia, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., b. 1843, s. 1863, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1885	Wolsley, Garnet Joseph Wolsley, K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.M., G.C.M.G., b. 1833, 1st Viscount, <i>m.</i>	(None)



BISHOPS (24). *Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

*Appld.*

1901*	London, Rt. Hon. A. F. W. Ingram, D.D., b.	1858
1901*	Durham..... H. C. Glyn Maule, D.D., b.	1811
1903*	B. inchester, Herbt. Edwd. Ryle, D.D., b.	1855
1898	Bangor..... Watkin H. Williams, D.D., b.	1845
1894	Bath & Wells, George W. Kemion, D.D., b.	1845
1905	Birmingham..... Charles Gore, D.D., b.	1853
1897	Bristol, George Forrest Browne, D.D., b.	1833
1898	Chester..... Francis John Jayne, D.D., b.	1845
1903	Exeter... Archibald Robertson, D.D., b.	1853
1895	Hereford..... John Percival, D.D., b.	1834
1891	Lichfield... Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., b.	1839
1885	Lincoln..... Edward King, D.D., b.	1829
1900	Liverpool, Francis Jas. Chavasse, D.D., b.	1846
1903	Manchester, E. Arbuthnot Knox, D.D., b.	1847
1893	Norwich..... John Sheepshanks, D.D., b.	1834
1901	Oxford..... Francis Paget, D.D., b.	1851
1896	Peterborough, Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., b.	1843
1884	Ripon... Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., b.	1841

Appld.

1903	St. Albans..... Edgar Jacob, D.D., b.	1844
1889	St. Asaph, Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., b.	1848
1897	St. David's..... John Owen, D.D., b.	1854
1885	Salisbury... John Wordsworth, D.D., b.	1843
1894	Southwark, Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., b.	1844
1897	Wakefield, George Rodney Eden, D.D., b.	1853
<i>Without present Seats (12, incl. Sodor & Man).</i>		
1904	Southwell..... Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., b.	1857
1905	Carlisle..... John Wm. Diggle, D.D., b.	1847
1903	Worcester, Huyshe W. Y. Biggs, D.D., b.	1845
1905	Gloucester, Edgar C. S. Gibson, D.D., b.	1848
1905	Llandaff, Josh. Pritchard Hughes, D.D., b.	1847
1905	Rochester, John Regd. Harmer, D.D., b.	1857
1905	Ely..... Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., b.	1854
1906	Truro..... Chas. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., b.	1845
1907	Newcastle, Norman D. J. Stratou, D.D., b.	1840
1907	Chichester	
No vote Sodor & Man, Thos. W. Drury, D.D., b. 1848		



BARONS: 336 Imperial; 44 Scottish; 65 Irish.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

*Created.**Title, Name, &c.**Eldest Son or Heir.*

1801	Abercromby, George Ralph C. Abercromby, b.	1838, s. 1852, m.	Hn. Jno. Abercromby, b. '41
1873	Aberdare, Henry Campbell Bruce, b.	1851, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Hy. L. Bruce, b. 1881
1825	Aberystwyth, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, b.	1872, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Robt. Scarlett, b. 1876
1869	Acton, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., b.	1870, s. 1902, m.	(None to peerage)
1887	Addington, Egerton Hubbard, b.	1842, s. 1889, m.	Hn. Jno. G. Hubbard, b. 1883
1907	Airedale, James Kitson, P.C., b.	1835, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Albert E. Kitson, b. '63
1895	Aldenharn, Alban George Henry Gibbs, b.	1845, s. 1907, w.	Hon. Gerald Gibbs, b. 1879
1876	Alington, Humphrey Napier Sturt, C.V.O., b.	1859, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Gerald Sturt, b. 1873
1896	Allendale, Wentworth C. Blackett Beaumont, P.C., b.	1860, s. 1907, m.	Hn. W. H. Beaumont, b. '90
1902	Allerton, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., b.	1840, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Geo. H. Jackson, b. 1867
1900	Alverstone, Richard E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b.	'42, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1892	Amherst of Hackney, W. Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst, b.	'35, 1st Bu., m.	Lady William Cecil, b. 1857
1881	Amphill, Arthur O. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b.	'69, s. '84, m.	Hon. J. Hugo Russell, b. '96
1863	Annull, Luke White, b.	1857, s. 1888, m.	Hn. Luke Hy. White, b. '85
1885	Arundell, Arthur Edward Guinness, b.	1840, 1st Baron, m.	(None to peerage)
1906	Armitstead, George Armitstead, b.	1824, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1903	Armstrong, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, b.	1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Wm. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, b. '92
1865	Arundell of Wardour, Edgar Clifford Arundell, b.	1859, s. 1907, m.	Gerald A. Arundell, b. 1861
1885	Ashbourne, Edwd. Gibson, P.C., b.	1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Wm. Gibson, b. 1868
1835	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, b.	1866, s. 1889, w.	Hon. Alex. Baring, b. 1868
1892	Ashcombe, George Cubitt, P.C., b.	1828, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Henry Cubitt, b. 1867
1895	Ashton, James Williamson, b.	1842, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1800 I.	Ashtown, Frederick Oliver Trench, b.	1868, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Fredc. Trench, b. 1894
1863 I.*	Athlumney, James Herb. Gustavus Meredyth Somerviſe (U.K. Baron, Meredyth), b.	1855, s. 1873, m.	(None to peerage)
1905	Atkinson, John Atkinson, P.C. (Lord of Appent), b.	1844, m.	(Life peerage)
1789 I.	Auckland, { William Morton Eden (Brit. Baron, Auckland), b.	1859, s. 1890, m.	Hn. Wm. Morton Eden, b. '92
1793*	Aubrey, John Lubbock, P.C., b.	1834, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jno. B. Lubbock, b. '58
1718 I.	Aylmer, Matthew Aylmer, b.	1842, s. 1901, m.	Hon. John Aylmer, b. 1880
1780	Bagot, William Bagot, b.	1857, s. 1887, m.	Hn. Walt. Bagot, D.S.O., b. '64
1607 S.†	Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh Bruce, K.T., P.C., b.	'49, s. '69, m.	Master of Burleigh, b. 1880
1869	Balrindard. See "Southesk" Scott. Earl, p. 94		(As Scottish)
1608	Barnard, Henry De Vere Vane, b.	1854, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Hy. Cecil Vane, b. '82
1902	Barrimore, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., b.	'43, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1887	Basing, George Limbrey Slater-Booth, C.B., b.	1860, s. 1894, w.	Hon. John S. Booth, b. '90
1837	Bateman, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, b.	1855, s. 1901, m.	Hn. Chas. B. Hanbury, b. '77
1892	Buttersea, Cyril Flower, b.	1843, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1647 S.†	Belhaven & Stenton, Alexander Chas. Hamilton, b.	1840, s. 1894, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1883
1848 I.†	Bellew, Charles Bertram Bellew, b.	1855, s. 1895, m.	Hon. Geo. L. Bryan, b. 1857
1856	Belper, Henry Strutt, P.C., b.	1840, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Algn. Strutt, b. 1883
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b.	1877, s. 1897, m.	Rev. Chas. Noel-Hill, b. '48
1903	Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, b.	1834, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jno. M. Biddulph, b. '69
1907	Blyth, James Blyth, b.	1841, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Herbt. W. Blyth, b. '68
1892	Blythswold, Archibald Campbell Campbell, b.	1835, 1st Baron, m.	Kv. S. Campb.-Douglas, b. '39
1797	Bolton, William Thomas Orde-Powlett, b.	1845, s. 1895, m.	Hn. Wm. Orde-Powlett, b. '69

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1452 S.	Borthwick , Archib. Patrick T. Borthwick, b. 1867, s. 1885, m. ...	(None)
1761	Boston , George Florence Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Cecil S. Irby, b. 1862
1886	Botreaux . See "Loudoun," Scott. Earl, p. 93	(As Scottish)
1887	Bowes . See "Strathmore and K.," Scott. Earl, p. 94	(As Scottish)
1771	Boyle . See "Cork and O.," Irish Earl, p. 91	(As Irish)
1880	Brabourne , Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1857, s. 1893, m. ...	Hon. Wyndham K. Hugessen
1866	Brancepeth . See "Boyne," Irish Visct., p. 94	(As Irish) [sen, b. 1885]
1886	Brassey , Thomas Brassey, G.O.B., b. 1836, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Thos. A. Brassey, b. '63
1886	Braybrooke , Henry Neville, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Rev. Hn. Grey Neville, b. '57
1549	Braye , Alfred Thos. T. Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s. 1879, m.	Hon. Adrian Verney-Cave,
1794 I.	Bridport . See "Bridport," U.K. Visct., p. 94	(As U.K.) [b. 1874]
1796	Brodrick . See "Midleton," Irish Visct., p. 95	(As Irish)
1860	Brougham & Vaux , Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., b. '36, s. '86, m.	Hon. Hy. Brougham, b. 1887
1895	Burghclere , Herb. Coulstoun Gardner, P.O., b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.	(None) [b. 1862]
1903	Burnham , Edward Levy-Lawson, K.C.V.O., b. 1833, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson,
1886 &	Byron , Michael Arthur Bass, K.C.V.O., b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Mrs. Jas. Baillie, b. '73
1643	Byron , George Frederick William Byron, b. 1855, s. 1870, m.	Rev. Hn. Fredk. Byron, b. '61
1796	Calthorpe , Augustus C. Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1829, s. 1893, m.	Hn. Somst. G.-Calth., b. '31
1833	Camorpe , Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897	Hon. Edwd. M. Stonor, b. '85
1715 I.	Carbery , John Evans-Freke, b. 1892, s. 1898, M.	Hon. Ralfe E.-Freke, b. '97
1834 I.	Carew . { Robert Shapland (Geo. J. Carew (U.K. Baron, Carew),	Hon. Geo. P. J. Carew, b. '63
1838*	{ b. 1860, s. 1881, m.	(As Irish)
1786	Carleton . See "Shannon," Irish Earl, p. 94	(As U.K.)
1796 I.	Carrington . See "Carrington," U.K. Earl, p. 91	(None)
1801	Carysfort . See "Carysfort," Irish Earl, p. 91	(As Irish)
1812 I.	Castlemaine , Albert Edward Handcock, b. 1863, s. 1892, m.	Hn. Robt. Handcock, b. 1864
1869	Castletown , Bern. E. Barnaby FitzPatrick, K.P., C.M.G., b. '48, s. '83, m.	(None)
1447 S.	Cathcart . See "Cathcart," U.K. Earl, p. 91	(As U.K.)
1831	Chaworth . See "Meath," Irish Earl, p. 93	(As Irish)
1858	Chelmsford , Fredc. J. Napier Thesiger, K.C.M.G., b. '68, s. '05, m.	Hon. Fredc. Thesiger, b. '96
1858	Chesham , Jno. Compton Cavendish, b. 1894, s. 1907, M.	Hn. Wm. E. Cavendish, b. '62
1887	Cheyresmore , Herbert Francis Eaton, C.V.O., b. 1848, s. 1902, m.	Hn. Fras. Eaton, b. '93
1858	Churston , John Yarde-Buller, b. 1846, s. 1871, m.	Hn. Jno. Y.-Buller, M.V.O., b.
1800 I.	Clanmorris , John George Barry Bingham, b. 1852, s. 1876, m. ...	Hon. Arthur Bingham, b. '79
1828	Clanwilliam . See "Clanwilliam," Irish Earl, p. 91	(As Irish)
1800 I.	Clarina , Lionel Edward Butler-Massey, b. 1837, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Eyre N. Massey, b. '80
1831	Clements . See "Leitrim," Irish Earl, p. 92	(As Irish)
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh , Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, b. 1851, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Wm. H. Clifford, b. '58
1299	Clinton , Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b. '63, s. '04, m.	Two co-heiresses
1762 A.	Clive . See "Powis," U.K. Earl, p. 93	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	Clonbrock , Luke Gerald Dillon, K.P., P.C., b. 1834, s. 1893, m.	Hn. Robt. E. Dillon, b. 1869
1789 I.	Cloncurry . { Valentine Fredk. Lawless (U.K. Baron, Cloncurry),	Hon. Edward Lawless, b. '41
1831*	{ b. 1840, s. 1869, m.	(None)
1817	Colchester , Reginald Charles Edward Abbot, b. 1842, s. 1867, m. ...	Hon. Guy Colebrooke, b. '93
1906	Colebrooke , Edward Arthur Colebrooke, C.V.O., b. 1861, 1st B., m.	Hn. Geoffrey Coleridge, b. '77
1874	Coleridge , Bernard John S. Coleridge, b. 1851, s. 1894, m.	(Life peerage)
1907	Collins , Richard Henn Collins, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1842, m.	(As U.K.)
1604 S.	Cotville of Culross . See "Colville," U.K. Visct., p. 94	Hon. Jno. B. Parnell, b. '92
1841	Congleton , Henry Bligh F. Parnell, b. 1890, s. 1906, M.	(As British)
1712 I.	Conway . See "Hertford," Brit. Marq., p. 90	Hon. Thos. Fremantle, b. '62
1874	Cottesloe , Thomas Francis Fremantle, b. 1830, s. 1890, m.	(None)
1906	Courtney , Leonard Henry Courtney, P.C., b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Robt. Gurdon, b. 1904
1899	Cranworth , Bertram Francis Gurdon, b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Wm. Brooks, b. 1853
1892	Crawshaw , Thomas Brooks, b. 1825, 1st Baron, m.	(As U.K.)
1797 I.	Cremorne . See "Dartrey," U.K. Earl, p. 91	Arth. E. L. Cretton, b. 1866
1797 I.	Crofton , Edward Henry Churchill Crofton, b. 1834, s. 1869	(None)
1898 I.	Curzon of Kedleston , George Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I.,	(As Irish)
	G.C.I.E., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. John de Blaquiere, b. '89
1897	Darney . See "Downe," Irish Visct., p. 95	Hn. Jno. H.-Beresford, P.S.O.
1800 I.	De Blaquiere , William de Blaquiere, b. 1856, s. 1880, m.	Hn.—Russell, b. 1907 [b. '66]
1812 I.	Dees , William Marcus de la P. Horsley-Beresford, b. '65, s. '93, m.	Hn. Arthur French, b. '79
1299	De Clifford , Jack Southwell Russell, b. 1884, s. 1894, m.	Hn. Thos. Choimndy, b. '00
1851	De Freyne , Arthur French, b. 1855, s. 1868, m.	Hon. Algern. Sidney, b. '54
1821	Delamere , Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, s. 1887, m.	Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonby, b. '46
1835	De L'Isle & Dudley , Philip Sidney, b. 1853, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Thos. Denman, b. 1905
1838	De Mauley , William Ashley Webb Ponsonby, b. 1843, s. 1896	Hn. Geo. de Y.-Bateson, b. '70
1834	Denman , Thomas Denman, P.C., b. 1874, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Coulson Fellows, b. '83
1885	Deramore , Robert Wilfrid de Yarbrough-Bateson, b. '65, s. '93, m.	Hon. Fras. Johnstone, b. '51
1887	De Ramsey , William Henry Fellows, b. 1848, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Jas. B. Saumarez, b. '89
1881	Derwent , Harcourt V. Bempde-Johnstone, b. '29, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Julian Grenfell, b. '88
1831	De Saumarez , James St. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1843, s. 1891, m. ...	
1906	Desborough , William Henry Grenfell, C.V.O., b. 1855, 1st Baron, m.	
1620 I.	Digby . { Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (Brit. Baron, Digby),	Hon. Edward Digby, b. 1894
1765*	{ b. 1846, s. 1889, m.	

Created.		Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1609 S.	*Dingwall.	See "Lucas," <i>Engl. Baron</i> (Scott. title the earlier)...	(As English, below)
1615	Dormer, Roland John Dormer, b. 1862, s. 1900, m.		Hon. Chas. J. T. Dormer, b. '64
1875	Douglas. See "Home," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Scottish)
1800 I.	*Duff-Glen & Clontarf. See "Dufferin and A.," <i>U. K. Marq.</i> , p. 88		(As U. K.)
1800 I.	†Dunblath, Henry O'Callaghan Pittie, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.		Hn. Henry O' C. Pittie, b. '77
1541 I.	†Dunbogno, Robt. St. John Fitz Walter Butler, b. 1844, s. '99, m.		Hon. Fitz W. Butler, b. 1874
1905	Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.		Hon. Ronald Murray, b. 1875
1892	Dunleath, Henry Lyle Mulholland, b. 1854, s. 1895, m.		Hn. Andr. Mulholland, b. '82
1831	Dunmore. See "Dunmore," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 91		(As Scottish)
1869	Dunning. See "Rollo," <i>Scott. Baron</i> , below		(As Scottish)
1843 I.	Dunsandle & Clon Carol, James Frederick Daly, b. 1849, s. 1894		(None)
1852 I.	Dunsany, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899, m.		Hn. Randal Plunkett, b. 1906
1783	Dunster, Arthur de Cardwell Rice, b. 1836, s. 1878, m.		Hon. Walter Rice, b. 1873
1851	Ebberg, Robt. de Wette de, Governor, b. 1834, s. 1893, m.		Hn. Robt. Grosvenor, b. 1863
1943	Elgin. See "Elgin and K.," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Scottish)
1643 S.	Ellbank, Montagu Fox J. Murray, b. 1840, s. 1871, m.		Master of Ellbank, M. P., b. '70
1802	Ellenborough, Edward Downes Law, b. 1841, s. 1902		Hon. Cecil Law, C. B., b. 1849
1510 S.	Elphinstone, { Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (U. K. Baron, Elphin- stone), b. 1859, s. 1893		Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, b. 1871
1874	Erskine, Thomas William Gaston Mousell, b. 1858, s. 1894, m.		(None)
1805	Erskine, William Macnichten Erskine, b. 1841, s. 1882, m.		Hn. Montagu Erskine, b. '65
1903	Estcourt, Geo. Thos. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, b. 1839, 1st Baron, m.		(None)
1872	Ettrick. See "Napier," <i>Scott. Baron</i> , below		(As Scottish)
1905	Eversley, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.		(None)
1905	Faber, Edmund Beckett Faber, b. 1847, 1st Baron		(None)
1827 S.	Fairfax, Edmund Cameron, Albert Kirby Fairfax, b. 1870, s. 1900		Hn. Chas. F. Fairfax, b. 1876
1897	Fairlie. See "Glasgow," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Scottish)
1755 I.	Farnham, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, b. 1879, s. 1900, m.		Hn. Somerset Maxwell, b. '05
1898	Farquhar, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. '44, 1st Baron, m.		(None)
1893	Farrer, Thomas Cecil Farrer, b. 1859, s. 1899, m.		Hon. Cecil Farrer, b. 1893
1876	Fermanagh. See "Erne," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Irish)
1856 I.	Fernon, Edwd. Fitz Edmund Burke Roche, b. 1850, s. 1874, m.		Hon. James Roche, b. 1851
1798 I.	French, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. French, b. '63, s. '93, m.		Hon. Jno. French, b. 1872
1831	Fingall. See "Fingall," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Irish)
1790	Fisherwick. See "Donegall," <i>Irish Marq.</i> , p. 90, M.		(As Irish)
1861	Fitzhardinge, Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, b. 1830, s. 1895, w.		(None)
1906	Fitzmaurice, Edmund Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, b. 1845, 1st Baron		(None)
1776	Foley, Fitzalan Charles John Foley, b. 1852, s. 1905		Gerald H. Foley, b. 1898
1442 S.	Forbes, Horatio C. Gammell Forbes, b. 1829, s. 1868		Hon. Atholl Forbes, b. 1841
1821	Forester, Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, b. 1842, s. 1894, m.		Hn. Geo. W.-Forester, b. '67
1633 S.	*Forrester. See "Verulam," <i>Engl. Earl</i> , p. 94		(As English)
1815	Foxford. See "Limerick," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Irish)
1790	Gage. See "Gage," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 95		(As Irish)
1800 I.	Gardner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)		
1805 S.			
1818 I.	Garnagh, Charles J. Spencer Geo. Canning, b. 1852, s. 1871, m.		Hn. Leopold Canning, b. '78
1876	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard, b. 1883, s. 1902, m.		Hn. Rbt. G.-Dicconson, b. '57
1824	Gifford, Eric Frederick Gifford, 1 st W., b. 1849, s. 1872, m.		Hon. Edgar Gifford, b. 1857
1906	Glanawe, John Jones Jenkins, b. 1835, 1st Baron, w.		(None)
1899	Glanusk, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, D.S.O., b. 1864, s. 1906, m.		Hon. Wilfred Bailey, b. '91
1895	Glenesk, Algernon Borthwick, b. 1830, 1st Baron, w.		(None)
1868	Gormanston. See "Gormanston," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 95		(As Irish)
1806	Granard. See "Granard," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Irish)
1732	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley Norton, b. 1855, s. 1877, m.		Hon. Richd. Norton, b. 1892
1794 I.	Graves, Henry Cyril Percy Graves, b. 1847, s. 1904, m.		Hn. Clarence Graves, b. 1871
1902	Grenfell, Francis Wallace Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.		Hn. Pascoe Grenfell, b. 1905
1869	Greville, Algernon William Fulke Greville, b. 1841, s. 1883, m.		Hn. Ron. Greville, M. V.O., b. '64
1324	Gregg & Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey Clifton, b. 1858, s. 1887, w.		Hon. Cecil Clifton, b. 1862
1836	Grinthorpe, Ernest William Beckett, b. 1856, s. 1905, w.		Hon. Ralph Beckett, b. '91
1815	Grinstead. See "Enniskillen," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Irish)
1796	Gwydyr, Peter Robert Burrell, b. 1810, s. 1870, w.		Hn. Willghby. Burrell, b. '41
1880	Haldon, Lawrence William Palk, b. 1869, s. 1903, m.		Hon. Laurence Palk, b. 1896
1836	Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George Hamilton, b. 1872, s. 1900		Hn. L. Hamilton, M. V.O., b. '73
1874	Hampton, Herbert Stuart Pakington, b. 1883, s. 1906		Hn. Humphrey Pakington.
1869	Hare. See "Listowel," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 93		(As Irish) (b. 1887)
1876	Harlech, George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.		Hn. Wm. G. A.O.-Gore, b. '85
1815	Harris, Geo. R. Cuming Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.R., b. '51, s. '72, m.		Hn. Geo. St. V. Harris, b. '89
1866	Hartismere. See "Henniker," <i>Irish Baron</i> , below		(As Irish)
1820	Hastings, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1882, s. 1904, m.		Hon. Jacob J. Astley, b. '84
1835	Hatherton, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., b. 1842, s. 1888, m.		Hon. Edwd. Littleton, b. '68
1906	Haversham, Arthur Divett Hayter, P.C., b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.		(None)
1776	Hawke, Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887		Hn. Stanhope Hawke, b. '63
1711	Hay. See "Kinmoull," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 92		(As Scottish)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1797 I.	Headley, Charles Mark Allanson Winn, b. 1845, s. 1877, m.	Rowland G. A. Winn, b. '55
1906	Hemphill, Charles Marc Hemphill, b. 1827, 1st Baron, w.	Hn. Stanhope Hemphill, b. '53
1896	Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geo. E. Heneage, b. '66
1799 I.*	Henley, Frederic Henley (U.K. Baron, Northington), b. '49, s. '98, w.	Hn. Anthony Henley, b. '58
1800 I.*	Henniker, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, Hartismere), b. 1872, s. 1902	Hon. Gerald H. Major, b. '72
1490 S.*	Herries, {Marmaduke Fras. Constable-Maxwell (U.K. Baron, Herries), b. 1837, s. 1876, m.	Duchess of Norfolk, b. 1877 (None to U.K. peerage)
1886	Herschell, Richard Farrer Herschell, M.V.O., b. 1878, s. 1899	(None)
1828	Heytesbury, Leonard Holmes-a-Court, b. 1863, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Wm. Holmes-a-C., b. '06
1886	Hillingdon, Charles William Mills, b. 1855, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Chas. T. Mills, b. 1887
1886	Hindlip, Charles Allsopp, b. 1877, s. 1897, m.	Hn. Chas. Allsopp, b. 1906
1897	Holm Patrick, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, b. 1886, s. 1898	(None)
1782 I.*	Hood. See "Hood," Brit. Visct., p. 95	(As British)
1797 I.	Hotham, John Hotham, b. 1838, s. 1872	Fredk. W. Hotham, b. 1863
1881	Hothfield, Henry James Tufton, b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, b. 1873
1597	Howard de Warden, Thomas Evelyn Ellis, b. 1880, s. 1899	Rev. Hn. Wm. C. Ellis, b. '35
1869	Howard of Glossop, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1859, s. 1883, m.	Hn. Bernd. Fitzhn. Howard, b. 1885 (None)
1881	Howth. See "Howth," Irish Earl, p. 92	(None)
1796 I.	Huntingfield Joshua Charles Vanneck, b. 1842, s. 1897	Hn. Wm. A. Vanneck, b. 1845
1866	Hyllton, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Hn. Wm. G. H. Jolliffe, b. '68
1543 I.†	Inchiquin, Lucius William O'Brien, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Donough O'Brien, b. '97
1897	Inverclyde, James Cleland Burns, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Jno. Alan Burns, b. '97
1895	Janes of Hereford, Henry James, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1828, 1st Baron	(None)
1906	Joicey, James Joicey, b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jas. Joicey, b. 1880
1892	Kelvin, William Thomson, P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., b. '24, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1831	Kentish. See "Headfort," Irish Marq., p. 90	(As Irish)
1856	Kenmare. See "Kenmare," Irish Earl, p. 92	(As Irish)
1866	Kenry. See "Dunraven," Irish Earl, p. 91	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I.	Kensington, {Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1873, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Wm. Edwardes, b. 1904
1886*	Kenyon, Lloyd Kenyon, K.C.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1869	Hon. Geo. T. Kenyon, b. '40
1821	Ker. See "Lothian," Scott. Marq., p. 90	(As Scottish)
1868	Kesteven, John Henry Trollope, b. 1851, s. 1874	Hon. Robt. Trollope, b. 1852
1900	Killain, Martin H. FitzPatrick Morris, b. 1867, s. 1901	May. Hn. Geo. Morris, b. '72
1789 I.	Kilmaine, John Edward Deane Browne, b. 1828, s. 1907	Hn. Jno. F. A. Browne, b. '02
1831	Kilmarnock. See "Erroll," Scott. Earl, p. 92	(As Scottish)
1223 I.	Kingsale, Michael Constantine de Courcy, b. 1855, s. 1895, m. ...	Hon. Mich. de Courcy, b. '82
1682 S.*	Kinnaird, {Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1847, s. 1887, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1879
1860*	Kinnear, Alexander Smith Kinnear, b. 1833, 1st Baron	(None)
1897	Kinnross, Patrick Balfour, b. 1870, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Jno. Balfour, b. 1904
1902	Kintore. See "Kintore," Scott. Earl, p. 92	(As Scottish)
1895	Knaresborough, Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson, b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Claude M. Thompson, b. 1887
1902	Knollys, Francis Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edwd. Knollys, b. 1895
1880	Lamington, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., b. 1860, s. 1890, m.	Hon. Victor Cochrane-Baillie, b. 1896
1800 I.†	Langford, Hercules Edwd. Rowley, K.C.V.O., b. 1848, s. 1854, w.	Hon. Jno. H. Rowley, b. '64
1860	Lawrence, John Hamilton Lawrence, b. 1846, s. 1879, m.	Hon. Alex. Lawrence, b. 1878
1859	Leconfield, Charles Henry Wyndham, b. 1872, s. 1901	Hn. Wm. R. Wyndham, b. '76
1839	Leigh, Francis Dudley Leigh, P.C., b. 1855, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Rupt. Leigh, b. 1856
1905	Leith of Pirie, Alex. John Forbes-Leith, b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1797	Lilford, John Powys, b. 1853, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Thos. A. Powys, b. 1896
1900	Lindley, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., b. 1828, m.	(Life peerage)
1758 I.	Liste, George Wm. James Lysaght, b. 1840, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Horace Lysaght, b. '73
1897	Lister, Joseph Lister, P.C., O.M., b. 1827, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1892	Llangattock, John Allan Rolls, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jno. M. Rolls, b. 1870
1895	Loch, Edward Douglas Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1900, m.	(None)
1801	Loftus. See "Ely," Irish Marq., p. 90	(As Irish)
1906	Loreburn, Robt. Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lord Chancellor), b. 1846, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1541 I.	Louth, Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, b. 1868, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Olway Plunkett, b. '92
1539 S.*	Lovat, Simon Joseph Fraser, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1871, s. 1887	Hon. Hugh Fraser, b. 1874
1762	Loxley & Holland. See "Ezmont," Irish Earl, p. 92	(As Irish)
1663	Lucas, Auberon Thomas Herbert (Scott. Baron, Dingwall), b. 1876, s. 1905 (w. 7th Earl Cowper)	Nan Ino Herbert, b. 1880
1897	Ludlow, Henry Ludlow Lopes, b. 1865, s. 1899, m.	(None)
1839	Lurgan, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., b. 1858, s. 1882, m.	Hn. Wm. G. Brownlow, b. '02
1859	Lvuden, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, b. 1857, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Robt. F. C. Vernon, b. '62
1776 I.	Macdonald, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hn. Somerled Macnld., b. '76

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1887	Macnaghten, Edward Macnaghten, P.C., G.C.M.G. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1830, <i>w.</i>	(Life peerage)
1887	Magheramorne, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, b. 1863, s. 1903	Hn. Ronald M'G.-Hogg, b. '65
1807	Manners, John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jno. N. Manners, b. '92
1891	Masham, Samuel Cunliffe Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1857, s. 1906	Hon. Jno. C. C.-Lister, b. '67
1776 I.	Massy, John Thomas William Massy, b. 1835, s. 1874, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Hugh Massy, b. 1864
1815	Meldrum. See "Huntly," <i>Scott. Marq.</i> , p. 90	(As Scottish)
1794	Mendip. See "Clifden," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 94	(As Irish)
1866	Meredith. See "Athlumny," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(None to peerage)
1838	Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1845, s. 1891, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Paul Methuen, b. '86
1906	Michelham, Herbert Stern, b. 1853, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Herman Stern, b. '00
1711	Middleton, Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, b. 1844, s. 1877, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Ern. Willoughby, b. '47
1821	Minster. See "Conyngnam," <i>Irish Marq.</i> , p. 89	(As Irish)
1866	Monck. See "Monck," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 95	(As Irish)
1887	Monckton. See "Galway," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 95	(As Irish)
1874	Moncreiff, Henry James Moncreiff, b. 1840, s. 1895, <i>w.</i>	Hn. Hn. Rbt. Moncreiff, b. '43
1884	Monk Breton, John William Dodson, C.B., b. 1869, s. 1897	(None)
1885	Monksell, Robert Collier, b. 1845, s. 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rbt. Collier, b. 1875
1728	Monson, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, b. 1868, s. 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. — Mons n, b. 1907
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu, John Walter E. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1866, s. 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rbt. Douglas-Scott- Montagu, b. 1867
1806	Mont Eagle. See "Sligo," <i>Irish Marq.</i> , p. 90	(As Irish)
1839	Monteagle of Brandon, Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., b. 1849, s. 1866, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. A. Rice, b. 1883
1831	Mostyn, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1856, s. 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edwd. Lloyd-Mostyn, (b. 1885)
1891	Mount Stephen, George Stephen, G.C.V.O., b. 1829, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1823	Mowbray, Seagrave, & Stourton (1448), Chas. Botolph Jos. Stourton, b. 1867, s. 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. M. Stourton, b. '95 (As U.K.)
1767 I.	*Mulgrave. See "Normanby," <i>U.K. Marq.</i> , p. 90	Hn. Alan Pennington, b. '37 (to Irish Buy. only)
1783 I.	†Muncester. { Josslyn Francis Pennington (U.K. Baron, <i>Mun-</i> 1898" { aster), b. 1834, s. 1862, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert Deane-Mor- gan, b. 1874 (As British)
1781 I.	†Muskerry, Hamilton Matt. Tilson Fitzmaurice Deane-Morgan, b. 1854, s. 1868, <i>m.</i>	Col. Hn. Geo. Napier, G.I.E., (b. 1845)
1681 S.	*Naine. See "Lansdowne," <i>Brit. Marq.</i> , p. 90	Master of Napier, b. 1876
1868	Napier of Magdala, Robert William Napier, b. 1845, s. 1890, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Thos. John Wynn, b. '78
1627 S.	*Napier (of Merchiston), Wm. Jno. Geo. Napier (U.K. Baron, Ettrick), b. 1846, s. 1898, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1776 I.	Newborough, William Charles Wynn, b. 1873, s. 1888, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richd. Legh, b. 1888
1898	Newlands, James Henry Cecil Hozier, b. 1851, s. 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. F. J. North, b. '60
1892	Newton, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, b. 1857, s. 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Walter J. James, b. '69
1554	North, William Henry John North, b. 1836, s. 1884, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1884	Northbourne, Walter Henry James, b. 1846, s. 1893, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish)
1906	Northcliffe, Alfred Chas. Wm. Harmsworth, b. '65, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph Adderley, b. '72
1900	Northcote, Hy. Stafford Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., b. 1846, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Chas. J. Wilson, b. '04
1885	Northington. See "Henley," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(None)
1788	Norton, Charles Leigh Adderley, b. 1846, s. 1905, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1706	Nunburnholme, Chas. Hy. Wellesley Wilson, D.S.O., b. '75, s. '07, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Arthur O'Neill, b. 1876
1900	O'Brien, Peter O'Brien, P.C., b. 1842, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey D. E. Browne b. 1901
1870	O'Hagan, Maurice Herbert I. T. O'Hagan, b. 1882, s. 1900	Chichester Skeffington, b. '50
1868	O'Neill, Edward O'Neill, b. 1839, s. 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur Walsh, G.C.V.O., (As Irish)
1836 I.	†Oranmore & Browne, Geoffrey Henry Browne Browne b. 1861, s. 1900, <i>m.</i>	(b. 1859)
1821	Oriel. See "Massereene and F.," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 95	(None)
1868	Ormathwaite, Arthur Walsh, b. 1827, s. 1881, <i>m.</i>	(As Scottish)
1821	Ormonde. See "Ormonde," <i>Irish Marq.</i> , p. 90	(None)
1893	Overtoun, John Campbell White, b. 1843, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Alan D.-Pennant, b. '90
1841	Oxenford. See "Stair," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 94	Hon. Philip Petre, b. 1864
1907	Peckover, Alexander Peckover, b. 1830, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1866	Pemrhy, Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, b. 1864, s. 1907, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1603	Petre, Bernard Henry Philip Petre, b. 1858, s. 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Arthur O'Neill, b. 1876
1906	Pirrie, William James Pirrie, P.C., b. 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey D. E. Browne b. 1901
1892	Playfair, George James Playfair, C.V.O., b. 1849, s. 1898, <i>m.</i>	Chichester Skeffington, b. '50
1827	Plunket, Wm. Lee Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1864, s. 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur Walsh, G.C.V.O., (As Irish)
1831	Poltimore, Augustus Frederick Geo. Warwick Dampfild, P.C., b. 1837, s. 1858, <i>m.</i>	(b. 1859)
1690 S.	Polwarth, Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, b. 1838, s. 1867, <i>m.</i>	Master of Polwarth, b. 1864
1749	Ponsonby. See "Bessborough," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 90	(As Irish)
1885	Powerscourt. See "Powerscourt," <i>Irish Visct.</i> , p. 95	(As Irish)
1800 I.	Radstock, Granville Augustus Wm. Waldegrave, b. '33, s. '57, <i>w.</i>	(b. 1859)
1852	Raglan, George FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, C.B., b. 1857, s. 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Granv. Waldegrave, Hn. FitzRoy Somerset, b. '85
1875	Ramsay. See "Dalhousie," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 91	(As Scottish)
1826	Ranfurly. See "Ranfurly," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 93	(As Irish)
1868 I.	†Rathdonnell, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1848, s. '79, <i>m.</i>	Hn. Thos. McC-Bunbury, b. '81

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	
1895	Rathmore, David Robert Plunket, P.C., b. 1838, 1st Baron	Eldest Son or Heir.
1821	Ranensworth, Arthur Thos. Liddell, b. '37, s. '04 (after Earl), m.	(None)
1821	Rayleigh, John William Strutt, P.C., O.M., b. 1842, s. 1873, m.	Hon. Gerald Liddell, b. 1859
1828 s.	Reay, Donald James Mackay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (U.K. Baron,	Hon. John A. Strutt, b. 1875
1831*	Reay, Reay, b. 1839, s. 1876, m.	Baron Eneas Mackay, b. '38
1902	Redesdale, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,	(None to U.K. title)
	b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Clem. F. Mitford, b. '76
1894	Rendel, Stuart Rendel, b. 1834, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1806 I.	Renflesham, Fredk. Wm. Brook Thellusson, b. 1840, s. 1852, w.	Hon. Fredk. Thellusson, b. '68
1885	Revelstoke, John Baring, P.C., b. 1863, s. 1897	Hon. Cecil Baring, b. 1864
1797	Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, P.C., b. 1854, s. 1876, m.	Hon. Chas. A. Lister, b. 1887
1905	Kitchen of Dundee, Charles Kitchie, b. 1866, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Philip Ritchie, b. 1899
1899	Robertson, Jas. Patrick B. Robertson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. '45, w.	(Life peerage)
1782	Rodney, Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, b. 1857, s. 1864, m.	Hon. Geo. B. Rodney, b. 1882
1651 s.*	Rollo, Jno. Rogerson Rollo (U.K. Baron, Dunning), b. '35, s. '52, w.	Master of Rollo, b. 1860
1866	Romilly, William Gasparid Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, M.	(None)
1828	Rosebery. See "Rosebery," Scott. Earl, p. 93.	(As Scottish)
1896	Rosmead, Hercules A. Temple Robinson, b. 1866, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Herc. Robinson, b. '95
1796 I.	Rossmore, Derriek Warner Wm. Westenra (U.K. Baron, Ross-	
1838*	more), b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hon. Wm. Westenra, b. '92
1885	Rothschild, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1840, 1st	Hon. Lionel Rothschild,
	Baron, m.	M.P., b. 1868
1651 s.	Ruthven, Walter James Hore-Ruthven, b. 1838, s. 1864, m.	Mtr. of Ruthven, D.S.O., b. '70
1876	Sackville, Lionel S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G., b. 1827, s. 1888	Lionel E. S. West, b. 1867
1859	St. John of Bletso, Beauchamp Moulray St. John, b. 1844, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Henry St. John, b. 1876
1852	St. Leonards, Edward Butenschaw Sueden, b. 1847, s. 1875, m.	Frank E. Sugden, b. 1890
1887	St. Levan, John St. Aubyn, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jno. St. Aubyn, G.C.V.O., b.
1885	St. Oswald, Rowland Winn, b. 1857, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Rowld. Winn, b. '93
1796	Saltford. See "Courtown," Irish Earl, p. 92	(As Irish)
1445 s.	Saltpour, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, b. 1851, s. 1886, m.	Master of Saltoun, b. 1886
1905	Sanderson, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. '41, 1st Baron	(None)
1871	Sandhurst, William Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. '55, s. '76, w.	Hon. Jno. W. Mansfield, b. '57
1802	Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Edmd. A. Sandys, b. '60
1888	Savile, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1896, m.	(None)
1603	Saye & Sele, Geoffrey C. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1858, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Geoffrey Fiennes, b. '84
1839	Searsdale, Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, b. 1831, s. 1856, w.	Id. Curzon of Kedlstn, b. '59
1839	Seaton, John Reginald Upton Colborne, b. 1854, s. 1888, m.	Hon. Fras. Colborne, b. 1855
1831	Sefton. See "Sefton," Irish Earl, p. 94	(As Irish)
1839 s.	Sempill, John Forbes-Sempill, b. 1863, s. 1905, m.	Master of Sempill, b. 1893
1802	Sheffield. See "Sheffield," Irish Earl, p. 94	(None to U.K. title)
1627 I.	Sherard, Philip Halton Sherard, b. 1851, s. 1902	Lt.-Col. Rlph. Sherard, b. '60
1784	Sherborne, Edward Lenox Dutton, b. 1831, s. 1883, w.	Rev. Hon. Fredk. Dutton, b. '40
1880	Shute. See "Barrington," Irish Visct., p. 94	(As Irish)
1902	Shuttleworth, Ughtred Jas. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., b. 1844, 1st	Hon. Lawrence K. Shuttle-
	Baron, m.	worth, b. 1887
1821	Silchester. See "Longford," Irish Earl, p. 93	(As Irish)
1489 s.	Sinclair, Charles William St. Clair, b. 1831, s. 1880, m.	Master of Sinclair, b. 1875
1826	Somerhill. See "Clanricarde," Irish Marq., p. 89	(None to U.K. title)
1784	Somers, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, b. 1887, s. 1899	Rev. Hy. L. S. Cocks, b. 1862
1873	Somerton. See "Normanton," Irish Earl, p. 93	(As Irish)
1830	Southampton, Charles Henry Fitzroy, b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Chas. Fitzroy, b. 1904
1640	Stafford, Fitzherbert E. Stafford-Jerningham, b. 1833, s. 1892	Fras. E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., b. '59
1886	Stalbridge, Richd. de Aquila Grosvenor, P.C., b. '37, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, b. '80
1839	Stanley of Alderley, Edward Lyulph Stanley, b. 1839, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Arth. Stanley, M.P., b. '75
1893	Stannore, Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., b. '29, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Geo. H. Gordon, b. '71
1796	Stewart of Garries. See "Galloway," Scott. Earl, p. 92	(As Scottish)
1897	Strathena & Mount Royal, Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G.,	
1900	b. 1830, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Mrs. Robt. Howard
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1842), Hallyburton George Campbell, b.	Hon. John Beresford
	1829, s. 1893, m.	Campbell, b. 1866
1884	Strathpey. See "Seafield," Scott. Earl, p. 94	(As Scottish)
1796	Stuart of Castle Stuart. See "Moray," Scott. Earl, p. 93	(As Scottish)
1883	Studeley, Chas. Douglas R. Hambury-Tracy, P.C., b. 1840, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Chas. H. Tracy, b. 1870
1884	Sudley. See "Arran," Irish Earl, p. 90	(As Irish)
1786	Suffield, Charles Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., b. 1830, s. 1853, m.	Hon. Chas. Harbord, C.B., b. '55
1893	Suvassea, Ernest Ambrose Vivian, b. 1848, s. 1894	Hon. Odo Vivian, M.V.O., b. '75
1907	Swaythling, Montagu Samuel Montagu, b. 1832, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Louis Montagu, b. 1869
1831 I.	Talbot of Malahide, Richd. Wogan Talbot, b. 1846, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, b. 1874
1856*	Talbot de Malahide	
1797 I.	Teignmouth, Charles John Shore, b. 1840, s. 1885, m.	Hon. Fredk. Shore, b. 1844
1831	Templemore, Arthur Henry Chichester, b. 1854, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Arth. Chichester, b. '80
1884	Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1852, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Lionel Tennyson, b. '89
1827	Tenthreden, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882, m.	(None)
1616	Teynham, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m.	(None)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> , Thos. J. A. T. Canning-Bruce, P.C., b. 1838, s. 1874, m.	Rv. Hn. Chas. C. Bruce, b. '69
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> , Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, b. 1883, s. 1904, m.	Hn. Denis Tollemache, b. '84
1564 s.†	<i>Torphichen</i> , James Walter Sandilands, b. 1846, s. 1869, obt'd. div.	Master of Torphichen, b. '84
1880	<i>Trevar</i> , Arthur William Hill-Trevor, b. 1852, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Geo. Hill-Trevor, b. '59
1451 I.	<i>Trinlestown</i> , Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1861, s. 1891, w. ...	Hon. Regd. Barnewall, b. '97
1881	<i>Tweeddale</i> . See "Tweeddale," <i>Scott. Marg.</i> , p. 90	(As Scottish)
1881	<i>Trevelmouth</i> , Edward Marjoribanks, P.C., b. 1849, s. 1894, w. ...	Hn. Dudley Marjoribanks, D.S.O.,
1786	<i>Treynae</i> . See "Waterford," <i>Irish Marg.</i> , p. 90	(As Irish) [b. '74
1523	<i>Vanx of Harrowden</i> , Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1852, s. 1883, w.	Three co-heiresses [b. '61
1800 t.†	<i>Venter</i> , Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. '28, s. '68, m.	Hn. Frdk. E.-de-Mols, D.S.O.,
1762	<i>Vernon</i> , George P. A. Venables-Vernon, b. 1838, s. 1898, m.	Hn. Fras. V. Vernon, b. '89
1845	<i>Vivian</i> , George Crespiigny Brabazon Vivian, b. 1878, s. 1893, m.	Hn. Anthony Vivian, b. '06
1305	<i>Walcen</i> , William Hood Walrond, P.C., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m. ...	Hn. Wm. Walrond, M.P., b. '76
1800 I.	<i>Wallcourt</i> , Erroll Augustus Jos. H. Blake, b. 1841, s. 1849, m. ...	Hon. Charles Blake, b. 1875
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> , Thomas de Grey, b. 1843, s. 1870, m.	Hon. Jno. A. de Grey, b. '49
1895	<i>Wandsworth</i> , Sydney James Stern, b. 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1793 I.	<i>Waterpark</i> , Henry Anson Cavendish, b. 1839, s. 1853, m.	Hon. Chas. Cavendish, b. '83
1906	<i>Weardale</i> , Philip James Stanhope, b. 1847, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1894	<i>Welby</i> , Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., b. 1832, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	<i>Wemyss</i> . See "Wemyss and M.," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 94	(As Scottish)
1839	<i>Wenlock</i> , Beilby Lawley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., b. '49, s. '80, m.	Hn. Richd. Lawley, C.B., b. '56
1861	<i>Westbury</i> , Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. '75, m.	Hon. Richd. Bethell, b. 1883
1776 I.*	<i>Westcote</i> . See "Cobham," <i>Brit. Visct.</i> , p. 94	(As British)
1826	<i>Wigan</i> . See "Crawford," <i>Scott. Earl</i> , p. 91	(As Scottish)
1492	<i>Willoughby de Broke</i> , Richard Greville Verney, b. 1869, s. 1902	Hon. Jno. Verney, b. 1896
1880	<i>Wimborne</i> , Ivor Bertie Guest, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ivor Guest, M.P., b. '73
1906	<i>Winterstoke</i> , William Henry Wills, b. 1830, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1869	<i>Wolverton</i> , Frederic Glyn, b. 1864, s. 1888, m.	Hon. Geo. Carr Glyn, b. '96
1835	<i>Worthingham</i> . See "Gosford," <i>Irish Earl</i> , p. 92	(As Irish)
1838	<i>Wrottesley</i> , Arthur Wrottesley, b. 1824, s. 1867, w.	Hn. Victor Wrottesley, b. '73
1829	<i>Wyndford</i> , Philip George Best, b. 1871, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Saml. J. Best, b. 1874
1308	<i>Zouche of Haryngworth</i> , Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, b. 1851, s. 1873, w.	Hon. Darea Curzon, b. 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT: 12 Imperial; 3 (?) Scottish.

1309	<i>Beaumont</i> , Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Buss., b. 1894, s. 1896	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, b. '95
1421	<i>Berkeley</i> , Eva Mary Fitzh. Foley, Buss., b. 1875, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Mary L. Foley, b. 1905
1455	<i>Berners</i> , Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Buss., b. 1835, s. 1871, w.	Hon. Sir Raymond Robert Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1855
1608	<i>Clifton</i> , Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, Buss., b. & s. 1900	Earl of Darnley, b. 1859
1861	<i>Cromartie</i> , Sibell Lilian Blunt, Countess, b. 1878, title called out of abeyance 1895, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
1332	<i>Darcy de Knayth</i> , Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (Countess of Powis), Baroness, b. 1865, m., title called out of abeyance 1903	Viscount Clive, b. 1892
1264	<i>De Ros</i> , Mary Frances Dawson, Buss., b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Three co-heiresses
1899	<i>Dorchester</i> , Henrietta Anne Carleton, b. 1846, 1st Baroness, m.	Hon. Dudley Carleton, b. '76
1283	<i>Fauconberg & Conyers</i> (1509), Marcia Amelia M. Pelham (Countess of Yarborough), Buss., b. 1863, m., title Conyers called out of abeyance 1892, and Fauconberg 1903	Lord Worsley, b. 1887
1445 S.	<i>Gray</i> , Evelyn Smith-Gray, Buss., b. 1841, s. 1895, w.	Master of Gray, b. 1864
1891	<i>Haubleden</i> , Emily Smith, b. 1828, 1st Viscountess, w.	Hn. Wm. F. Smith, M.P., b. '68
1602 S.	<i>Kinloss</i> , Mary Morgan-Grenville, Buss., C.I., b. 1852, s. 1889, w.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1887
1891	<i>Macdonald of Barnscleugh</i> , Susan A. Macdonald, b. 36, 1st Buss., w.	(None)
1688 S.	<i>Melfort</i> , Lady Edith Drummond, title of Countess not used	Fras. M. Drummond, b. 1839
1529	<i>Wentworth</i> , Ada Mary Milbanke, Buss., b. 1871, s. 1906	Lady Anne Blunt, b. 1857

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£37,257.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Henry John Lowndes (Graham, K.C.B.)	£2,000	Robinson (Prin. Clerk, Private Bill Office, and Taxing Officer for Private Bill Costs, £1,000); H. P. St. John; V. M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A. Stonor; H. J. F. Baddeley; C. Headlam; J. B. Ithorn; E. C. Vigors; A. B. S. Tennyson; G. D. Luard	£100 to £600
Deputy do. (Clerk Assist.), Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, C.B.	£1,500	Acct. and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court	£1,000
Reading Clerk, Edmund H. Alderson	£1,000	Librarian, Edmund Gosse, LL.D.	£1,000
Comptroller-Chief Clerk, Alb. Gray, K.C.	£1,500	Examiners to Standing Orders, C. Walter Campion, £300; J. F. Symonds-Jeune	£300
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills, Alfred Harrison	£1,200	Health and Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.	£2,000
Senior Clerks, W. Austen Leigh (Clerk of the Journals), £1,000; J. F. Symonds-Jeune (Prin. Clerk, Private Committees), £900; Felix Skene (Prin. Clerk and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department), £1,150; W. H. H. Gordon, £825; C. L. Austruther (Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table)	£925	Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. B. Butler, M.V.O.	£500
Other Clerks, Hon. A. McDonnell; A. H.		Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, G.C.V.O.	£1,000

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schles-
wig-Holstein.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord High Chancellor—Lord
Loreburn.

The Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister—Sir Henry
Campbell-Bannerman.

The Lord President—Earl of Crew.

The Lord Privy Seal—Marquess of
Hilpon.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire,
Marlborough, Buccleuch and
Queensberry, Argyll, Portland,
Manchester, Northumberland,
and Fife.

The Marquesses of Huntly, Lans-
downe, Salisbury, Hertford, Chol-
mondeley, Londonderry, Breadal-
bane, Zeland, and Linlithgow.

Earl Beauchamp, Earls of Derby,
Pembroke and Montgomery,
Chesterfield, Coventry, Jersey,
Eglin and Kincardine, Kintore,
Aberdeen, Rosebery, Dartmouth,
Earl Waldegrave, Earl Spencer,
Clarendon, Mount Edgumbe,
Earl Cadogan, Granard, Sefton,
Onslow, Minto, Earl Brownlow,
Earl Cawdor, Ducle, Yarborough,
Dudley, Selborne, Ancaster, Earl
Carrington, Halsbury, Earl
Roberts, P. & Cromer, Plymouth.

Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox, Lord
Henry Somerset, and Lord George
Hamilton.

Viscounts Althorp, Middleton, Cross,
Peel, Knutsford, Llandaff, Milner,
Selby, and St. Aldwyn.

Lord Stanley.

Lord Arthur Hill.

The Bishop of London.

Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Reay,
Suffield, Thurlow, Ribblesdale,
Ravleigh, Poltimore, Denman,
Sudeley, Wenlock, Belper, Sand-
hurst, Tweedmouth, Tennyson,
Rothschild, Revelstoke, Ash-
bourne, Stalbridge, Macnaghten,
Kelvin, Ashcombe, Burghclere,
James of Hereford, Rathmore,
Heneage, Lister, Farguhar, Cur-
zon of Kedleston, Robertson,
Avebury, Lindley, Alverstone,
Shuttleworth, Allerton, Dunedin,
Atkinson, Waleran, Haversham,
Courtney of Penrith, Eversley,
Allendale, Collins, Airedale.

The Speaker—James William
Lowther

Secretaries of State—

Herbert John Gladstone.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Richard Burdon Haldane.
John Morley.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—
Augustine Birrell.

Hon. Sir Francis Baring.
Hon. Sir Spencer Parnell by-Finch.
Hon. George James Nash.
Hon. Sir Edmund John Mowson, M.
Hon. John C. Parnell by-Finch, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Joseph Chamberlain.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart.
Sir Edward Fry.
Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, Bart.
Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.
Henry Chaplin.
Arthur James Balfour.
Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.
Sir John Hay Athol Macdonald.
Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert.
John William Mellor.
Sir Henry Hartley Fowler.
Sir John Eldon Gorst.
Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Sir Charles John Pearson.
Arnold Morley.
Herbert Henry Asquith.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
James Bryce.
Jesse Collins.
Christopher Pales.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
Walter Hume Long.
Sir Meetwood Isham Edwards.
Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart.
Francis John Savile Foljambe.
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.
Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor.
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart.
Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.
Sir John Henry de Villiers.
Sir Samuel Henry Strong.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
George Houston Reid.
Sir George Turner.
Sir John Gordon Sprigg.
Charles Cameron Kingston.
Sir William Vallance Whiteway.
Sir John Forrest.
John Gilbert Talbot.
John Lloyd Wharton.
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Sir Roland L. B. V. Williams.
Sir George Taubman Goldie.
James Alexander Campbell.
Edmond Robert Wodehouse.
Sir Charles Stewart Scott.
William Kenrick.
Sir Robert Romer.
Sir Ford North.
Sir Frederick George Milner, Bart.
Gerald William Balfour.
Gerald FitzGibbon.
Sir James Stirling.
William Gray Ellison-Macartney.
Lewis Fry.
Thomas Frederick Halsey.
Sir Edmund Barton.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.
Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.
Sir Dighton M. Probyn, P. & C.
Sir James Charles Mathew.
Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy.
Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Sir Arthur Wilson.
Sir John Charles Day.
Sir John Winfield Bonser.

George Wyndham.
Sir John Edward Dorington, Bart.
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.
Sir Albert Hall.
Sir Albert James.
Sir Gilbert Lamb.
Sir Eric L. B. C.
Lord's Round.
Arthur Chamberlain.
Sir Richard John Cartwright.
Sir Joseph Lockfield Dimsdale,
Bart.
Henry Hobhouse.
Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart.
Sir Arthur Charles.
Sir Ralph Henry Knox.
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster.
Charles Scott Dickson.
Sir Edwin Henry Egerton.
Sir Henry Brackenbury.
Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge.
Sir Henri Elcear Tschereau.
Sir Gainsford Bruce.
Charles Booth.
William Stanley Kenyon-Stanley.
James Parker Smith.
Sir Alexander Fuller Acland-Hood,
Bart.
Sir John Gorell Barnes.
Hon. Alwyn Edward Fellows.
Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.
Sir William Edward Goschen.
Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.
Arthur Cohen.
Sir Frederick Matthew Darley.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Sir Alfred Wills.
John Satterfield Sanders.
Victor Cavendish.
Sir Charles Dahmple, Bart.
Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood.
John Sinclair.
David Lloyd George.
John Burns.
Sydney Charles Buxton.
Lewis Harcourt.
John Edward Ellis.
Richard Knight Cunston.
Thomas Shaw.
Thomas Bart.
Sir Bathazar Walter Foster.
Edmund Robertson.
Henry Du Pré Labouchere.
Sir John Fletcher Moniton.
Sir Maurice William Ernest de
Bunsen.
Sir George Farwell.
Sir John Tomlinson Brunner, Bart.
Sir Francis Mowatt.
Sir Cecil Clementi Smith.
Robert Farquharson.
George William Palmer.
Sir Ernest Mason Satow.
Sir Henry B. Buckley.
Sir Arthur Kekewich.
Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald.
Reginald McKenna.
Sir William Rann Kennedy.
Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill.
Sir Joseph George Ward.
Leander Starr Jameson.
Frederick Robert Moor.
Louis Botha.
Sir William Brampton Gurdon.
Eugene Wason.
Robert Spence Watson.
Sir Charles Tupper.
George Whiteley.
William McEwan.
Charles Stuart Parker.
George William Erskine Russell.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

The Lord Lieutenant and His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

His Excellency JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.M.P., K.T., G.C.M.G.,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
The Lord Chancellor—Sir Samuel Walker, Bt.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Abercorn.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Erne.
Earl of Belmore.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
Earl Roberts, P.P.
Viscount Wolsley.
Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Lord Clonbrock.
Lord Ashbourne.
Lord O'Brien (*Id. C. J. J.*).
Lord Allerton.
Lord Barrymore.
Lord Grenfell.

Lord Atkinson.
Lord Hemphill.
Lord Pirrie.
Augustine Birrell (*Chief Sec.*).
Heiges Eyre Chatterton (*Vice-Ch.*).
Christopher Pailles (*Id. Ch. Baron*).
Gerald FitzGibbon (*Lord Justice*).
Henry Brien.
Wm. Moore Johnson (*Judge K.B.*).
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Andrew Marshall Porter, Bart.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes (*Lord Justice*).
John Morley.
John Young.
Arthur James Balfour.
John George Gibson (*Judge*).
Sir Redvers H. Buller, P.P.
Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart.
Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden (*Judge*).
Thomas Alexander Dickson.
Gerald W. Balfour.
Thomas Sinclair.
Sir Edward Henry Carson.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.

William Dronnan Andrews (*Judge*).
Sir David Harrel.
George Wyndham.
William Kenny (*Judge*).
Jonathan Hogg.
John Ross (*Judge*).
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson.
Frederick Wrench.
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.
Sir John Charles Ready Colomb.
Thomas Andrews.
Walter Hume Long.
James Bryce.
Sir Frederick Richard Falkiner.
James Henry Mussen Campbell.
Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart.
Sir Patrick Coll.
Richard Robert Cherry.
Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
Robert Young.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James B. Dougherty, c.s. (Dublin Castle).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Daughters.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty).
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
2. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.

Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Sergeants at Law.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.

Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife. For fuller tables see "WHITAKER'S PIERAGE, BARONAGE, AGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," pp. 73-75.

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: The Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.



Abdy, Sir Wm. Nevillo	1850	Blount, Sir Walter de S.	1642	Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1828
Abercromby, Sir Geo. Wm.	1836	Blanden, Sir William	1766	Chance, Sir William	1900
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke	1864	Blunt, Sir John Harvey	1720	Channing, Sir Francis A.	1906
Acland, Sir Wm. A. Dyke	1890	Boehm, Sir Edgar C.	1839	Chapman, Sir Benj. Rupert	1782
Adair, Sir Fredk. Edward S.	1838	Boevey, Sir Thomas H. Crawley	1784	Chaytor, Sir Wm. H. E.	1831
Adm, Sir Charles E.	1882	Bolton, Sir Maurice C.	1838	Chetwode, Sir Philip W.	1700
Aflock, Sir Robert	1782	Bonham, Sir George Fris.	1852	Chetwynd, Sir George	1795
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel	1829	Boord, Sir T. William	1860	Chichester, Sir Edw. Geo.	1641
Agnew, Sir William	1825	Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore	1786	Child, Sir Smith Hill	1868
Aird, Sir John	1901	Boothby, Sir Brooke	1660	Chisholm, Sir Samuel	1902
Alexander, Sir Lion. C. W.	1809	Boreel, Sir Jacob W. G.	1645	Chisholm, Sir Montague A. R.	1806
Alexander, Sir Claud	1886	Borrowes, Sir Kildare D.	1646	Christison, Sir Alexander	1871
Alison, Sir Archibald	1852	Boswall, Sir G. L. Houstoun	1836	Clubb, Sir George H.	1900
Allan, Sir Hy. S. M. Haylock	1858	Boughey, Rev. Sir George	1798	Church, Sir William Selby	1901
Alleyne, Sir John G. Newton	1769	Boughton, Sir Wm. St. A.	1641	Clark, Sir John Forbes	1837
Amory, Sir Jno. H. Heathcoat	1874	Boulton, Sir Samuel B.	1805	Clark, Sir Jas. R. Andrew	1823
Anson, Sir William Rennell	1831	Bownan, Sir Wm. Paget	1884	Clark, Sir John Maurice	1886
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm.	1894	Bowring, Sir Wm. Benjamin	1907	Clarke, Sir Edw. H. St. L.	1804
Anstruther, Sir Windham F.	1894	Bowyer, Sir George Henry	1660	Clarke, Sir Charles M.	1831
Carnichael. (Gt. B. 1798)	1694	Boyle, Sir Edward	1904	Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H.	1882
Antrobus, Sir Edmund	1815	Boynton, Sir Griffith H.	1618	Clay, Sir Arthur T. F.	1841
Arbuthnot, Sir Robert K.	1823	Bradford, Sir Edw. R. C.	1902	Clement, Sir Wm. Robert	1732
Armstrong, Sir Andrew H.	1841	Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V.	1750	Clerk, Sir George Douglas	1679
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot	1892	Brady, Sir Francis W.	1869	Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis	1660
Armitage, Sir George J.	1733	Brinkman, Sir Theo. F.	1831	Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C.	1887
Arnott, Sir John Alexr.	1896	Brisco, Sir Musgrave H.	1782	Coats, Sir Thos. G. Glen-	1894
Arthur, Sir George C. A.	1841	Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H.	1893	Coats, Sir James	1905
Arthur, Sir Matthew	1902	Brocklebank, Sir Thomas	1885	Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1903
Ashman, Sir Horbert	1907	Brocklehurst, Sir Philip L.	1903	Coddington, Sir William	1896
Austin, Sir William M. B.	1894	Brodie, Sir Benj. V. S.	1834	Codrington, Sir William R.	1721
Avery, Sir William B.	1905	Bromhead, Sir Benj. P.	1806	Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H.	1876
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F.	1865	Brooke, Sir Richard M.	1662	Coghill, Sir Egerton B.	1778
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E.	1901	Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capel	1803	Cohen, Sir Benj. Louis	1905
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett	1891	Brooke, Sir Arthur D.	1822	Collet, Sir Mark E.	1888
(Premier Baronet)	1611	Brooke, Sir Thomas	1899	Colleton, Sir Robt. A. W.	1661
Bagge, Sir Alfred Thomas	1867	Brooke, Sir George F.	1903	Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1907
Baillie, Sir Gawain G. S.	1823	Broughton, Sir Delves L.	1660	Colquhoun, Sir Alan John	1786
Baird, Sir Wm. James G.	1893	Brown, Sir William	1686	Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton	1694
Baird, Sir David	1809	Brown, Sir Melville R.	1863	Colthirst, Sir George St. J.	1794
Baird, Sir Alexander	1897	Brown, Sir Alex. Hargreaves	1902	Cook, Sir Fredk. L.	1886
Baker, Sir George S.	1796	Brownrigg, Sir Douglas E. R.	1826	Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1661
Baker, Sir Randolph L.	1802	Bruce, Sir Wm. Waller	1829	Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston	1821
Bambury, Sir Fredk. Geo.	1902	Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry H.	1804	Cooper, Sir Daniel	1863
Bannerman, Sir Alex.	1882	Brunner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T., M.P.	1895	Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1905
Barelay, Sir David E. D.	1868	Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith-	1775	Cooper, Sir R. Powell	1905
Barlow, Sir Hidero W. W.	1803	Buchanan, Sir Eric A.	1878	Coote, Sir Algernon C. P.	1621
Barlow, Sir Thomas	1902	Buckley, Sir Edmund	1868	Coote, Sir Charles A.	1774
Barlow, Sir John Emmott, M.P.	1907	Bulleker, Sir Rd. H. Williams	1661	Coote, Sir Anthony	1611
Barnewell, Sir Regd. A. J. de L.	1632	Butler, Sir M. Manningsham-	1866	Corbet, Sir Walter O.	1808
Barran, Sir John N.	1895	Bunbury, Rev. Sir J. Richard-	1787	Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley-	1821
Barrington, Sir Charles B.	1831	son.	1681	Cornwall, Rev. Sir Geo. H.	1764
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.	1835	Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J.	1659	Corry, Sir William	1885
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur	1869	Burdett, Sir Francis	1665	Cory, Sir Clifford J.	1907
Bartlett, Sir Walter B.	1375	Burdett, Sir Charles G.	1641	Cotter, Sir James L.	1763
Bates, Sir Percy Elly	1880	Burke, Sir John M.	1628	Cottrell, Sir Jno. R. Geers	1805
Bathurst, Sir F. E. W. Hurvey	1801	Burke, Sir Theobald H.	1797	Couter, Sir George E. W.	1841
Bathurst, Sir Chris. Wm.	1803	Burke, Sir Henry George	1767	Craig, Sir Jas. H. Gibson	1831
Bazley, Sir Thomas Sebastian	1869	Burnaby, Sir Henry	1826	Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.	1781
Beauchamp, Sir R. W. Proctor	1745	Burnett, Sir Thomas	1769	Crews, Sir Vauncey H.	1626
Beaumont, Sir Geo. H. W.	1601	Burnard, Sir Harry P.	1774	Croft, Sir Herbert A.	1671
Becher, Sir Jo. Wm. B.	1831	Burrell, Sir Merril R.	1874	Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh	1818
Bedford, Sir Hy. E. Paston	1661	Burrows, Sir Ernest P.	1784	Crofton, Sir Morgan G.	1801
Beever, Sir Hugh R.	1784	Butler, Sir Thomas P.	1840	Crofton, Sir Malby	1838
Bell, Sir Thomas Hugh	1885	Buxton, Sir Thos. Powell	1893	Crosbie, Sir William E. D.	1630
Bell, Sir James	1895	Cameron, Sir Charles	1628	Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B.	1803
Bell, Sir C. Morrison	1905	Campbell, Sir Charles Ralph	1668	Cuffe, Sir Chas. F. D. Wheeler	1800
Bell, Sir H. Grattan	1630	Campbell, Sir John W.	1765	Cunningham, Sir Wm. G. Gordon-	1804
Bellingham, Sir A. Henry	1766	Campbell, Sir J. H. P. Hume	1868	Cuningham, Sir Rache E.	1850
Berney, Sir Thos. Redman	1620	Campbell, Sir Alexander	1835	Cuningham, Sir A. E. Fairlie	1630
Biddulph, Sir Theoph. G.	1664	Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1835	Cuningham, Sir Thos. A. A.	1672
Bilshand, Sir Wm. Ham	1907	Campbell, Sir Guy T.	1835	Cunliffe, Sir Foster H. E.	1759
Bingham, Sir John E.	1903	Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn	1831	Cuningham, Sir Wm. S. Dick-	1866
Birkbeck, Sir Edward	1880	Campbell, Sir Archibald Ava	1831	Cuningham, Sir Percy F.	1870
Birkon, Sir Thomas Esme	1905	Campbell, Sir Dundas A. D.	1831	Cunliffe, Sir Fredk. Reeve	1847
Blackett, Sir Edward W.	1673	Campbell, Sir Claude Robt.	1831	Curtis, Sir Roger C. M.	1794
Blackwood, Sir Francis	1834	Carden, Sir John C.	1727	Curtis, Sir William M.	1802
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter	1786	Cardon, Sir Frederick W.	1887	Cust, Sir Charles L.	1876
Blake, Sir Valentine	1622	Carew, Sir Henry Falk	1661	Cuyler, Sir Charles	1814
Blake, Sir Patrick J. G.	1772	Carmichael, Sir T. D. Gibson	1830	Dale, Sir J. Backhouse	1895
Blake, Sir Francis Douglas	1907	Carnage, Sir Jas. H. S. Rivett	1836	Dalgleish, Sir Wm. Ogilvy	1896
Blackiston, Sir Horace N.	1763	Cathcart, Sir Regd. A. E.	1836	Dallas, Sir George Edw.	1798
Blane, Sir Seymour R.	1812	Cave, Sir Charles D.	1806	Dalrymple, Sir Walt. Hamilton	1867
Blennhorst, Rt. Hn. Sir R.	1805	Cave, Sir Genilo C. Browne	1806	Dalrymple, Sir R. G. Elphinstone	1828
Blis, Sir Ralph B. M.	1686	Cawley, Sir Frederick	1906	Dalrymple, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas.	1887
Bloomfield, Sir Thos. W. P.	1807	Cayley, Sir George E. A.	1661		
Blosse, Sir Henry Lynch	1622	Cayzer, Sir Charles	1904		

Dancer, Sir Thomas J.	1792	Darrell, Sir John P.	1827	Hampson, Sir St. Vincent A.	1834
Darrell, Sir Lionel Edw.	1793	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hampson, Sir George F.	1832
Dashwood, Sir Robert J.	1797	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hannay, Sir Wyndham C. H.	1774
Davie, Sir Wm. Aug. Ferguson	1811	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hanson, Sir Gerald S.	1872
De Baltho, Sir Hugo Gerald	1850	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Harting, Sir Edmund S.	1881
De Crespigny, Sir Claude C.	1885	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hartley, Sir Rognald	1876
De Hoghton, Sir James	1811	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hart, Sir George R. Leigh	1848
De la Pole, Sir Edmund R. T.	1823	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hart, Sir Thomas Leigh	1804
De la Rive, Sir Thomas A.	1898	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hartington, Sir Richard	1871
Denny, Sir Robert A.	1792	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hart, Sir Robert	1853
Denny, Sir Francis C. E.	1813	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hartland, Sir Fredk. D. Dixon	1892
Dering, Sir Henry Edw.	1826	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cawlock	1796
Des Vaux, Sir Charles C.	1787	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hartwell, Sir Brodick C. D. A.	1795
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1841	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Harty, Sir Henry L.	1831
Dewar, Sir Jno. Alexander, M.P.	1841	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Harvey, Sir Charles	1868
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., M.P.	1862	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Harvey, Sir R. bel G.	1868
Dillon, Sir John Fox	1801	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cesar	1798
Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C.	1802	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hawley, Sir Henry Mich.	1795
Dixie, Sir Alex. H. C.	1860	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	1835
Dixon, Sir Thomas James	1803	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hay, Sir Lewis John E.	1863
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith	1874	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hay, Sir Hector M.	1873
Donville, Sir Compton M.	1815	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hay, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Dalrymple	1798
Donner, Sir Edward	1807	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hayes, Sir Edmund Fras.	1789
Donville, Sir James Hy.	1814	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey	1822
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. K.	1786	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hend, Sir Robert Pollock S.	1838
Douglas, Sir Arthur P.	1807	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hend, Sir James	1804
Douglas, Sir George B.	1806	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Henthote, Rev. Sir Wm. A.	1733
Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1831	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Henderson, Sir Alexander	1802
Doyle, Sir Evonard H.	1823	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Henniker, Sir Fredk. B. M.	1813
D'Oyly, Sir Warren H.	1863	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hepburn, Sir Archd. B.	1815
Drake, Sir Fras. G. P. Elliott	1811	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Herbert, Sir Ivor Jno. C., M.P.	1897
Drummond, Sir J. H. Williams	1823	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Herschel, Sir William Jas.	1830
Dryden, Sir Alfred E.	1733	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hoskoth, Sir Thos. G. Fernor	1761
Duke, Sir James	1849	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hewitt, Sir Harold G.	1823
Dunbar, Sir William C.	1804	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Heygate, Sir Frederick G.	1831
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. Drummond	1801	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Heywood, Sir Arthur P.	1838
Dunbar, Sir Archibald H.	1736	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hickman, Sir Alfred	1803
Dunbar, Sir Geo. D. Sutherland	1814	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hill, Sir Henry Blyth	1779
Duncan, Sir S. William	1805	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hingley, Sir Geo. Benjamin	1893
Dunne, Sir E. P. Mansel-Pleydell	1859	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O.B.	1784
Dundas, Sir Charles Hy.	1811	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	1786
Dundas, Sir Robert	1838	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hoare, Sir Samuel	1899
Dunn, Sir William	1805	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hobhouse, Sir Charles P.	1812
Dunze, Sir George Alex.	1774	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hodge, Sir Robt. T. Hermon	1892
Durand, Sir Edward Law	1802	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hodson, Sir Robert A.	1789
Durmit, Sir Wm. R. E.	1784	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay	1895
Dyer, Sir John Swinerton	1673	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Holcroft, Sir Charles	1805
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1677	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Holden, Sir Angus	1893
Earle, Sir Henry	1809	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Holder, Sir John Charles	1860
East, Sir G. Ang. Clayton	1810	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Holland, Sir William Henry, M.P.	1897
Eaton, Sir Henry F.	1731	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hollis, Sir Frank	1807
Eaton, Sir William	1801	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Horne, Sir James	1871
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald	1774	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Horniman, Rev. Sir Wm. M.	1804
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C.	1806	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Honywood, Sir Constanly John	1860
Edwards, Sir Francis, M.P.	1807	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Good, Rt. Hon. Sir Alex.	1806
Egerton, Sir Philip H. Grey	1817	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Fuller-Achard, M.P.	1806
Elliott, Sir William F. A.	1866	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hoppe, Sir Alexander	1823
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves	1805	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hornby, Sir William H., M.P.	1899
Elliot, Sir Charles	1874	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton	1767
Ellis, Sir J. Whittaker	1832	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hoskyns, Rev. Sir Jno. L.	1876
Elphinstone, Sir Howard W.	1816	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hosie, Sir Wm. Graham	1814
Elton, Sir Edm. Harry	1727	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H.	1887
Errington, Sir George	1835	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood	1773
Erskine, Sir Mollott W.	1811	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hulse, Sir Edward H. W.	1739
Esmond, Sir Thomas H. G.	1823	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell	1895
Evans, Sir Marland de Grasso	1802	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Humphrey, Sir Wm. H.	1863
Evory, Sir Edw. Oswald	1811	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hunter, Sir Charles Rodk.	1812
Ewart, Sir Wm. Quarles	1807	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes	1806
Ewing, Sir Archd. E. Orr	1806	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Huntington, Sir Charles P.	1806
Fage, Sir John W. Chas.	1860	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Inghilby, Sir Henry Day	1866
Fairbairn, Sir Arthur H.	1806	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Ingram, Sir William Jas.	1893
Falkner, Sir Leslie E. P. R.	1777	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Innes, Sir John	1823
Farmer, Sir Richd. H. K.	1780	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Innes, Sir Vero	1877
Farquhar, Sir Hy. Thos.	1796	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jackson, Sir Keth G.	1815
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend	1811	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mathor	1806
Farrington, Sir Henry A.	1813	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jackson, Sir Thomas	1822
Fayrer, Sir Joseph	1816	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jaffray, Sir William	1804
Feldon, Sir William L.	1816	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	James, Sir Jno. Kingston F.	1823
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson	1806	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jardine, Sir William	1872
Ferguson, Sir Charles	1803	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jardine, Sir Robert W. B.	1815
Ferguson, Sir Jas. Rankin	1806	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jejeebloy, Sir Jamsetjee	1857
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R.	1776	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jenkinson, Sir George B.	1861
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. H. B.	1774	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jennor, Sir Walter K. W.	1868
Ffrench, Sir Robert M.	1874	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jervis, Sir Jno. H. J. Whitte	1797
Fison, Sir Frederick W.	1805	Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jervoise, Sir Henry Clarke	1813
		Darrell, Sir George G.	1828	Jessel, Sir Charles James	1883

Jodrell, Sir Alfred	1783	Lacy, Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax	1836	Murray, Sir Edwd. Robt.	1830
Johnson, Sir William G.	1785	Lansington, Sir Arth. P. D.	1797	Murray, Sir Patrick K.	1873
Johnson, Sir Henry A. W.	1818	Lusk, Sir Andrew	1874	Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1811
Johnstone, Sir William	1826	Lyell, Sir Leonard	1894	Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno.	1788
Johnstone, Sir Fredk. J. W.	1700	Macarthey, Sir John	1700	Nacsynth, Sir Jas. Tolme	1706
Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1831	McConnell, Sir Robert J.	1800	Nairn, Sir Michael B.	1804
Jones, Sir Philip Burne	1894	Macdonald, Sir Archib. J.	1813	Nanny, Sir Hugh J. Ellis	1867
Kay, Sir William Algernon	1803	Mac Gregor, Sir Malcolm	1795	Napier, Sir Alexander Lennox	1827
Kaye, Sir John P. Lister	1812	Macgregor, Sir Cyril P.	1828	Napier, Sir Wm. Lennox	1867
Keane, Sir John	1801	McGrigor, Sir James R. D.	1831	Navro, Sir Thomas L. H.	1795
Kelk, Sir John William	1874	M'Ilver, Sir Lewis	1866	Neeld, Sir Audley D.	1859
Kellott, Sir Henry	1801	MacKenzie, Sir Arthur G. R.	1873	Nopcan, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.	1802
Kemp, Sir Kenneth H.	1842	MacKenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno.	1870	Nowman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L.	1836
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.	1816	MacKenzie, Sir Kenneth D.	1873	Nowman, Sir George	1805
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H.	M.P.	MacKenzie, Sir Alex. Muir	1805	Newton, Sir Alfred James	1800
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles	1791	MacKenzie, Sir Victor A. F.	1800	Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd.	1859
Koy, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill	1836	MacKworth, Sir Arthur W.	1776	Nicholson, Sir Arthur T. B. R.	1859
Kimber, Sir Henry, v.r.	1831	McLaren, Sir Charles B. B.	1902	Nicholson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.	1837
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson	1904	Maclean, Sir Fitz R. D.	1863	Nightingale, Sir Henry D.	1828
King, Sir Dudley G. Alan	1887	Maclean, Sir Jno. E. S.	1898	Nixon, Sir Christopher J.	1806
Duckworth	1799	McMahon, Sir Lionel	1815	Noble, Sir Andrew	1902
King, Sir Gilbert	1815	McMahon, Sir Horace W.	1817	Nugent, Sir Charles	1795
King, Sir Charles S.	1821	Maenighiten, Rt. Hon. Sir	1836	Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas.	1866
King, Sir James	1888	Fraser Workman	1844	Nugent, Sir John	1831
Kinloch, Sir Alexander	1866	Maguay, Sir William	1844	Nugent, Sir Walter E.	1831
Kirk, Sir Jno. G. S.	1873	Mahton, Sir William Henry	1819	Nutting, Sir Jno. Gardner	1902
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S.	1868	Mainwaring, Sir Henry S.	1804	Onkley, Sir Chas. W. A.	1790
Kitchball, Sir Wyndham	1841	Maithand, Sir Jno. Nisbet	1819	Onkley, Sir Reginald L.	1815
Knightley, Sir Chas. A.	1798	Makins, Sir Paul A.	1902	O'Brien, Sir Timothy C.	1849
Knull, Alderman Sir John	1893	Malcolm, Sir James Wm.	1863	Ochterlony, Sir David E.	1823
Knowles, Sir Chas. G. F.	1795	Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd. B.	1791	O'Connell, Sir Morgan R.	1866
Knowles, Sir Lees	1903	Mann, Sir Edward	1905	Ogilvy, Sir Reginald H. A.	1862
Lacoe, Sir Edmund B. F. H.	1818	Mansel (absent)	1821	Ogle, Sir Henry Aspid	1816
Lake, Sir St. Vincent A.	1711	Mappin, Sir Fredk. T.	1886	O'Loghlen, Sir Michael	1838
Laking, Sir Francis H.	1902	Marrin, Sir William Henry	1882	Onslow, Sir William W. R.	1797
Lamb, Sir Archibald	1795	Marrlott, Sir Wm. H. Smith	1774	Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell	1750
Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866	Martin, Sir Richard Ryan	1791	Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr B.	1862
Langham, Sir Herbert H.	1866	Martin, Sir Richd. Baddulph	1905	O'Leone, Sir Francis	1820
Langman, Sir John L.	1901	Matheson, Sir Kenneth J.	1882	Otway, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur J.	1811
Langrishe, Sir James	1777	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E.	1861	Outram, Sir Fras. Boyd	1813
Larson, Sir Thos. Percival	1868	Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. (writing)	1868	Owen, Sir Hugh Chas.	1873
Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick	1850	Doyle	1767	Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell	1871
Laurie, Rev. Sir Edmund	1834	Maxwell, Sir Jno. B. Heron	1863	Paget, Sir Jno. Balfour	1871
Lawrence, Sir Henry W.	1853	Maxwell, Sir William F.	1804	Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Richd. H.	1866
Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor	1867	Medleycott, Sir Mervyn B.	1804	Paget, Sir George Ernest	1867
Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durand	1858	Moncloz, Sir James Stuart	1838	Palmer, Rev. Sir Lewis H.	1860
Lawrence, Sir Wm. Roper	1906	Monzie, Sir Neil James	1866	Palmer, Sir Roger W. H.	1777
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1831	Moredy, Sir Henry B.	1875	Palmer, Sir Geo. Hudson	1791
Lawson, Sir John	1841	Mutualo, Sir Chas. H. T.	1802	Palmer, Sir George Robson	1806
Lawson, Sir Arthur T.	1900	Myrick, Sir George T. Gorvis	1791	Palmer, Sir Walter	1904
Lawson, Sir John Grant	1905	Myrick, Sir Thomas Charlton	1880	Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	1801
Lea, Sir Thomas Sydney	1828	Middleton, Sir Arthur E.	1862	Parker, Sir William Lorenzo	1844
Leclercq, Sir Edmund A.	1818	Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J.	1882	Parkyn, Sir Thos. M. F.	1801
Leeds, Sir Edward T.	1812	Milbank, Sir John Peniston	1861	Parr, Sir Herbert H.	1862
Lees, Sir Hincourt James	1804	Milburn, Sir Charles Stamp	1905	Pasley, Sir Thos. F. Sabine	1794
Lees, Sir Elliott	1897	Midway, Sir Henry P. St. J.	1772	Patt, Sir William Joshua	1794
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H.	1705	Miles, Sir Henry R. W.	1855	Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1821
Legard, Sir Algernon W.	1860	Mills, Sir John Everett	1885	Pearson, Sir William D. M.P.	1894
Legg, Sir Peter F.	1871	Miller, Sir Charles Jno. H.	1705	Pearse, Sir Alfred Edward	1882
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M.	1863	Miller, Sir Wm. Fredk. H.	1700	Pechell, Sir Aug. A. Brooke	1797
Le Marchant, Sir Hy. D.	1841	Miller, Sir John Alex.	1874	Peck, Sir Wilfrid	1874
Le Marchant, Sir Thomas Barrett	1861	Milman, Sir Francis J.	1800	Peck, Sir Robert	1860
Le Marchant, Sir Hy. A. H. F.	1880	Milne, Sir Archibald B.	1876	Peck, Sir Theophilus	1897
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D.	1825	Milnor, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G.	1717	Peck, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer	1814
Leitch, Sir John	1876	Molesworth, Sir Lewis Wm.	1869	Perry, Sir Harold	1840
Leithbridge, Sir Wm. P. C.	1804	Molloy, Rev. Sir John Chas.	1713	Pender, Sir James	1867
Levinge, Sir Richd. William	1704	Moncreiffe, Sir Robt. D.	1805	Perring, Rev. Sir Philip	1801
Lewis, Sir Herbert E. F.	1846	Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund J.	1905	Perrott, Sir Herbert C.	1726
Lewis, Sir William Thos.	1890	Monmouth, Sir Francis A.	1886	Petit, Sir Dinshaw M.	1890
Lewis, Sir George H.	1902	Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham	1801	Peto, Sir Henry	1855
Loy, Sir Francis	1905	Montgomery, Sir Hugh C. G.	1860	Peyton, Sir Alg. Francis	1776
Loyd, Sir A. F. H. Naylor	1892	Moon, Sir Francis S. G.	1855	Phillips, Rev. Sir Jas. Erasmus	1761
Lighton, Sir Chas. R.	1797	Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest	1857	Phillips, Sir Charles E. G.	1887
Lindsay, Sir Conns.	1821	Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor	1801	Phillimore, Hon. Sir Walter G. F.	1801
Lipton, Sir Thomas J.	1902	Morant, Sir Osbert L. E.	1811	Phillips, Sir Geo. F. Fandel	1897
Llewellyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn	1890	Morgan, Sir Walter Vaughan	1906	Piers, Sir Fustace Fitz M.	1860
Lloyd, Sir Martineau Owen M.	1863	Morris, Sir Robt. Armin	1806	Pigot, Sir George	1764
Lockhart, Sir Robt. D. Sinclair	1836	Mosley, Sir Oswald	1701	Pigott, Sir Charles K.	1808
Lockhart, Sir Simon M.	1806	Moss, Sir Jno. K. Edwards	1808	Pilo, Sir Thomas D.	1900
Lockhart, Sir Charles Bld	1827	Mostyn, Sir Piers William	1800	Pilkington, Sir T. E. Milborne	1835
Loder, Sir Edmund Giles	1887	Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C.	1800	Pocock, Sir George F. G.	1821
Lopes, Rt. Hon. Sir Massey	1805	Muir, Sir Alexander Kay	1822	Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notton	1791
Lordine, Sir Lambton	1864	Muir, Sir Hector	1834	Pollen, Sir Richard H.	1795
Louis, Sir Charles	1866	Munro, Sir Campbell	1811	Pollock, Sir Frederick	1866
Lowther, Sir Charles B.	1824	Munro, Sir Philip A.	1902	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1872
Lucas, Sir Arthur Charles	1887	Munro, Sir James	1903		
		Murray, Sir John	1816		

Poore, Sir Richard	1795	Seeley, Sir Charles	1896	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O.	1874
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham	1901	Seton, Sir Bruce M.	s 1863	Treves, Sir Frederick	1902
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry	1889	Seton, Sir Wm. Samuel	s 1863	Tritton, Sir Chas. Ernest	1905
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M.	1902	Seymour, Sir Michael Culme	1809	Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.	1799
Pottinger, Sir Henry	1840	Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1869	Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.	1862
Pound, Sir John	1905	Shakerley, Sir Walter G.	1838	Tupper, Hon. Sir Charles	1888
Powell, Sir Fras. S.	1892	Shaw, Sir John C. K.	1865	Turing, Sir Robt. Fraser	s 1639
Powell, Sir Richd. Douglas	1897	Shaw, Sir Frederick W.	1821	Twysden, Sir Louis J. F.	1861
Power, Sir George	1836	Shelduff, Sir Berkeley D. Geo.	1759	Usher, Sir Robert	1890
Power, Sir James Douglas	1841	Shelley, Sir John	1621	Vane, Sir Henry R.	1736
Poynder, Sir John P. Dickson	1802	Shelley, Sir John C. E.	1806	Vassour, Sir Henry M.	1801
Poynter, Sir Edward J.	1902	Shiffin r., Sir J. M.	1813	Vassour, Sir William E.	1826
Prad, Sir H. B. Mackworth	1905	Shuckburgh, Sir Stowkley F. D.	1850	Verlin, Sir Joseph	1866
Presscott, Sir Geo. L. L. B.	1791	Simcoe, Sir Geo. S. B.	1816	Verner, Sir Edward W.	1866
Preston, Sir Jacob	1803	Simpson, Sir James W. M.	1865	Verney, Sir Edmund H.	1828
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1835	Smellon, Sir John Rose G.	s 1704	Vernon, Sir Harry Poley	1815
Prevost, Sir Augustus	1903	Smellon, Sir John Geo. T.	1785	Vincent, Rev. Sir William	1690
Price, Sir Charles Ruge	1804	Stewart, Sir George R.	1808	Vivian, Rev. Sir Vyall D.	1645
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1815	Skidwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.	1622	Wake, Sir Hereward	1621
Price, Sir Richd. D. Green	1874	Slade, Sir Cathbert	1831	Wakeman, Sir Offley	1820
Prinrose, Sir John Ure	1903	Smith, Sir Wm. Bowyer	1661	Walker, Sir George F. Forester	1835
Pringle, Sir Norman R.	s 1683	Smith, Sir Hugh H.	1903	Walker, Sir Francis E.	1856
Pryse, Sir E. J. Wobley-Harry	1865	Smith, Sir William Chasek	1 1799	Walker, Sir Robt. Jas. M.	1868
Quilter, Sir Cathbert	1897	Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1804	Walker, Sir Peter Carlaw	1886
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph P. P.	1823	Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1809	Walker, Rt. Hon. Sir Saml.	1906
Ramsay, Sir James Henry	s 1666	Smith, Sir Thomas	1897	Walker, Sir Charles	1 1720
Ramsay, Sir Herbert	1806	Smythe, Sir J. Walter	1661	Walker, Sir Francis Ernest	1815
Ramsden, Sir John W.	1689	Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-II.	1697	Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson	1 1775
Rankin, Sir James	1898	Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E.	1840	Walsham, Sir John S.	1831
Rasch, Sir Fredk. Carne, M.P.	1903	Speyer, Sir Edgar	1909	Wardlaw, Sir Henry	s 1691
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1831	Spicer, Sir Albert	1906	Warren, Sir Augustus R.	1 1284
Rawlinson, Sir Henry S.	1891	Stamer, Rt. Rev. Sir L. T.	1909	Warender, Sir Geo. J. S.	1715
Reade, Sir Geo. Compton	1660	Staples, Sir John M.	1 1628	Waterlow, Sir Philip H.	1873
Reckitt, Sir James	1894	Stapleton, Sir Miles T.	1679	Watkin, Sir Alfred M.	1880
Reid, Sir James	1897	Stephen, Sir Herbert	1691	Watson, Sir Charles Rushworth	1866
Renals, Sir James Herbert	1895	Stepney, Sir Emile A. A. Cowell	1871	Watson, Sir John	1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles Bine	1902	Stewart, Sir Alan H. Seton	1815	Wathope, Sir Jno. D. Don	s 1667
Rhodes, Sir Frank. Edwd.	1776	Stewart, Sir Harry J. U.	1 1623	Watt, Rt. Hon. Sir Saml. J.	1899
Rich, Sir Chas. H. Stuart	1791	Stewart, Sir Hugh Shaw	s 1667	Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E.	1703
Richardson, Sir E. A. Stewart	1803	Stewart, Sir Hugh Houghton	1803	Wedderburn, Sir William	1801
Riddell, Sir John W. B.	s 1628	Stewart, Sir Norman R.	1881	Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle	1801
Riddell, Sir Herbert Aug. Hay	1778	Stewart, Sir Mark MacTaggart	1866	Weldon, Sir Anthony A.	1 1723
Ripley, Sir Henry W. A.	1880	Stirling, Sir Charles E. F.	s 1666	Wernher, Sir Julius C.	1905
Ripley, Sir Frederick	1897	Stirling, Sir Walter G.	1800	Western, Sir Thos. C. Callis	1864
Ritchie, Sir Jas. Thomson	1903	Stockstrom, Hon. Sir Gysbert	1840	Wheler, Sir Trevor W.	1660
Roberts, Sir Howard	1806	Stokes, Sir Arthur R.	1389	White, Sir George	1660
Robinson, Sir Fredk. Y. L.	1666	Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1628	White, Sir Archibald W.	1801
Robinson, Sir Richd. H.	1819	Stow, Sir Fredc. S. P. Philipson	1907	White, Sir George	1904
Robinson, Sir Ern. William	1823	Stracey, Sir Edward P.	1818	Whitehead, Sir James	1880
Robinson, Sir John B.	1854	Strachey, Sir Edward, M.P.	1801	Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1393
Roche, Sir David V.	1838	Strickland, Sir Charles W.	1641	Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur	1822
Ropner, Sir E. H. O. Robt.	1904	Stronge, Sir James Henry	1803	Wilks, Sir Samuel	1897
Rose, Sir Cyril S.	1872	Stuart, Sir Simon H. L.	1660	Williams, Sir William W.	1798
Rose, Sir Philip Frederick	1874	Stuart, Rev. Sir James	1641	Williams, Sir Fredk. Wm.	1866
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.	s 1795	Stucley, Sir Wm. Lewis	1859	William, Sir John, M.P.	1804
Rowley, Sir Joshua T.	1795	Styie, Sir Fred. Montagu	1627	Williamson, Sir Herdworth	1642
Rowley, Sir George C. E.	1836	Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick	1804	Willoughby, Sir John C.	1794
Rowley, Sir Thos. Bland	1905	Sullivan, Sir Edward	1881	Wills, Sir Frederick K.	1897
Ruinbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace	1776	Suttie, Sir George Grant	s 1702	Wills, Sir Edwd. P.	1904
Runciman, Sir Walter	1906	Sutton, Sir Richd. Vincent	1772	Willshire, Sir Arthur R. T.	1841
Rushout, Sir Charles H.	1809	Swinburne, Sir John	1660	Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S.	1750
Russell, Sir George A. C.	1812	Sykes, Sir Henry	1781	Wilmot, Sir Robert R.	1772
Russell, Sir William	1832	Sykes, Sir Tatton	1723	Wilmot, Sir J. Eustice	1311
Ryecroft, Sir Rd. Nelson	1794	Synges, Sir Francis R. M.	1801	Wilson, Sir Maurice Bromley	1757
St. George, Sir John	L 1763	Tancred, Sir Thomas S.	1662	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Marvon	1660
Salomons, Sir David L. G. S.	1626	Tate, Sir Willi m Henry	1868	Wise, s. Hon. Sir Raymond R.	1809
Salt, Sir Shirley Lewis	1866	Tenacst, Sir Trestum T.	1837	T. T. T. T. T.	1809
Salt, Sir Thos. Anderson	1890	Temple, Sir Granville L. J.	1811	Wilson, Sir Roland K.	1808
Samuel, Sir Edward L.	1898	Temple, Sir Richard C.	1876	Wilson, Sir Mathew W.	1871
Samuel, Sir Marcus	1903	Tennant, Sir Edward P.	1885	Wilson, Sir John	1906
Samuelson, Sir Henry B.	1834	Thomas, Sir George V.	1604	Wilmington, Sir Fras. S.	1795
Sasoun, Sir Edward Abt.	1900	Thomas, Sir George S. M.	1765	Wilmington, Sir Wm. G. Eden	1678
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile	1890	Thompson, Sir Thos. R. L.	1806	Wiltshire, Sir C. B. Lawes	1802
Savory, Sir Joseph	1891	Thompson, Rev. Sir Peile	1890	Woolley, Sir Charles M.	1628
Sawle, Sir Chas. J. Graves	1836	Thompson, Sir Henry P. Harb.	1899	Woolley, Sir Capel C.	1 1744
Schroder, Sir Jno. H. W. Baron	1902	Thompson, Sir Mich. Mitchell	1900	Woolwell, Sir George O.	1778
Schuster, Sir Felix	1906	Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton	1 181	Wood, Sir Matthew	1837
Schwann, Sir Charles E.	1905	Thorold, Sir John Henry	1642	Wood, Sir Lindsay	1897
Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas Edwd.	1866	Throckmorton, Sir Nich. W. G.	1642	Woolley, Sir Wm. H. A.	1669
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald	1306	Thunby, Sir Jno. O. S.	1827	Wynack, Sir Maurice W.	1613
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward	1821	Tielboom, Sir Hy. A. J. Doughty	1801	Wren, Sir Bonchere N.	1628
Scott, Sir John E. A. M.	1899	Todd, Sir Wm. H. Wilson	1903	Wright, Sir Cory D. Cory	1903
Scott, Sir Walter	1907	Tomlinson, Sir Wm. E. M.	1902	Wright, Sir Thos.	1800
Scott, Sir Charles	1907	Tooth, Sir Robt. L. Lucas	1906	Wynn, Sir Herb. L. W. Williams	1678
Scrimgeour, Sir Owen H. P.	1876	Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Sainsbury	1628	Young, Sir William L.	1760
Sdale, Sir John Henry	1838	Treloar, Sir Wilton Purdie	1907	Young, Sir George	1811
Sobright, Sir Edgar R. S.	1626	Trevelyan, Sir Walter J.	1662	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1801

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* For full particulars see "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE." The Imperial Orders of Knighthood are the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, open to Peers; and the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, Indian Empire, and Royal Victorian Order, open to Commoners also. There are also Orders of Knighthood which have no Knights, e.g., the Distinguished Service Order and the Imperial Service Order, the members (Companions) of which will be found in separate lists.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349) - K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*To him who evil thinks*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THEIR MAJESTIES. The Emperor of Austria, the King of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, the German Emperor, the King of the Hellenes, the King of Italy, the Mikado of Japan, the King of Norway, the King of Portugal, the King of Rumania, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, the King of Württemberg.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Cumberland, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Archduke Francis of Austria, the Duke of Aosta, the Prince Royal of Portugal, the Crown Prince of Sweden.

DUKES.—Abercorn, Bedford, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Devonshire, Grafton, Marlborough, Norfolk, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Sutherland, Wellington.

MARQUESSSES.—Abergavenny, Breckinridge, Lansdowne, Londonderry, Ripon.

EARLS.—Cadogan, Carrington, Derby, Elgin, Leicester, Roberts, T. G., Rosebery, Spencer.

Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687) - K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one annoys me with impunity*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught.

DUKES.—Argyll, Atholl, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Fife, Montrose, Roxburgh.

MARQUESSSES.—Lindisfarne, Tweeddale, Zetland.

EARLS.—Aberdeen, Crawford, Erroll, Haddington, Home, Rosebery.

BARONS.—Balfour of Burleigh.

Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788) - K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, *Grand Master*.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught.

MARQUESSSES.—Ormonde, Waterford.

EARLS.—Bandon, Caryfort, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Erne, Gosford, Howth, Kilmorey, Listowel, Longford, Lucan, Mayo, Meath, Roberts, F.C., Rosse.

VISCOUNTS.—Iveagh, Wolsely.

BARONS.—Castletown, Clonbrock, Montagu of Brandon.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, G. Francis W. Lambart.

Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

Orders of Knighthood open to Commoners.

* For full particulars see "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399). (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged twelve times since.)—THE SOVEREIGN: *Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., F.S.A.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir Montagu Frederick O'Malley, G.C.B., K.C.B.; *Registrar*, Sir John Lubbock, G.C.B., K.C.B.; *Officer of Arms*, Sir William Alexander Leslie-Hamilton, G.C.B., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W. G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

Dean of the Order, The Dean of Westminster; *Latin King of Arms*, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Pemberton Ponsonby-Pano, G.C.B.; *Registrar and Secretary*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Charles George Harrington, C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office. G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (a) or (c) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861) - THE KING-EMPEROR: *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary*, Sir Louis William Duncanson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department. G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

THE SOVEREIGN: *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., F.S.A.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Secretary*, Sir Montagu Frederick O'Malley, G.C.B., K.C.B.; *Registrar*, Sir John Lubbock, G.C.B., K.C.B.; *Officer of Arms*, Sir William Alexander Leslie-Hamilton, G.C.B., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W. G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878). (Since enlarged five times.)—THE KING-EMPEROR: *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being. G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

THE SOVEREIGN: *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse. G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELORS do not constitute an Order, and hence have no officials.

Orders of Knighthood—Knights.

For Knights Bachelors, see pp. 116-118.

- Aberdeen, The Earl of, K.T., G.C.M.G.
 Abney, *Capt.* Sir Wm. de W., K.C.B.(c).
 Adams, *Maj.* Sir Hamilton J. Good-
 G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Aga Khan, H. II. Sir Aga, G.C.I.E.
 Agnew, Sir Stair A., K.C.B.(c).
 Ajaigarh, H. II. Maharaja of.
 Alderson, Sir Charles H., K.C.B.(c).
 Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J.,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Allburt, Sir Thomas C., K.C.B.(c).
 Alverstone, Lord, G.C.M.G.
 Amar Singh, *Gen.* Raja Sir, K.C.S.I.
 Amphill, Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Anderson, Sir John, K.C.M.G.
 Anderson, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(c).
 Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L.
 Lyttelton, K.C.V.O.
 Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E.
 H., K.C.M.G.
 Argyll, The Duke of, K.T., G.C.M.G.,
 G.C.V.O. (Chain).
 Arundel, Sir Arundel T., K.C.S.I.
 Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cromer,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Ashby, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Sir Jas. W. M.,
 K.C.B.(m), K.N.
 Awdry, Sir Richard D., K.C.B.(c).
 Bainbridge, *Col.* Sir Edm., K.C.B.(c).
 Baird, *Adm.* Sir John K. E., K.C.B.(m).
 Baker, [Hon.] Sir Richard C., K.C.M.G.
 Bale, [Hon.] Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Balarampur, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Banks, Sir John T., K.C.B.(c).
 Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
 Campbell, G.C.B.(c).
 Barbour, Sir David M., K.C.S.I.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Barker, *Gen.* Sir Geo. D., K.C.B.(m).
 Barlow, Sir Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O.
 Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel, K.C.B.(c).
 Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Baroda, The Gackwar of, G.C.S.I.
 Barr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David W. K.,
 K.C.S.I.
 Barrington, Hon. Sir Bernard Eric
 E., K.C.B.(c).
 Barrington, Hon. Sir William A. C.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Barrow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmund G.,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Barry, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry D.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Barry, Sir John W. Wolfe, K.C.B.(c).
 Bartley, Sir George C. T., K.C.B.(c).
 Barton, *M.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.V.O.,
 C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund,
 G.C.M.G.
 Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
 Bayley, Sir Stuart C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Beaton, *Col.* Sir George T., K.C.B.(c).
 Beaton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart B.,
 K.C.S.I., C.B.(m).
 Beauchamp, The Earl, K.C.M.G.
 Beaumont, *Adm.* Sir Lewis A.,
 K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
 Bedford, *Adm.* Sir Frederick G. D.,
 G.C.B.(m).
 Bellairs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.(m).
 Behmore, The Earl of, G.C.M.G.
 Benares, H. II. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Benbow, *Ch.-Insp.-Mach.* Sir Henry,
 K.C.B.(m), D.S.O., K.N.
 Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
 Beresford, *Adm.* Lord Charles W.
 de la Poer, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
 Bergne, Sir John Henry G., K.C.B.(c),
 K.C.M.G.
 Bertie, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c).
 Bhavnagar, H. II. The Thakur Sahib
 of, K.C.S.I.
 Bhopal, H. H. Begum of, G.C.I.E.
 Bhownaggee, Sir Mancherjee, K.C.I.E.
 Bhure Singh, Sir Raja of Chamba,
 K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Bhutan, Tongsa Penlop of, K.C.I.E.
 Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert, G.C.B.(m),
 G.C.M.G.
 Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur J., G.C.V.O.,
 K.C.B.(c), K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bikanir, H. H. the Maharaja of,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Biliotti, Sir Alfred, G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Birch, Sir Arthur N., K.C.M.G.
 Bird, *Gen.* Sir Geo. C., K.C.I.E., C.B.(m).
 Birdwood, Sir Geo. C. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Bisset, *Col.* Sir William S. S., K.C.I.E.
 Black, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilson,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Blake, Sir Ernest E., K.C.M.G.
 Blake, Sir Henry A., G.C.M.G.
 Blane, *Dep.-Surj.-Gen.* Sir Henri J.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Bliss, Sir Henry W., K.C.I.E.
 Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
 Bloomfield, *Id.* Sir Richd. M., K.C.M.G.
 Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, K.C.B.(m).
 Bobbili, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Bolster, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
 Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Borden, [Hon.] Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G.
 Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H.,
 G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
 Boucaut, [Hon.] Sir James P., K.C.M.G.
 Bourdillon, Sir James A., K.C.S.I.
 Bowell, [Hon.] Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.
 Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G.,
 K.N.
 Boxall, *Col.* Sir Charles G., K.C.B.(c).
 Boyd, [Hon.] Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
 Boyes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George T. H.,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Boyle, Sir Charles Cavendish, K.C.M.G.
 Brabant, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Y.,
 K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
 Brackenbury, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Henry,
 G.C.B.(m), K.C.S.I.
 Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward R. C., Bt.,
 G.C.B.(c), G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
 Bramston, Sir John, G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Brassey, Lord, G.C.B.(c).
 Bredon, Sir Robert E., K.C.M.G.
 Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G.,
 G.C.B.(m).
 Bridgeman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fras.,
 C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles,
 K.C.B.(c).
 Brooke, H. H. Sir Charles A. (Raja of
 Saruwak), G.C.M.G.
 Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
 Brougham and Vaux, Lord, K.C.V.O.
 Brown, Sir Charles G., K.C.M.G.
 Brown, *Maj.* Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
 Brown, *Col.* Sir William J., K.C.B.(c).
 Browne, *Gen.* Sir Jas. F. M., K.C.B.(m).
 Brownlow, *Gen.* Sir Charles H.,
 G.C.B.(m).
 Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
 Bruce, *Adm.* Sir James A. T., K.C.M.G.
 Buchanan, Sir George W., K.C.V.O.,
 C.B.(c).
 Buck, Sir Edward C., K.C.S.I.
 Buller, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers
 H., G.C.B.(m), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bulwer, *Gen.* Sir Edward E. G.,
 G.C.B.(m).
 Bulwer, Sir Henry E. G., G.C.M.G.
 Bundl, H. H. the Maharaja of,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Burdett, Sir Henry C., K.C.B.(c).
 Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen T., G.C.I.E.,
 K.C.S.I.
 Burnett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Burnham, Lord, K.C.V.O.
 Burton, Lord, K.C.V.O.
 Butler, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William F.,
 G.C.B.(m).
 Buxton, Sir Thomas F., Bt., G.C.M.G.
 Cameron, Sir Ewen, K.C.M.G.
 Cameron, *Gen.* Sir Wm. G., G.C.B.(m).
 Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Campbell, Sir Francis A., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.(c).
 Canterbury, The Archbishop of,
 G.C.V.O.
 Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
 Carbone, Sir Giuseppe, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Cardew, *Col.* Sir Frederic, K.C.M.G.
 Carow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole,
 K.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
 Carlington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir William
 H. P., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
 Carling, [Hon.] Sir John, K.C.M.G.
 Caron, [Hon.] Sir Joseph P. R. A.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Carrington, Earl, K.C., G.C.M.G.
 Carrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick,
 K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
 Carter, Sir Gilbert T., K.C.M.G.
 Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard J.,
 G.C.M.G.
 Cassel, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest J.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie D., K.C.B.(c),
 C.S.I.
 Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F.,
 K.C.B.(c).
 Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edw. F., K.C.B.(m).
 Charles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rd. H.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Chelmsford, Lord, K.C.M.G.
 Chermislo, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C.,
 G.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Christie, Sir Wm. H. M., K.C.B.(c).
 Church, Sir William S., Bt., K.C.B.(c).
 Churchill, Viscount, G.C.V.O.
 Clarendon, The Earl of, G.C.B.(c),
 G.C.V.O.
 Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F.,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Charles M., Bt.,
 G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.
 Clarke, *Col.* Sir George S., G.C.M.G.,
 G.C.I.E.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Marshal J.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley de
 A. C., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Clerk, *Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.V.O.,
 C.B.(m).
 Clerly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Cornelius F.,
 K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
 Coochin, The Raja of, G.C.S.I.
 Cockburn, [Hon.] Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
 Coke, *Col.* Viscount, K.C.V.O.
 Coles, [Hon.] Sir Jenkin, K.C.M.G.
 Coll, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick, K.C.B.(c).
 Colleen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. H.,
 G.C.I.E., C.B.(m).
 Collins, Sir Robt. H., K.C.B.(c), K.C.V.O.
 Colomb, Rt. Hon. Sir John C. R.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Colquhoun, *Col.* Sir Alan J., Bt.,
 K.C.B.(c).
 Colville, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Fiennes M.,
 K.C.B.(m).
 Colville, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Colvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.,
 C.I.E.
 Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
 Cotton, Sir Henry J. S., K.C.S.I.
 Couper, Sir George E. W., Bt., K.C.S.I.,
 C.B.(c), C.I.E.
 Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
 Cranston, *Col.* Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
 Cragh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir G. O'Moore,
 K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Craft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.

Cromer, The Earl of, G.C.B.(c), G.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Dundonald, Maj.-Gen. Earl of, K.C.V.O.	FitzGerald, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G.
Cross, Viscount, G.C.B.(c), G.C.S.I.	Dunne, Gen. Sir John H., K.C.B.(m)	FitzGerald, Sir W. Gerald B. V., K.C.I.E., C.I.E.
Crosthwaite, Sir Chas. H. T., K.C.S.I.	Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	FitzPatrick, Hon. Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
Crosthwaite, Sir Robert J., K.C.S.I.	Durnford, Vice-Admiral Sir John, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	FitzPatrick, Sir Dennis, K.C.S.I.
Cuffe, Surg.-Gen. Sir Charles McD., K.C.B.(m)	Durston, Emp.-Vice-Adm. Sir Albert J., K.C.B.(c)	Flensing, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Cunningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.	Dyer, Sir Wm. T. Thiselton, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Flensing, Sir Sandford, K.C.M.G.
Cunningham, [Hon.] Sir Alexander F. D., K.C.I.E.	Eames, Ch.-Ins.-Mach. Sir William, K.C.B.(m), R.N.	Flood, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. R. Solly, K.C.B.(m)
Currie, Sir Donald, G.C.M.G.	East, Gen. Sir Cecil J., K.C.B.(m)	Forrest, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.M.G.
Curzon of Kedleston, Lord, R. Viet. Chain, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.S.I.
Custance, Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald N., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Edwards, Gen. Sir Stanley de B., K.C.B.(c)	Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
D'Aguiar, Gen. Sir Chas. L., K.C.B.(m)	Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan, K.C.M.G., C.B.(m)	Fraser, Sir Andrew H. L., K.C.S.I.
Daly, [Hon.] Sir Malachy K., K.C.M.G.	Edwards, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c), I.S.O.	Fraser, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(m), C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., K.C.I.F., C.S.I.	Egerton, Col. Sir Alfred M., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c)	Frederick, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. A. A., K.C.V.O.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.	Egerton, Gen. Sir Chas. C., G.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Fremantle, Hon. Sir Charles W., K.C.B.(c)
Darley, Rt. Hon. Sir Fdk. M., G.C.M.G.	Egerton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c)	Fremantle, Adm. Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Dartnell, Maj.-Gen. Sir John G., K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.	Egerton, Sir Robert E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	French, Maj.-Gen. Sir George A., G.C.M.G.
Darwin, Sir George H., K.C.B.(c)	Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.	French, Gen. Sir John D. P., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
Datia, H.H. the Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.S.I.	Elgin and Kincardine, The Earl of, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Col. Sir Arthur, K.C.V.P., C.B.(m)	Elliott, Sir Charles N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c)	Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c)
Davidson, Sir William E., K.C.M.O., C.B.(c)	Elliott, Sir John, K.C.I.E.	Frost, [Hon.] Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Davies, Sir Horatio D., K.C.M.G.	Elliott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(m)	Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B.(c)
Davies, [Hon.] Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.	Elliott, M.-Gen. Sir Alexander J. H., K.C.B.(m)	Fryer, Sir Frederic W. R., K.C.S.I.
Dawson, Col. Sir Douglas F. R., K.C.V.O.	Elliott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward L., K.C.B.(m)	Fryor, Lt.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B.(m)
Deane, Lt.-Col. Sir Harold A., K.C.S.I.	Elliott, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Fuller, Sir Joseph B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c)	Elliott, Maj. Sir Henry G., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m)	Fuller, Sir Thomas E., K.C.M.G.
De Grey, The Earl, K.C.V.O.	Elliott, Sir Charles A., K.C.S.I.	Fullerton, Adm. Sir John R. T., G.C.V.O., C.B.(c)
De Horsey, Adm. Sir Algernon F. R., K.C.B.(m)	Elliott, Sir Charles B., K.C.M.O.	Fysh, [Hon.] Sir Philip O., K.C.M.G.
De Lotbinière, [Hon.] Sir Henri G. Joly, K.C.M.G.	Elliott, Sir Thomas H., K.C.B.(c), G.C.V.O., C.S.I.	Galloway, Sir Michael H., K.C.M.G.
Donnelly, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thos., K.C.I.E.	Ellis, Insp.-Gen. Sir Herb. Mackay, K.C.B.(m)	Galloway, Surg.-Gen. Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m)
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.	Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.(c)	Garstin, Sir William E., G.C.M.G.
Denton, Capt. Sir George C., K.C.M.G.	Erskine, Admiral of the Fleet Sir James E., K.C.B.(m)	Gascoigne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Derby, The Earl of, G.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G.	Erskine, Sir Ernest B. Sweet, K.C.M.O.	Gascoigne, Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(m)
De Renzy, Surg.-Gen. Sir Annesley C. C., K.C.B.(m)	Eschott, Viscount, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(c)	Gatacre, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B.(m)
Desart, The Earl of, K.C.B.(c)	Evans, Sir John, K.C.B.(c)	Geary, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Le G., K.C.B.(m)
Des Vaux, Sir G. William, G.C.M.O.	Everett, Col. Sir William, K.C.M.O.	Geikie, Sir Archib., K.C.B.(c), F.R.S.
De Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir John H., K.C.M.G.	Ewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry P., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m)	Ghans Baksh, Sardar Sir, Laisani, K.C.I.E.
Devonshire, Duke of, K.G., G.C.V.O.	Falmouth, Maj.-Gen. Viscount, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m)	Gib, Gen. Sir William A., K.C.B.(m)
DeWet, [Hon.] Sir Jacobus A., K.C.M.G.	Fane, Adm. Sir Charles G., K.C.B.(m)	Gidham, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Dick, Insp.-Gen. Sir James N., K.C.B.(m), R.N.	Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby, G.C.B.(c), I.S.O.	Giffen, Sir Robert, K.C.B.(c)
Digby, Sir Kenelm E., K.C.B.(c)	Fanshawe, Adm. Sir Arthur D., K.C.B.(m)	Gill, Sir David, K.C.B.(c)
Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin A., G.C.B.(m), C.S.I.	Fanshawe, Sir Arthur W., K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.S.I.	Gipps, Gen. Sir Reginald, G.C.B.(m)
Dimdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C., Bt., K.C.V.O.	Farquhar, Lord, G.C.V.O.	Girouard, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dixon, Col. Sir Henry G., K.C.B.(m)	Farquhar, Adm. Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(m)	Glasgow, The Earl of, G.C.M.O.
Dodds, [Hon.] Sir John S., K.C.M.O.	Farron, Gen. Sir Richard T., G.C.B.(m)	Godley, Sir Arthur, K.C.B.(c)
Dormville, Adm. Sir Compton E., G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O.	Faure, [Hon.] Sir Pieter H., K.C.M.O.	Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Taubman, K.C.M.O.
Dorrien, Lt.-Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Fawkes, Vice-Adm. Sir Wilmot H., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.	Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederic J., K.C.S.I., C.B.(c)
Dorward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Fellows, Adm. Sir John, K.C.B.(m)	Gordon, Lt.-Gen. Sir Benjamin L., K.C.B.(m)
Douglas, Adm. Sir Archibald L., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m)	Fife, The Duke of, K.T., G.C.V.O. (Chain).	Gordon, Gen. Sir John J. H., K.C.B.(m)
Douglas, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. W. H., K.C.B.(m)	Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. B., G.C.M.O.	Gordon, Gen. Sir Thos. E., K.C.B.(m), K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dowell, Adm. Sir Wm. M., G.C.B.(m)	Fisher, Adm. of the Fleet Sir John A., G.C.B.(m), G.M.	Gorst, Sir Eldon, K.C.B.(c)
Downe, Maj.-Gen. Viscount, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m), C.I.E.	FitzGeorge, Rear-Adm. Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.	Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.O.
Downer, [Hon.] Sir John W., K.C.M.O.	FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c)	Gosling, Sir Audley C., K.C.M.O.
Drummond, [Hon.] Sir George A., K.C.M.G.	FitzGerald, Col. Sir Chas. Jno. O., K.C.B.(m)	Gossot, Maj.-Gen. Sir Matt. W. E., K.C.B.(m)
Drury, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m), K.C.S.I.		Gough, Gen. Sir Charles J. S., G.C.B.(m), V.O.
Ducie, The Earl of, G.C.V.O.		Gough, Gen. Sir Hugh H., G.C.B.(m), V.O.
Dudley, The Earl of, G.C.V.O.		Gough, Viscount, K.C.V.O.
Duff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O., C.I.E.		Gowan, [Hon.] Sir James R., K.C.M.O.
Dundas, Col. Sir Lorenzo G., K.C.B.(c)		Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.(c)
		Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.(c)
		Graham, Sir John J., K.C.M.O.
		Graham, Gen. Sir S. James, K.C.B.(m)
		Grant, Sir James A., K.C.M.G.

- Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., *G.C.B.*(*m*),
G.C.M.G.
- Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William H. R.,
K.C.B.(*m*), G.C.B.(*c*).
- Greeno, Sir W. Conyngham, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Gronoff, *Gen.* Lord, *G.C.B.*(*m*),
G.C.M.G.
- Grovells, Sir George, *K.C.M.G.*
- Grey, The Earl, *G.C.M.G.*
- Griffin, Sir Lope H., *K.C.S.I.*
- Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel W.,
G.C.M.G.
- Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Coleridge,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Grubbo, *Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt,
G.C.B.(*m*).
- Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Brampton,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B.(*c*).
- Gwalior, Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.V.O.*,
G.C.B.
- Haines, *Field-Marshal* Sir Frock. P.,
K.C.B.(*m*), G.C.B., G.C.E.
- Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bruce M.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Hamilton, Sir Edward W., *G.C.B.*(*c*),
G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
- Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Ian S. M.,
K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O.
- Hamilton, *Adm.* Sir Richard V.,
G.C.B.(*m*).
- Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F.,
G.C.B.
- Hamilton, Sir William A. Baillie,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B.(*c*).
- Hammond, *Col.* Sir Arthur G.,
K.C.B.(*m*), D.S.O., V.C.
- Hambury, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir James A.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Harbailub, Maharaja, *K.C.I.E.*
- Hardinge, Sir Arthur H., *K.C.B.*(*c*),
K.C.M.G.
- Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas., *G.C.M.G.*,
G.C.V.O., G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
- Hare, Sir Lancelot, *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
- Harnam, Sir Chas. A. King, *K.C.M.G.*
- Harnam Singh, Kanwar Sir, *K.C.I.E.*
- Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, *K.C.B.*(*c*),
K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
- Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John L.,
K.C.V.O., G.C.B.(*c*).
- Harris, Lord, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.I.E.*
- Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., *K.C.B.*(*m*),
K.C.M.G.
- Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, *G.C.B.*(*m*),
G.C.M.G.
- Hart, Sir Robert, *Bt.*, *G.C.M.G.*
- Hart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald C.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *K.C.V.O.*, V.C.
- Hartley, Sir Charles A., *K.C.M.G.*
- Havelock, Sir Arthur E., *G.C.S.I.*,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
- Hay, Sir James S., *K.C.M.G.*
- Hay, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord John,
G.C.B.(*m*).
- Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. J., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
- Hay, *Adm.* Rt. Hon. Sir John C.,
Dulyniplo, *G.C.B.*(*m*).
- Henderson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Regd.
F. H., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
- Honongo, *Adm.* Sir Algernon C. F.,
G.C.B.(*m*).
- Henry, Sir Edward R., *K.C.V.O.*, *G.C.S.I.*
- Herbert, Sir Arthur J., *K.C.V.O.*
- Hervoy, Sir George W., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Hewett, Sir John P., *K.C.S.I.*
- Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, *K.C.I.E.*
- Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir John T.,
K.C.B.(*c*).
- Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A.,
G.C.B.(*m*).
- Higham, Sir Thomas, *K.C.I.E.*
- Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Henry J. T.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Hill, Sir Clement L.L., *K.C.B.*(*c*), *K.C.M.G.*
- Hill, *Gen.* Sir Rowley S. Salo,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Hillier, Sir Walt. C., *K.C.M.G.*, *G.C.B.*(*c*).
- Hills, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Albert
H., *K.C.M.G.*
- Holart, Sir Robert H., *K.C.V.O.*, *G.C.B.*(*c*).
- Hodgson, Sir Frederick W., *K.C.M.G.*
- Hogg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adam G. F.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Hogg, Sir Frederick R., *K.C.I.E.*, *G.C.S.I.*
- Holder, (Hon.) Sir Frock W., *K.C.M.G.*
- Holderness, Sir Thos. Win., *K.C.S.I.*
- Holdish, *Gen.* Sir Edwd. A., *G.C.B.*(*m*).
- Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford,
K.C.M.G., *K.C.I.E.*, *G.C.B.*(*m*).
- Holkar of Indore, H.H. the Maha-
raj, *G.C.S.I.*
- Holmes, Sir Geo. C.V., *K.C.V.O.*, *G.C.B.*(*c*).
- Holmes, Sir Richard R., *K.C.V.O.*
- Holmes, Sir Robert W. A., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Holzmann, Sir Maurice, *K.C.V.O.*,
G.C.B.(*c*), I.S.O.
- Horne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Anthony D.,
K.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
- Hooker, Sir Jos. D., *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.B.*(*c*), *G.M.*
- Hooper, *Col.* Sir William R., *K.C.S.I.*
- Hopp, Sir Theodore C., *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
- Hopkins, *Adm.* Sir John O., *G.C.B.*(*m*).
- Hopton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwd., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
- Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., *K.C.B.*(*c*),
K.C.M.G.
- Horner, Sir John F. F., *K.C.V.O.*
- Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles
F., *G.C.B.*(*m*), *G.C.V.O.*
- Howard, *Maj.* A. Charles, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis,
K.C.B.(*m*), *G.C.M.G.*
- Howard, Sir Henry, *K.C.B.*(*c*), *K.C.M.G.*
- Howe, *Earl*, *G.C.V.O.*
- Howe, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton
G. Curzon, *K.C.B.*(*m*), *G.C.V.O.*, *G.C.B.*(*c*).
- Howell, Sir Walter Jack, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Howorth, Sir Henry H., *K.C.I.E.*
- Hudson, Sir Wm. Brerston, *K.C.I.E.*
- Huggins, Sir William, *G.M.*, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Hume, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt., *G.C.B.*(*m*).
- Humphrey, Sir Wm. H., *Bt.*, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archd., *K.C.B.*(*m*),
D.S.O.
- Hunter, Sir David, *K.C.M.G.*
- Hutchins, Sir Philip P., *K.C.S.I.*
- Hutchinson, Hon. Sir Walter F.,
V.C., *G.C.M.G.*
- Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.B.(*m*).
- Hyderabad, H.H. the Nizam of,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- Ibbetson, Sir Denzil C. J., *K.C.S.I.*
- Idar, Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I.*, *K.C.B.*,
A.D.C.
- Ibort, Sir Courtenay P., *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
- Im Thurn, Sir Evarard F., *K.C.M.G.*,
G.C.B.(*c*).
- Innes, (Hon.) Sir James R., *K.C.M.G.*
- Irvine, *Adm.* Sir St. Geo. C. D'Arcy,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Irvine, Sir Henry T., *G.C.M.G.*
- Jackson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry B.,
K.C.V.O.
- Jackson, Sir Henry M., *K.C.M.G.*
- Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., *K.C.V.O.*
- Jacob, *Col.* Sir S. Swinton, *K.C.I.E.*
- Jaipur, H.H. the Maharaja of,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *G.C.V.O.*
- James, Sir Henry E. M., *K.C.I.E.*, *G.C.S.I.*
- James of Hereford, Lord, *G.C.V.O.*
- Jannu and Kashmir, *Maj.-Gen.*
H.H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.S.I.*
- Janjira, Nawab of, *G.C.I.E.*
- Jardine, Sir John, *K.C.I.E.*
- Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, *K.C.M.G.*
- Jellison, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Jno. R.,
K.C.V.O., G.C.B.(*m*).
- Jenkins, *Inspr.-Gen.* Sir James,
K.C.B.(*m*), I.S.
- Jenkins, (Hon.) Sir Lawrence H.,
K.C.I.E.
- Jonkinson, Sir Edward G., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Jorningham, Sir Hubert E. H.,
K.C.M.G.
- Jorsey, The Earl of, *G.C.B.*(*c*), *G.C.M.G.*
- Jetto, Sir Louis A., *K.C.M.G.*
- Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Hills,
G.C.B.(*m*), V.C.
- Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A.,
K.C.M.G.
- Johnston, Sir Harry H., *G.C.M.G.*,
K.C.B.(*c*).
- Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, *K.C.V.O.*
- Jones, Sir Alfred L., *K.C.M.G.*
- Jones, *Gen.* Sir Howard S., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
- Jordan, Sir John N., *K.C.M.G.*
- Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Maharaja,
K.C.S.I.
- Junagadh, H.H. Nawab of, *K.C.S.I.*
- Kakat, Khan of, *G.C.I.E.*
- Kapurthala, H.H. Raja of, *K.C.S.I.*
- Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, *G.C.I.E.*
- Kukowich, Sir George W., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Kolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William F.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Kolvin, Lord, *G.M.*, *G.C.V.O.*
- Kombal, *Gen.* Sir Arnold B.,
K.C.B.(*m*), *K.C.S.I.*
- Kennedy, Sir Charles M., *K.C.M.G.*,
G.C.B.(*c*).
- Kennedy, Sir John G., *K.C.M.G.*
- Kennedy, *Adm.* Sir William R.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Kenny, *Gen.* Sir Thomas Kelly,
K.C.B.(*m*), *G.C.V.O.*
- Konyou, Lord, *K.C.V.O.*
- Koogh, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Alfd., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
- Korr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter
T., *G.C.B.*(*m*).
- Khalpur, H.H. Mir of, *G.C.I.E.*
- Kharun, Sirdar of, *K.C.I.E.*
- Krishna Murti, Sir P. N. R., *K.C.I.E.*
- King, *Brig.-Surg.* *Lt.-Col.* Sir George,
K.C.I.E.
- King, Sir Henry S., *K.C.I.E.*
- Kingscote, *Col.* Sir R. Nigel F.,
G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*c*).
- Kintore, The Earl of, *G.C.M.G.*
- Kirk, Sir John, *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Kitchener, *Gen.* Viscount, *G.C.B.*(*m*),
G.C.M.G.
- Knollys, Lord, *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.*(*c*),
K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
- Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, *K.C.V.O.*
- Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Knowles, Sir James T., *K.C.V.O.*
- Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., *K.C.B.*(*m*).
- Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William G.,
K.C.B.(*m*).
- Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph H., *K.C.B.*(*c*).
- Knutsford, Viscount, *G.C.M.G.*
- Kolhapur, Raja of, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.V.O.*
- Kotah, Maharao of, *K.C.S.I.*
- Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of,
G.C.I.E., G.C.
- Kutch, Rao of, *G.C.I.E.*
- Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., *K.C.M.G.*
- Lahel, Sultan Sir Ahmad of, *K.C.S.I.*
- Laking, Sir Francis H., *Bt.*, *G.C.V.O.*
- Lambert, Sir John, *K.C.I.E.*
- Lambton, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hed-
worth, *K.C.V.O.*
- Lanington, Lord, *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.I.E.*
- Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B.,
K.C.V.O., G.C.B.(*m*).
- Lang, Sir Robert H., *K.C.M.G.*
- Langford, Lord, *K.C.V.O.*
- Lankaster, Prof. Sir Edwin Ray,
K.C.B.(*c*), F.R.S.
- Lansdowne, The Marquess of, *K.C.*,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., R. Vict.
Chin.
- Lascellos, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C.,
G.C.B.(*c*), G.C.M.G., *G.C.V.O.*
- La Touche, Sir James J. D., *K.C.S.I.*
- Laurel, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid, *G.C.M.G.*
- Law, *Maj.* Sir Edward F., *K.C.S.I.*,
K.C.M.G.
- Lawley, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Arthur,
G.C.I.E., *K.C.M.G.*

- Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor, Bt.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Lawrence, Sir W. Roper, Bt., G.C.I.E.
- Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund,
K.C.B. (m).
- Leach, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. Poniberton,
K.C.V.O., C.B. (m), F.R.S.
- Leach, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. A., K.C.B. (c).
- Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
- Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
- Le Hunte, Sir George R., K.C.M.G.
- Leigh, Hon. Sir E. Chandos, K.C.B. (c).
- Lely, Sir Bradford S. P., K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.
- Leslie, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E.
- Lethbridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred S.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Lethbridge, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E.
- Lewis, [Hon.] Sir Neil E., K.C.M.G.
- Lewis, Sir Wm. T. B., K.C.V.O.
- Lindsay, The Marquess of, K.T.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Lipton, Sir Thomas J., Bt., K.C.V.O.
- Llewellyn, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
- Lockyer, Sir J. Norman, K.C.B. (c).
- Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
- Londonderry, The Marquess of, K.C.,
G.C.V.O., C.B. (c).
- Loreburn, Lord, G.C.M.G.
- Low, *Gen.* Sir Robert C. G.C.B. (m).
- Lowe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Drury C. Drury,
G.C.B. (m).
- Lowther, Sir Gerard Aug., K.C.M.G.
- Luard, *Adm.* Sir Wm. G., K.C.B. (m).
- Lubbock, Sir Neville, K.C.V.O.
- Lucas, Sir Charles F., K.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
- Luick, *Gen.* Sir George, K.C.B. (m).
- Lugard, *Col.* Sir Frederick J. D.,
K.C.M.G., C.B. (c), D.S.O.
- Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter S., G.C.B. (m),
C.S.I.
- Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Lurgan, Lord, K.C.V.O.
- Lyall, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred C., G.C.I.E.,
K.C.B. (c).
- Lyall, Sir Charles J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Lyall, Sir James B., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Lyne, [Hon.] Sir William J., K.C.M.G.
- Lyons, *Adm.* of the Fleet Sir Algernon
M.L., G.C.B. (m).
- Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell,
K.C.B. (c).
- Lytelton, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Neville G.,
K.C.B. (m).
- MacCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
- MacCallmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh,
K.C.B. (m), C.V.O.
- MacDonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Claude
M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (c & m).
- Macdonald, *Col.* Sir James R. L.,
K.C.I.E., C.B. (c).
- Macdonald, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir John D.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John H. A.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Macdonnell, Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony
P., K.C.S.I., K.C.B. (m).
- Macdonnell, Hon. Sir Schonberg K.,
K.C.B. (c), G.V.O.
- MacGregor, Sir Evan, C.C.B. (c), I.S.O.
- MacGregor, Sir Wm., G.C.M.G., C.B. (c).
- McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
- Mackay, Sir James L., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
- Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Alfred R. D.,
K.C.B. (m).
- McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G.
- Mackenzie, Sir George S., K.C.M.G.,
C.B. (c).
- Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth A. Muir,
K.C.B. (c).
- Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitzzy D., Bt.,
K.C.B. (c).
- Maclean, Sir Francis A. de V. W.
K.C.I.E.
- Maclean, *Kaid* Sir Harry, K.C.M.G.
- McLeod, *Gen.* Sir Donald J. S.,
K.C.I.E., C.B. (m), D.S.O.
- Macleod, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John C.,
K.C.B. (m).
- MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B. (m).
- McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur H.,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- McMillan, [Hon.] Sir Dan. H., K.C.M.G.
- McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Macnabb, Sir Donald O., K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.
- Maennaghten, Lord, G.C.M.G.
- Macpherson, Sir Arthur G., K.C.I.E.
- Macqueen, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John W.,
G.C.B. (m).
- Madden, [Hon.] Sir John, G.C.M.G.
- Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B., Bt.,
G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G.
- Manning, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G.,
C.B. (m).
- Manson, Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G.
- Markby, Sir William, K.C.I.E.
- Markham, *Adm.* Sir Albert H.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Markham, Sir Clements R., K.C.B. (c).
- Markham, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edwin,
K.C.B. (m).
- Marshall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George H.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B. (c),
K.C.V.O.
- Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
- Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Mausell, *Gen.* Sir Frederick R.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Mausell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas,
K.C.B. (m).
- Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Frederick,
K.C.B. (m).
- Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John G.,
K.C.B. (m), G.V.O., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- May, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William H.,
K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O.
- Meiklejohn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Hope,
K.C.B. (m), C.M.G.
- Mellish, *Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.S.I.
- Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
- Mercrother, Sir Edward Marsh,
K.C.V.O.
- Methuen, *Gen.* Lord, G.C.B. (m), G.C.V.O.,
G.C.M.G.
- Mowat, the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
- Micallef, [Hon.] Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
- Middleville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
- Milman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir G. Bryan,
K.C.B. (m).
- Milne, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Archibald B.,
Bt., K.C.V.O.
- Milner, Viscount, G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G.
- Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G.
- Minto, The Earl of, G.C.M.G.
- Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
- Mitchell, Sir Arthur, K.C.B. (c).
- Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
- Moloney, *Capt.* Sir Cornelius A.,
K.C.M.G.
- Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott,
K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
- Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund J., Bt.,
K.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Montagu, *Gen.* Sir Horace W.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
- Moor, Sir Ralph D. R., K.C.M.G.
- Moore, *Gen.* Sir Alexander George
Montgomery, K.C.B. (m).
- Moore, *Adm.* Sir Arthur W.,
K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Moore, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir J. J., K.C.B. (m),
C.I.E.
- Morant, [Hon.] Sir George D., K.C.B. (m).
- Morant, Sir Robert Laurie, K.C.B. (c).
- Morgan, *Col.* Sir Alex. Brooke,
K.C.B. (m).
- Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
- Morris, *Comany-Gen.* Sir Edward
K.C.B. (m).
- Morris, Sir George, K.C.B. (c).
- Morris, Sir John H., K.C.S.I.
- Morris, *Col.* Sir Wm. Geo., K.C.M.G.
- Morvil, H.H. Thakur Sahib of,
G.C.I.E.
- Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Savage,
K.C.B. (m).
- Mount Edgcombe, The Earl of,
G.C.V.O.
- Mount Stephen, Lord, G.C.V.O.
- Mowatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Fras., G.C.B. (c),
I.S.O.
- Mulock, [Hon.] Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Murray, Sir George H., K.C.B. (c).
- Murray, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jas. W., K.C.B. (m).
- Murray, Sir John, K.C.B. (c).
- Murray, [Hon.] Sir Thos. K., K.C.M.G.
- Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of,
G.C.S.I.
- Nabha, H.H. Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Nahar Singh Dhuraj, Raja, K.C.I.E.
- Nares, *Vice-Adm.* Sir George S.,
K.C.B. (c).
- Nathan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Matthew, K.C.M.G.
- Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart,
K.C.B. (c).
- Nelson, Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G.
- Newdigate, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry R. L.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R.,
K.C.S.I.
- Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
- Nicholson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Nicholson, *Gen.* Sir William G.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Nicolson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, Bt.,
G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
- Niven, Sir William D., K.C.B. (c).
- Noble, Sir Andrew, Bt., K.C.B. (c).
- Noel, *Adm.* Sir Gerard H. U.,
K.C.B. (m), K.C.M.G.
- Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Norfolk, The Duke of, K.C., G.C.V.O.
- Northeote, Lord, G.C.I.E., C.B. (c).
- O'Callaghan, Sir Francis L., K.C.M.G.,
C.S.I., C.I.E.
- O'Connor, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas R.,
G.C.B. (c), G.C.M.G.
- Ofan Wang Chuk, Sir, K.C.I.E.
- Oilphart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Laurence J.,
K.C.V.O., C.B. (m).
- Olivey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B. (c).
- Olivier, Sir Sydney Haldane, K.C.M.G.
- Ollivant, Sir Edward C. K., K.C.I.E.
- Omnannoy, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B. (c), I.S.O.
- Onslow, The Earl of, G.C.M.G.
- Orehin, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Outley, *Capt.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G.,
M.V.O. (4th), R.N.
- Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
- Owen, Sir Hugh, G.C.B. (c).
- Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B. (m).
- Paget, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred W.,
K.C.M.G.
- Paget, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur H. F.,
K.C.B. (m), K.C.V.O.
- Palanpur, H.H. Diwan of, G.C.I.E.
- Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B.,
K.C.M.G., C.B. (m).
- Pattala, Kunwar of, K.C.S.I.
- Peace, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
- Peacock, [Hon.] Sir Alexander J.,
K.C.M.G.
- Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles K.,
K.C.M.G., C.B. (m).
- Pearson, *Adm.* Sir Hugo L., K.C.B. (m).
- Pense, *Col.* Sir Thos., K.C.B. (m).
- Pellottier, [Hon.] Sir C. A. Pantaléon,
K.C.M.G.
- Pomberton, Sir Edward L., K.C.B. (c).
- Pombroke and Montgomery, The
Earl of, G.C.V.O.
- Pender, Sir John Denison, K.C.M.G.
- Pennington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles R.,
K.C.B. (m).
- Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.

- Peshkar Kishu Parshad, Maharaja, K.C.I.E.
 Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta Sadozai Sardar Sultan Jan, K.C.I.E.
 Phillips, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jos., K.C.B.(m).
 Phillips, Sir George F. Faudel, Et., C.I.E.
 Phipps, Sir Constantine E. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
 Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
 Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B.(c), C.M.G.
 Plowden, Sir Wm. Chichele, K.C.S.I.
 Plumer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B.(m).
 Plunkett, Lord, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
 Poë, *V.-Adm.* Sir Edmund S., K.C.V.O.
 Pontifex, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
 Porter, Sir Alfred de B., K.C.B.(c).
 Portland, The Duke of, K.C., K.C.V.O.
 Powell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Powell, Sir R. Douglas, Bt., K.C.V.O.
 Power, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Wm. J. T., K.C.B.(m).
 Preece, Sir William H., K.C.B.(c).
 Prendergast, *Gen.* Sir Harry N. D., C.B.(m), *170*
 Pretynan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Price, Sir John P., K.C.S.I.
 Primrose, Sir Henry W., K.C.B.(c), C.S.I., I.S.O.
 Prinsep, [Hon.] Sir Henry T., K.C.I.E.
 Pritchard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon D., K.C.B.(m).
 Frobyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., C.B.(c), K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., *170*
 Probyn, Sir Leslie C., K.C.V.O.
 Provis, Sir Samuel B., K.C.B.(c).
 Parcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.(c).
 Rahan, Col. Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).
 Ruines, *Gen.* Sir Julius A.R., K.C.B.(m).
 Raleigh, Sir Thomas, K.C.S.I.
 Ramsay, Sir William, K.C.B.(c).
 Ranfurly, The Earl of, C.M.G.
 Ratray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Clerk, K.C.B.(m).
 Rawson, *Adm.* Sir Harry H., C.B.(m).
 Reade, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. By Cole, K.C.B.(m).
 Reay, Lord, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Redesdale, Lord, C.V.O., K.C.B.(c).
 Reed, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.(c), C.V.O.
 Reed, Col. Sir Charles J., K.C.B.(c).
 Rehl, Sir James, Bt., C.V.O., K.C.B.(c).
 Reid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander J. F., K.C.B.(m).
 Reid, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir John W., K.C.B.(m), K.S.
 Rendel, Sir Alexander M., K.C.I.E.
 Rewa, Maharaja of, C.S.I.
 Rice, Sir Cecil A. Spring, K.C.M.G.
 Richards, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Frederick W., C.B.(m).
 Richardson, Col. Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.(m).
 Richmond, Sir William B., K.C.B.(c).
 Richmond and Gordon, The Duke of, K.C., C.V.O.
 Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, C.B.(c), C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
 Ripon, The Marquess of, K.C., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Risley, Sir Herbert Hope, K.C.I.E.
 Ritchie, Sir Richmond Thackeray W., K.C.B.(c).
 Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
 Roberts, *Field-Marshal* Earl, K.C., K.P., C.B.(m), C.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., *170*
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
 Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Scott, K.C.S.I.
 Robinson, Sir Frederic Lacy, K.C.B.(c).
 Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Augustus, K.C.B.(c).
 Robinson, Sir William, C.M.G.
 Rodd, Sir J. Rennell, C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Rodger, Sir J. Pickersgill, K.C.M.G.
 Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John G., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Posthum.*)
 Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, C.B.(c).
 Ross, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alexander G., K.C.B.(m).
 Ross of Bladenburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G., K.C.B.(c).
 Rothschild, Lord, C.V.O.
 Rowlands, *Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B.(m), *170*
 Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace, Bt., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
 Rundell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Russell, *Gen.* Sir Baker C., C.B.(m), K.C.M.G.
 Ryan, Sir Charles L., K.C.B.(c).
 Sackville, Lord, C.M.G.
 Sadler, Col. Sir James H., K.C.M.G.
 Saylor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Hayes, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Sallana, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
 St. John, Sir Spenser B., C.I.E.
 Salmon, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Nowell, C.B.(m), *170*
 Salmon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.(m).
 Sampson, Col. Sir A. Wools, K.C.B.(m).
 Sanderson, Lord, C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Sanderson, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.
 Sandhurst, Lord, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Sandwich, The Earl of, K.C.V.O.
 Sankey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B.(c).
 Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., C.M.G.
 Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
 Sauriers, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
 Savile, Lord, K.C.V.O.
 Sayer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James R. S., K.C.B.(m).
 Scanlen, [Hon.] Sir Thos. C., K.C.M.G.
 Schomberg, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Augustus, K.C.B.(m).
 Scoble, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew R., K.C.S.I.
 Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
 Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., C.B.(c), C.M.G.
 Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
 Scott, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy M., K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
 Scott, *Adm.* Lord Charles Montagu Douglas, C.B.(m).
 Selborne, The Earl of, C.M.G.
 Semon, Sir Felix, K.C.V.O.
 Settle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Hamilton, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Edward H., C.B.(m), C.M., C.V.O.
 Seymour, *Gen.* Lord Wm. F. E., K.C.V.O.
 Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Wm. F., K.C.B.(m).
 Seymour, *Adm.* Sir Michael Culme, Bt., C.B.(m), C.V.O.
 Shaftesbury, The Earl of, K.C.V.O.
 Shabbaz Khan, Nawab, K.C.I.E.
 Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.(c).
 Shashia Nastri, Sir Amaravati, K.C.S.I.
 Shaughnessy, Sir Thos. Geo., K.C.V.O.
 Shaw, *Capt.* Sir Eyre M., K.C.B.(c).
 Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.
 Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benj., K.C.I.E.
 Sindia of Gwalior, Col. H.H. the Maharaja, C.S.I.
 Singh, Maharao Sir Umed, C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Sirmur, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Sirahi, Maharao of, C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Sivewright, [Hon.] Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Slade, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Ramsay, K.C.B.(m).
 Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Clementi, C.M.G.
 Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Smith, Sir Edwin T., K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir Francis W., K.C.I.E.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.(c).
 Smith, Sir Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O.
 Smith, Sir Wm. F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, *Adm.* Sir Nathaniel Bowden, K.C.B.(m).
 Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Colvin Colvin, K.C.B.(m).
 Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Col. Sir Charles B. Euan, K.C.B.(c), C.S.I.
 Solomon, [Hon.] Sir Richard, K.C.B.(c), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Somers, Col. Sir Alfred P. F. C., K.C.B.(c).
 Sprigg, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gordon, C.M.G.
 Stanhope, Col. Sir Walter T. W. Spencer, K.C.B.(c).
 Stanley, Lord, K.C.V.O., C.B.(m).
 Stanmore, Lord, C.M.G.
 Stodman, *Gen.* Sir Edward, C.B.(m), K.C.I.E.
 Steevens, *M.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B.(m).
 Stephen, Sir A. Condie, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.(c).
 Stephenson, *Gen.* Sir Frederick C. A., C.B.(m).
 Stephenson, *Adm.* Sir Henry F., C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).
 Stevens, Sir Charles C., K.C.S.I.
 Stewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert MacG., K.C.B.(m).
 Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
 Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.(m).
 Stout, [Hon.] Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Strachey, Sir John, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Strachey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd., C.S.I.
 Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord, C.M.G.
 Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), K.C.M.G.
 Stuart, Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, Sir S., K.C.I.E.
 Sutherland, Lord, C.V.O., K.C.B.(c).
 Sutherland, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
 Sutton, [Hon.] Sir George Morris, K.C.M.G.
 Swettenham, Sir Frank A., K.C.M.G.
 Swettenham, Sir J. Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Symon, Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
 Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C., K.C.I.E.
 Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.(m).
 Tanner, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ortel V., K.C.B.(m).
 Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Alex., C.B.(m).
 Taylor, Sir John, K.C.B.(c).
 Taylor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H., K.C.B.(m).
 Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
 Tehri, Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Tennynson, Lord, C.M.G.
 Thackeray, Col. Sir Edward T., K.C.B.(c), *170*
 Thomas, Sir Chas. Indigo, K.C.B.(c).
 Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Wellesley, K.C.B.(m).
 Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, K.C.B.(c), I.S.O.
 Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
 Thomson, Sir Sir Robt. T. White, K.C.B.(c).
 Thornton, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Howard, K.C.B.(m).
 Thuillier, Col. Sir Hy. Ravenshaw, K.C.I.E.
 Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.(m).

Todd, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.	Wallington, Col. Sir John W., K.C.B.(c).	Willson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Mildmay W., K.C.B.(m).
Toker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.(m).	Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.(c).	Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
Tonk, Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	Ward, Col. Sir Edward W. D., K.C.B.(m), K.C.V.O.	Wilson, Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. Knyvet, G.C.B.(m), G.C.V.O., F.C.
Townsend, Surg.-Gen. Sir Edmond, K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.	Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G.	Wilson, Sir C. Rivers, G.C.M.G., G.B.(c).
Tozer, [Hon.] Sir Horace, K.C.M.G.	Ward, Sir William E., K.C.S.I.	Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Travancore, Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Warner, Sir William Lee, K.C.S.I.	Wilson, Surg.-Gen. Sir William D., K.C.M.G.
Treachor, Sir Wm. Hood, K.C.M.G.	Warren, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.(m).	Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood, K.C.B.(c).
Treves, Sir Frederick, Bt., G.C.V.O., G.B.(c).	Warren, Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(c).	Wilson, Sir William Grey, K.C.M.G.
Trevor, Sir Arthur C., K.C.S.I.	Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.	Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Trotter, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., G.B.(c).	Waterfield, Sir Henry, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., G.B.(c).	Wingate, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Roginald, K.C.B.(m), K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Tucker, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(m).	Watson, Col. Sir Chas. M., K.C.M.G., G.B.(c).	Wingfield, Sir Edward, K.C.B.(c).
Tulloch, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander B., K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.	Watson, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B.(m), F.C.	Winter, [Hon.] Sir J. Spearman, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., G.B.(c).	Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.(c).	Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Tupper, [Hon.] Sir Chas. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.	Welby, Lord, G.C.B.(c).	Wittenoom, [Hon.] Sir E. Horne, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Sir C. Lewis, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Wellington, The Duke of, K.G., G.C.V.O.	Wolf, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Drummond, G.C.B.(c), G.C.M.G.
Turner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred E., K.C.B.(m).	Wenlock, Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.(c).	Wolsley, Field-Marshal Viscount, K.P., G.C.B.(m), O.M., G.C.M.G.
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo., K.C.M.G.	West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E., G.C.B.(c).	Wolsley, Gen. Sir George B., G.C.B.(m).
Turner, Sir William, K.C.B.(c).	West, Sir Raymond, K.C.I.E.	Wood, Maj.-Gen. Sir Elliott, K.C.B.(m).
Tuson, Gen. Sir Henry B., K.C.B.(m).	Westmacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B.(m), D.S.O.	Wood, Field-Marshal Sir H. Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., F.C.
Twynan, Sir William C., K.C.M.G.	Westminster, Duke of, G.C.V.O.	Woods, Vice-Adm. Sir Hy. Felix, K.C.V.O. (Pacha).
Tyler, Gen. Sir James M. B. Fraser, G.C.B.(m).	White, Fd.-Mar. Sir George Stuart, G.C.B.(m), O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., F.C.	Woolfryes, Surg.-Gen. Sir John A., K.C.B.(m), C.M.G.
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.	White, [Hon.] Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.	Wright, Gen. Sir Thomas, K.C.B.(m).
Upcott, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick R., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.	White, Sir William H., K.C.B.(c).	Wright, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Purvis, K.C.B.(m).
Vaughan, Gen. Sir J. Luther, G.C.B.(m).	Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.(c).	Wrixon, [Hon.] Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G.
Venkatagiri, Raja of, K.C.I.E.	Whiteaway, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V., K.C.M.G.	Wyllie, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. H. Curzon, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Vicars, Sir Arthur E., K.C.V.O.	Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.	Wyndham, Sir G. Hugh, K.C.M.G., G.B.(c).
Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, K.C.M.G., G.B.(c).	Wilkinson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry C., K.C.B.(m).	Wynne, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.(m).
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. Howard, K.C.M.G., G.B.(c), A.D.C., M.P.	Willcocks, Maj.-Gen. Sir James, K.C.M.G., G.B.(m), D.S.O.	Yorke, Sir Henry F. R., K.C.B.(c).
Vincent, Sir Edgar, K.C.M.G.	Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Vivian, Col. Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.(c).	Willes, V.-Adm. Sir Geo. L. Atkinson, K.C.B.(m).	Young, Lt.-Gen. Sir George S., K.C.B.(m).
Vyayan, Capt. Sir Geo. R., K.C.M.G.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Albert H. W., K.C.V.O.	Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Walker, Gen. Sir Frederick W. E. F. Forestier, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(m).	Williams, Sir John, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Youngusband, Maj. Sir Francis E., K.C.I.E.
Walker, Sir Edward Noel, K.C.M.G.	Williams, Gen. Sir John W. C., K.C.B.(m).	Zeal, [Hon.] Sir Wm. Austin, K.C.M.G.
Wallace, Sir Donald M., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.	Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.	
Wallace, Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Wills, Sir Edward P., Bt., K.C.B.(c).	

The Order of Merit—O.M.

Instituted 26th June, 1902.

MEMBERS.

Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil; the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves, upon the badge. Members take no precedence, but are authorised to place the letters O.M. after the G.C.B. and before the other Orders.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts of Kandahar, F.C., K.G., K.P.	Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, F.C., G.C.B.
Field-Marshal Viscount Wolsley, K.P.	Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema.
General Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B.	Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B.
Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.	George Meredith.
Lord Kelvin, F.R.S.	William Holman-Hunt.
Lord Lister, F.R.S.	Earl of Cromer.
Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.	Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B.	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.
Sir William Huggins, F.R.S.	Field-Marshal Prince Yamagata.
	Field-Marshal Prince Oyama.
	Admiral Count Togo.

Knights Bachelors.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(Exclusive of those who have received the higher honour of the Bath, &c.)

- Adam, Sir Frank Forbes.
 Adamson, Sir Harvey.
 Adams, Sir Hugh.
 All-a, Sir Hugh Montagu.
 Allchin, Sir William Henry.
 Altman, Sir Albert Joseph.
 Anderson, Sir George.
 Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
 Anderson, Sir Robert.
 Anderson, Sir Thos. McCall.
 Anderson, Sir Wm. John.
 Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
 Ann, Sir Edwin Thomas.
 Apperly, Sir Alfred.
 Arbuckle (Hon.) Sir Wm.
 Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
 Armstrong, Sir Walter.
 Arnold, Sir Alfred.
 Arrol, Sir William.
 Arthur, Sir Allan.
 Bailey, Sir James.
 Bailey, Sir William Henry.
 Baines, Sir Jervoise A.
 Baker, Sir Augustine F.
 Baker, Sir John.
 Ball, Sir Charles, m.p.
 Ball, Sir Rbt. Stawell, f.r.s.
 Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
 Bam, Sir Pieter C. van B.
 Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
 Banerjee, Sir Gooroo Dass.
 Barclay, Sir Thomas.
 Barham, Sir George.
 Barker, Col. Sir Fras. W. J.
 Barnard, Sir Herbert.
 Barnes, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G.
 Barr, Sir James, m.p.
 Barry, Sir Jacob Dirk.
 Barry, Sir John Gordon.
 Barton, Sir John George.
 Baxter, Sir George W.
 Bayley, Sir Lyttelton H.
 Beachcroft, Sir Richard M.
 Ball, Sir John Charles.
 Ball, Sir William James.
 Bellamy, Sir J. A.
 Bellrose, Sir Henry Howe.
 Benn, Sir J. Williams, m.p.
 Benson, Sir Ralph S.
 Berkeley, Sir Hy. Spencer.
 Berry, Hon. Sir Wm. Bisset.
 Bertram, Sir Geo. Clement.
 Bethell, Sir Jno. Hy.
 Bewley, Sir Edmd. Thos.
 Bhashyam, Sir Aiyangar V.
 Bhatawadekar, Sir B. K.
 Bigham, Hon. Sir John W.
 Bignold, Sir Arthur.
 Binnie, Sir Alexr. R.
 Birrell, Sir William.
 Black, Sir Samuel.
 Blain, Sir W. Arbuthnot.
 Blaine, Sir Charles Freik.
 Blaker, Sir John George.
 Blunt, Sir John Elijah, c.n.
 Boak, (Hon.) Sir Robert.
 Bois, Sir Stanley.
 Bonser, Rt. Hon. Sir John W.
 Bonython, Sir J. Langdon.
 Borwick, Sir Rbt. Hudson.
 Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Albert, k.c.
 Bousfield, Sir William.
 Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
 Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart.
 Boyce, Sir Rupert Wm.
 Brookbrook, Sir Edwd. Wm.
 Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
 Brett, Sir Charles H.
 Brickwood, Sir John.
 Bridge, Sir Fredk., m.s.d.
 Bright, Sir Joseph.
 Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, c.m.g.
 Browne, Sir Benj. Chapman.
 Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton.
 Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
 Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir Gainsford.
 Bruce, Sir George Barclay.
 Brunt, Sir Thos. L. m.p.
 Buchanan, Sir Ebenezer J.
 Buckingham, Sir Jas.
 Buckley, Rt. Hon. Sir H. P.
 Bucknill, Hon. Sir Thos. T.
 Bull, Sir William J.
 Bullough, Sir George.
 Bumby, (Hon.) Sir Wm. Hy.
 Burditt, Sir William Robt.
 Burnan, Sir Fras. Cowley.
 Burnside, Sir Bruce L.
 Burt, Sir J. Mowlem.
 Burton, Sir George Wm.
 Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
 Byers, Sir John W., m.d.
 Cable, Sir Ernest.
 Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
 Cameron, Sir Chas. A.
 Cameron, Sir Hector Clare.
 Campbell, Sir Jno. Logan, m.d.
 Candy, Sir Ed. Townshend.
 Canling, Sir Samuel.
 Carr, Sir William St. John.
 Carrington, Sir John W.
 Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H.
 Casault, Sir Louis Edcl. N.
 Cayley, Sir Richard.
 Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
 Chance, Sir Arthur.
 Channell, Hon. Sir Arth. M.
 Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arth.
 Chatter, Sir Catchick P.
 Chavasse, Sir Thomas F.
 Clark, Sir Wm. Owens.
 Clarke, Sir Cesar P., c.v.o.
 Clarke, Sir Edward G., k.c.
 Clarke, Sir Ernest.
 Clarke, Sir Fielding.
 Cleave, Sir Thomas Henry.
 Clegg, Sir William E.
 Collard, Sir George.
 Collins, Sir Arthur J. II.
 Collins, Sir Wm. Job, m.d.
 Colnaghi, Sir Dominic Ellis.
 Colquhoun, Comm. Sir Wm. J., k.c.
 Colvin, Sir Walter Mytton.
 Conway, Sir Wm. Martin.
 Cook, Sir Henry, w.s.
 Cook, Sir William T. G.
 Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch.
 Cooke, Sir Hy. Paget.
 Cooper, Sir Alfred.
 Cooper, Sir Alfred, f.a.c.s.
 Cooper, (Hon.) Sir Pope A.
 Cooper, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. E.
 Coote, Sir Eyre.
 Copland, Sir William.
 Cornwall, Sir Edwin A.
 Courtney, Sir John Irving.
 Couzens, Sir George E.
 Cowley, (Hon.) Sir Alfred S.
 Cox, Sir William Henry.
 Cox, Sir Thos. Skewes.
 Craggs, Sir John George.
 Crawford, Sir H. Homewood.
 Crawford, Sir William.
 Crisp, Sir Frank.
 Critchett, Sir Andrsn., c.v.o.
 Crookes, Sir William, f.r.s.
 Croom, Sir J. Halliday, m.p.
 Crossman, Sir William S.
 Cruickshank, Sir Wm. D.
 Cruise, Sir Francis R., m.d.
 Crump, Sir William John.
 Crundall, Sir William Hy.
 Cullinan, Sir F. Fitzjames.
 Currie, Sir Edmond Hay.
 Cusack, Sir Ralph Smith.
 Cust, Sir Reginald John.
 Dalby, Sir W. Bartlett, f.r.c.s.
 Darling, Hon. Sir Chas. J.
 David, Sir Sassoon J.
 Davies, Hon. Sir Matt. Hen.
 Davis, Sir Henry Katz.
 Day, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Chas.
 Deane, Hon. Sir Hy. Bargrave, k.c.
 Delafaye, Sir Louis Victor.
 De Rutenz, Sir Albert.
 De Sausmerez, Sir H. Walter.
 Desikachariyar, Sir Venbakam C.
 Dewar, Sir James, f.a.s.
 Dewar, Sir Thos. Robt.
 Diddin, Sir Lewis.
 Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
 Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
 Donaldson, Sir George.
 Dougherty, Sir Jas. B., c.v.o.
 Doughty, Sir George, m.p.
 Douglas, Sir Robert K.
 Downes, Sir Joseph.
 Duxford, Sir Thos.
 Doyle, Sir A. Conan.
 Drey, Sir Thomas.
 Drinkwater, Sir Wm. L.
 Drinkworth, Sir Dyer, f.a.c.p.
 Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
 Dunning, Sir Edwin Harri.
 Dupres, Sir Wm. Thoms.
 Eade, Sir Peter, m.d.
 Eady, Sir Charles Swinton.
 Ebrahim, Sir Currimbhoy.
 Edgumbe, Sir Robert.
 Edge, Sir John.
 Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
 Elgar, Sir Edward, m.s. doc.
 Elms, Sir Joseph Baxter.
 Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
 Evans, Sir Edward.
 Faure, Sir Samuel.
 Fairfax, Sir Jas. Rending.
 Falkner, Rt. Hon. Sir F. R.
 Fanning, Sir Rowland F. N.
 Farrell, Sir T. George, m.p.
 Farmer, Sir William.
 Farrar, Sir George, m.p.
 Farrer, Sir William James.
 Farwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo.
 Fenton, Sir Myles.
 Fife, Col. Sir Aubone G.
 Fildes, Sir Luke, k.a.
 Firbank, Sir Thomas.
 Firth, Sir Charles Henry.
 Fisher, Sir Walter N.
 Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
 FitzGerald, Sir Thos. N.
 FitzPatrick, Sir J. Percy.
 Fleming, Sir James.
 Flower, Sir Ernest.
 Follett, Sir Charles Jn., c.n.
 Ford, Sir Theodore Thos.
 Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower.
 Foster, Sir B. W., m.p.
 Fox, Sir Charles Douglas.
 Fox, Sir Charles Edmund.
 Frauds, Sir John H., f.r.s.
 Franks, Sir Kendal M. St. J., m.d.
 Fraser, Sir Thos., m.d.
 Fraser, Sir John George.
 Frizzelle, Sir Joseph.
 Fulton, Sir Forrest, k.c.
 Furley, Sir John.
 Furness, Sir Christopher, m.p.
 Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
 Gardner, Sir Robert.
 Garrod, Sir Alfd. B., f.r.s.
 Gatty, Sir Alfred Scott.
 Gatty, Sir Stephen Herbert.
 Gelder, Sir Wm. Alfred.
 Ghose, Sir Chunder M.
 Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
 Giffard, Sir Henry Alexr.
 Gildes, Col. Sir James, c.v.o.
 Gillott, (Hon.) Sir Samuel.
 Gilman, Sir Charles R.
 Glover, Sir John.
 Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford.
 Goldsell, Sir William.
 Gold, Sir Charles.
 Goldney, Sir J. Tankerville.
 Goldsmith, Capt. Sir Wm. Burgess, k.c.
 Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
 Gordon, Maj. Sir W. L. Evans.
 Gore, Sir Francis Charles.
 Gorsl, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon, k.c.
 Gosselin, Maj. Sir Nicholas.
 Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
 Gowers, Sir Wm. R., f.a.s.
 Graham, Sir C. F. Claverhouse.
 Graham, Sir James, m.p.
 Grantman, Hon. Sir Wm.
 Gray, Sir Samuel Brownlow.
 Gray, Sir Walter.
 Graves, (Hon.) Sir Wm. H.
 Greenacre, Sir Benj. Wesley.
 Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
 Grimlinton, Sir Jn. Joseph.
 Grubb, Sir Howard, f.r.s.
 Guinness, Sir Regd. R. B.
 Gunn, Sir John.
 Guthrie, Sir James.
 Haden, Sir Fras. S., f.r.c.s.
 Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
 Hampson, Sir Robt. Alfred.
 Harben, Sir Henry.
 Hardy, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens.
 Hare, Sir John.
 Harris, Sir Matthew.
 Harrison, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk.
 Hart, Sir Israel.
 Harvey, Sir Robert.
 Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
 Hay, Col. Sir Geo. Jackson.
 Hay, Sir R. Drummond.
 Hegarty, Sir Daniel.
 Henderson, Sir James.
 Hennell, Col. Sir Reginald.
 Hensley, Sir Robert M.
 Herron, Sir Robert.
 Hertslet, Sir E. Cecil.
 Hewitt, Sir Thomas, k.c.
 Hibbert, Sir H. Flemming.
 Hill, Sir Jno. E. Gray.
 Hitching, Sir T. H. Brooke.
 Hogg, Sir Stuart Saunders.
 Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
 Hollans, Sir John.
 Holman, Sir Constantine.
 Holroyd, Sir Charles.
 Holroyd, Sir Edw. Dundas.
 Horsley, Sir Victor, f.a.s.
 Horwood, Sir Wm. Henry.
 Howard, Sir Frederick.
 Howse, Sir Hy. G., f.r.c.s.
 Hoy, Sir James.
 Hughes, Sir Robert A.
 Hughes, Sir Thomas.
 Hughes, Sir Walter C., c.i.e.
 Hulet, (Hon.) Sir Jas. L.
 Hunter, Sir Robert.
 Hussey, Sir George.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
 Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C.
 Irving, Sir Emilius, k.c.
 Isaacs, Sir Henry Aaron.
 Jackson, Sir John.
 Jackson, Sir Robt. Wm., c.n.
 Jacoby, Sir James A.
 Jaffe, Sir Otto.
 Jehanghir, Sir Cowasjee.
 Jelf, Hon. Sir Arth. Richd.
 Jenkins, Sir George Henry.
 Johnson, Sir John Henry.
 Johnson, Sir Samuel Geo.

- Johnson, Sir Walter.
 Johnston, Sir John Barro.
 Jonas, Sir Joseph.
 Jones, Sir David Brynmor.
 Jones, Sir W. H. Quayle.
 Jones, Sir P. Sydney.
 Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
 Jones, Sir Pryce Pryce.
 Joyce, Hon. Sir Matt. Ingle.
 Juba, Sir Henry H., k.c.
 Karr, Sir Hy. Seton, m.p.
 Karlake, Sir Wm. W., k.c.
 Kekewich, Rt. Hon. Sir A.
 Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
 Kennedy, Rt. Hon. Sir W. R.
 Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
 King, Sir Henry Clark.
 Kirk, Sir John.
 Knight, Sir Henry Edmund.
 Knox, Sir George Edward.
 Knox, Sir James.
 Lack, Sir Henry Reader.
 Lacoste, [Hon.] Sir Alexandre.
 Lakeman, Sir Stephen B.
 Lamb, Sir Jno. Cameron.
 Lambert, Sir Geo. Thos.
 Lancaster, Sir William J.
 Lawrence, Hon. Sir John C.
 Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alf. T.
 Lawrence, Sir Edward.
 Lawrence, Sir Joseph.
 Lawrie, Sir Arch. Campbell.
 Lawson, Sir Charles Allen.
 Layard, Sir Chas. Peter.
 Lecky, Sir Thomas.
 Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
 Lee, Sir Edward.
 Leech, Sir Bosdin Thomas.
 Leese, Sir Jos. F., k.c., m.p.
 Leigh, Sir Joseph.
 Le Moine, Sir Jas. McP.
 Letchworth, Sir Edward.
 Lewes, Sir Samuel Wm. S.
 Lewis, Sir Walter Liewellyn.
 Linton, Sir Jas. Bromgill.
 Littlejohn, Sir Hy. D., m.p.
 Littler, Sir Ralph D., k.c.
 Livesey, Sir George.
 Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
 Lodge, Sir Oliver, f.r.s.
 Longhurst, Sir Henry Bell.
 Lord, Sir Miles.
 Lovell, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir F. H.
 Low, Sir James.
 Lowe, Sir Francis Wm.
 Lumscombe, Sir John Henry.
 Lyon, Sir Alexander.
 Maasdorp, Sir Andries F. S.
 Macan, Sir A. Vernon, m.p.
 MacCabe, Sir Fras. Xav. F.
 MacCaughy, [Hon.] Sir Saml.
 McCraith, Sir John Lowe.
 MacCullagh, Sir J. A., m.p.
 McDonald, Sir Andrew.
 Macdonald, Sir William C.
 Macdonell, Sir John.
 McDougall, Sir John.
 McEachern, Sir Male. D.
 MacEwan, Sir Wm., f.r.s.
 MacFadyen, Sir John.
 Mackenzie, Sir A. C., m.s.d.
 Mackenzie, Sir Steph., m.p.
 MacLaurin, [Hon.] Sir Hy. N.
 McLearn, Sir William.
 McNeill, Sir Malcolm.
 Macpherson, Sir William.
 Macrae, Sir Colin George.
 Magnus, Sir Philip.
 Malcolm, Sir Ormond D.
 Manby, Sir Alan Reeve.
 Mance, Sir Henry Christie.
 Manning, Sir William Pat.
 Mark, Sir John.
 Marriott, Sir Chas. H., m.p.
 Marshall, Sir Anthony.
 Marshall, Col. Sir Arth. W.
 Marshall, Sir Horace B.
 Marshall, Sir J. Herbert.
 Marshall, Col. Sir Thos. H.
 Marten, Sir Alfred G., k.c.
 Martin, Sir George Clem.
 Marwick, Sir James David.
 Marziels, Sir Frank Thos.
 Masson, Lt.-Col. Sir Dvd. P.
 Mather, Sir William.
 Matheson, Sir Robert E.
 Mathew, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. J. Chas.
 Mathews, Sir Charles, k.c.
 Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens.
 McNeill, Sir Wm. Henry.
 Menendez, Sir Manuel R.
 Meredith, Sir James Creed.
 Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
 Mitchell, Sir Lewis.
 Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
 Miller, [Hon.] Sir Hy. Jno.
 Mitchell, Sir Thomas, c.v.o.
 Mitchell, Sir Wm. Wilson.
 Moffett, Sir Thos. Wm.
 Monro, *Capt.* Sir David.
 Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. M.
 Moore, Sir John Wm., m.p.
 Moore, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. M.
 Morris, [Hon.] Sir Edwd. P.
 Moss, Sir Horace Edwd.
 Mottram, Sir Richard.
 Moulton, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. F.
 Moyers, Sir George.
 Munro, Sir Henry.
 Mure, Sir Andrew.
 Murphy, Sir Shirley F., m.p.
 Murray, Sir George S.
 Murray, Col. Sir C. Wyndm.
 Murton, Sir Walter.
 Myles, Sir Thomas.
 Naroamdas, Sir Harkis-sundas.
 Nash, Sir Vincent.
 Nathan, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. L.
 Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
 Naudi, Sir Salvatore, c.m.g.
 Nelson, Sir John Chute.
 Nelson, Sir Evan Colville.
 Neville, Hon. Sir Ralph.
 Newton, Sir William.
 Nicholson, Sir Richard.
 Nickalls, Sir Pateson.
 Nicoll, Sir William.
 Norman, Sir Henry.
 North, Rt. Hon. Sir Ford.
 North, *Maj.* Sir Harry.
 Northcote, Sir Ernst. Aug.
 Oakley, Sir Hy. Evelyn.
 Oakes, Sir Augustus Hy.
 Oakley, Sir Henry, c.n.s.
 O'Donohoe, Sir James.
 O'Donnell, Sir G. Plunkett, m.p.
 Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
 Oldham, Col. Sir Hy., c.v.o.
 Olphert, Sir John, c.v.o.
 O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
 Onslow, Sir Alex. Campb.
 Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
 O'Rourke, [Hon.] Sir Maurice.
 Owen, Sir Isambard, m.p.
 Owen, Sir William.
 Owens, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. J.
 Paine, Sir Thomas.
 Palmer, Sir Fras. Beaufort.
 Parker, Sir Gilbert, m.p.
 Parker, Hon. Sir Robert J.
 Parkinson, Col. Sir J. Roper.
 Parratt, Sir Walter.
 Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour.
 Pearson, Right Hon. Sir Charles Jno. (Lord P.).
 Pedler, Sir Alexander.
 Peerbhoy, Sir Adamjee.
 Pellatt, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. Mill.
 Perry, *Maj.* Sir Allan, m.p.
 Perry, Sir Edwd. Cooper.
 Peterham, Sir Wm. Comer.
 Petrie, Sir Charles.
 Philipson, Sir G. Ilare, m.p.
 Philpotts, Sir George.
 Pickford, Hon. Sir William.
 Pigott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
 Pigott, Sir Paynton.
 Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby.
 Pilkington, Sir Geo. A.
 Piper, Sir John.
 Pink, Sir Thomas.
 Pitman, Sir Hy. Alf., f.r.c.p.
 Playfair, Sir Patrick, c.i.e.
 Plowden, Sir Hy. Meredith.
 Plummer, Sir Walter R.
 Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, k.c.
 Pollitt, Sir William.
 Powell, Sir Francis.
 Power, Sir James A.
 Prendergast, Sir James.
 Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
 Pringle, Sir George.
 Puleston, Sir John Henry.
 Pullar, Sir John.
 Purvis, Sir Robert.
 Pyne, Sir Thos. Salter.
 Quick, Sir John.
 Radford, Sir Chas. Horace.
 Ramaswami, Sir Rajah.
 Ramsay, Sir G. Dalhousie.
 Ramsay, Sir William M.
 Randall, Sir Henry E.
 Randles, Sir Jno. Scourrah.
 Rayner, Sir Thos. Crossley.
 Redwood, Sir Boverton.
 Reid, Sir Edward.
 Reid, Sir George, f.r.s.
 Reid, Sir Hugh Gilzean.
 Renwick, Hon. Sir A., m.p.
 Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
 Richmond, Sir David.
 Rickett, Sir Joseph Compton.
 Riddell, Sir Alexr. Oliver.
 Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
 Roberts, Sir Owen.
 Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
 Robinson, Sir [John] Chas.
 Robinson, Sir J. Clifton.
 Robinson, Sir John.
 Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
 Robson, Sir Wm. S., k.c.
 Roche, Sir George.
 Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
 Roe, Sir Thomas, m.p.
 Rogers, Sir Hallowell.
 Rogers, Sir Robert H.
 Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
 Rollit, Sir Albert K.
 Roscoe, Sir Hy. Enfield, f.r.s.
 Ross, Col. Sir Edward Chas.
 Rotton, Sir J. Francis, k.c.
 Roys, Col. Sir Clement M.
 Rucker, Sir Arthur, f.r.s.
 Runtz, Sir Jno. Johnson.
 Russell, Sir Edward Rd.
 Russell, Sir James Alex.
 Russell, *Capt.* Sir W. Russell.
 Rutledge, [Hon.] Sir Arthur.
 Rymer, Sir Joseph Sykes.
 Sadler, Col. Sir Samuel A.
 Salomons, Sir Julian E.
 Samuel, Sir Harry S.
 Santley, Sir Charles.
 Sawyer, Sir James, m.p.
 Sawyer, Sir Wm. Phillips.
 Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
 Schofield, Sir Henry.
 Schooles, Sir Hy. R. Pipon.
 Scott, Sir Benjamin.
 Scott, Sir Henry Hall.
 Scott, Sir John Harley.
 Seccombe, Sir Augustus Chas.
 Selfe, Hon. Sir Wm. L.
 Shann, Sir T. Thornhill.
 Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
 Shea, [Hon.] Sir Edwd. D.
 Shearer, Sir John.
 Shenton, Hon. Sir George.
 Sherburn, Sir John.
 Shipley, Sir William.
 Simpson, Sir Alexander R.
 Sinclair, Sir William Japp.
 Skelton, Sir Chas. Thomas.
 Slack, Sir Jno. Pimford.
 Slack, *Capt.* Sir Owen R.
 Smallman, Sir Hy. George.
 Smith, [Hon.] Sir Chas. A.
 Smith, Sir Clarence.
 Smith, Sir H. F. Villeneuve.
 Smith, Sir George John.
 Smith, *Com.* Sir H. Pym.
 Freer, f.r.s.
 Smith, Sir James.
 Smith, Sir Jno. Smallman.
 Smith, Sir Swire.
 Smith, Sir Wm. James.
 Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
 Smyly, Sir William J., m.p.
 Snagge, His Hon. Sir Thos. William.
 Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
 Soulsby, Sir Wm. Jamieson.
 Soudry, Sir John Thos.
 Southern, Sir James W.
 Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
 Spielmann, Sir Isidore.
 Spokes, Sir Peter.
 Stanford, Sir C. Villiers.
 Stanley, Sir John, k.c.
 Stephen, Sir Matthew H.
 Stephens, Sir William.
 Stephenson, Sir Wm. H.
 Stern, Sir Edward D.
 Stevens, [Hon.] Sir Jno. F.
 Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
 Stevenson, Sir Thos., m.p.
 Stewart, [Hon.] Sir W. Jukes.
 Stewart, Sir David.
 Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
 Stirling, [Hon.] Sir Jno. L.
 Stoker, Sir Thornely, m.p.
 Stone, Sir Edwd. Albert.
 Stone, Sir John Benj., m.p.
 Straight, Sir Douglas, m.p.
 Strong, Rt. Hon. Sir S. H.
 Strong, Sir Thos. Vesey.
 Sutton, Sir Abraham.
 Sutton, Hon. Sir Henry.
 Suttor, [Hon.] Sir Fras. B.
 Swan, Sir J. Wilson, f.r.s.
 Symes, Sir Robert Henry.
 Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., c.z.
 Tacon, Sir Thomas Hy.
 Tadeima, Sir L. Alma, c.m.
 Tagore, Maharaj Sir Kumar.
 Prodyat.
 Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro.
 Mohun.
 Tait, Sir Melbourne McT.
 Talbot, Sir William Hy.
 Tanner, Sir Henry.
 Tarring, Sir Charles Jas.
 Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir Henri E.
 Taylor, Sir Thomas W.
 Tenniel, Sir John.
 Thomas, Sir Alfred, m.p.
 Thomas, Sir Alfd. Brumwell.
 Thomas, Sir Griffith.
 Thompson, Sir William Jno.
 Thomson, Sir William, m.p.
 Thornburn, Sir Walter, m.p.
 Thorne, Sir William.
 Thornycroft, Sir Jno., f.r.s.
 Thynne, Sir Henry.
 Torrance, Sir Andrew M.
 Trendell, Sir Arthur J. R.
 Trevor, Sir Ch. Cecil.
 Truscott, Sir Geo. Wyatt.
 Tukey, J. Sir Batty, m.p., f.r.s.e.
 Turner, Sir Montagu C.
 Turney, Sir John.
 Tweedy, Sir John, f.r.c.s.
 Tyler, Sir Henry Whitley.
 Tyler, Sir John Wm., m.p.
 Van Hulseyn, Sir W.
 Vandreay, Sir Wm. Henry.
 Venning, Sir Edgemoor.
 Vernon, Sir W. H. Venables.
 Vine, Sir John R. Somers.
 Vones, Sir Gordon B.
 Wacluter, Sir Max L.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. Sir J. L.
 Wallace, Sir Arthur Robt.
 Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
 Walton, Sir J. Lawson, k.c.
 Walton, Hon. Sir Joseph.
 Ward, Sir John.
 Ward, Sir William.
 Wardle, Sir Thomas.
 Warrington, Hon. Sir T. R.
 Waterlow, Sir Ernest, a.r.a.
 Watson, Sir John.
 Watson, Sir P. Heron, m.p.
 Watson, Sir George.
 Watt, Sir George.
 Weatherbe, Sir Robert L.
 Webb, Sir Aston, a.r.a.
 Weber, Sir Hermann.

Wally, Sir George Earle.
Whitbread, Col. Sir Howard
White, Sir Chas. Arnold.
White, Sir George, m.v.
Whitehead, Sir Charles.
Whitla, Sir Wm., m.v.
Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
Whittaker, Sir Thos. Palmer.

Whitell, Sir Jas. William.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Williams, Sir Edward L.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir R.
L. B. Vaughan.
Williams, Sir T. Marciant.

Williamson, Sir James.
Wills, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred.
Winter, Sir Francis Pratt.
Wise, Sir Wm. Lloyd.
Wood, Sir Edward.
Wood, Sir Henry Truman.
Woodhouse, Sir J. T., m.v.

Woodman, Sir Geo. Jos.
Wragg, Sir Walter Thos.
Wrenfordley, Sir Hen. T.
Wright, Sir Almoth E., m.v.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Young, Sir Allen Wm.
Young, Col. Sir John Smith.

Orders of Knighthood - Companions.

NOTE.—Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, D.S.O., and of the Imperial Service Order, I.S.O., will be found in separate lists.

For explanation of contractions see p. xog.

Abadie, Maj.-Gen. Henry R., c.b.(m).
Abbott, Col. Henry A., c.b.(m).
Abdul Jubbar Mouli, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Abdul Karim, Munshi Hafiz, c.v.o., c.i.e.
Abdul Karim, Shaikh Hafiz, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Abercorn, The Duke of, k.o., c.b.(c).
Acheson, Lt. Hon. Patrick C. G. C., m.v.o.(5th), R.N.
Acland, Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. A. D., Bt., c.v.o.
Acton, Lord, m.v.o.(4th).
Acutt, Ernest L., c.m.o.
Acworth, Harry A., c.i.e.
Adam, Sir Frank F., c.i.e.
Adams, Maj.-Gen. Robert B., c.b.(m), F.R.
Adams, Lt.-Col. Henry E. F. Goodie, c.m.o.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, c.s.i.
Adamson, Lt.-Col. Charles H. E., c.i.e.
Adamson, Sir William, c.m.o.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, c.m.o.
Adrian, Alfred D., c.b.(c).
Adrian, Fredk. O., c.m.o.
Adey, Col. John, c.b.(m).
Aglionby, Col. Arthur S., c.b.(m).
Agnew, Maj. Quentin G. K., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
Ainsworth, John, c.m.o.
Airey, Col. Henry P., c.m.o., D.S.O.
Aitchison, Gen. C. Terrington, c.b.(m).
Aitken, Col. William, c.b.(m).
Albemarle, Col. Earl of, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Alderson, Maj.-Gen. Edwin A. H., c.b.(m).
Aldrich, Adm. Pelham, c.v.o.
Alexander, Maj. Dudley H., c.m.o.
Ailington, Lord, c.v.o.
Allan, Sir Hugh Montagu, c.v.o.
Allardye, (Hon.) William L., c.m.o.
Allason, Col. Richard Bannantine, c.b.(m).
Allen, Maj.-Gen. Ralph E., c.b.(m).
Allenby, Col. Edmund H. H., c.b.(m).
Allenby, Capt. Regd. A., m.v.o.(4th).
Alman, Robert, c.m.o.
Allwood, James, c.m.o.
Alt, Col. William J., c.b.(c).
Altham, Col. Edwd. A., c.b.(m), c.m.o.
Alton, Fleet-Paymr. Francis C., c.b.(m), R.N.
Ameer Ali, Syud, c.i.e.
Amir Hassan, Syud, c.i.e.
Ananda Charlu, Maharaja R. P., c.i.e.
Anderson, Col. Charles A., c.b.(m).
Anderson, Graham, c.i.e.
Anderson, Gen. Harry Cortlandt, c.b.(m).
Anderson, Henry A., c.s.i.
Anderson, Brig.-Surgr. John, c.i.e.
Anderson, Robert, c.m.o.
Anderson, Wm. M. A., m.v.o.(4th).
Anderson, Col. Wm. R. Le G., c.b.(m).
Angus, Col. William M., c.b.(c).

Anson, Capt. Charles E., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Anstie, Col. John A., c.b.(c).
Anstie, Col. Robert H., c.b.(c).
Anstruther, Col. Charles F. St. C., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
Anstruther, Capt. Robert H., c.m.o.
Antill, Col. John M., c.b.(m).
Antrobus, Reginald L., c.b.(c).
Apcar, Alex. Apcar, c.s.i.
Aplin, Maj. John Geo. O., c.m.o.
Appelbe, Col. Edward B., c.b.(m).
Apperley, Newton W., m.v.o.(4th).
Appleyard, Maj.-Gen. Frederick E., c.b.(m).
Apps, Eng.-Comm. William R., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Arbuthnot, Maj.-Gen. Hy. Thos., c.b.(m).
Arbuthnot, Capt. Sir Robt. K., Bt., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Arbuthnot, Capt. John Bernard, m.v.o.(5th).
Arbuthnot, John C., c.i.e.
Archdale, Col. Hugh J., c.b.(m).
Archer, Maj. Charles, c.i.e.
Archer, William J., c.m.o.
Ardron, John, c.b.(c).
Arjun Singh, Bahadur of Chabal, c.i.e.
Armbrister, Wm. Edwd., c.m.o.
Armstrong, Thomas, c.b.(c).
Armystage, Percy, m.v.o.(5th).
Asaf Ali Khan, Lt., Sardar, c.i.e.
Ashby, Col. George A., c.b.(m).
Ashe, Capt. E. Percy, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Aston, Col. George G., c.b.(m).
Aston, William G., c.m.o.
Atherton, Col. Thomas J., c.b.(m).
Athill, Capt. Anthony W. M., m.v.o.(4th).
Aulad Husain, Syud, Khan B., c.i.e.
Auld, Maj.-Gen. Robert, c.b.(c).
Austin, Maj. Herbt. H., c.m.o., D.S.O.
Avis, John, m.v.o.(5th).
Aylmer, Col. Edmund K. G., c.b.(m).
Aylmer, Col. Fenton J., c.b.(m), F.R.
Babington, Maj. Dav. Melville, c.i.e.
Babington, Col. J. Melville, c.b.(m), c.m.o.
Babbie, Lt.-Col. William, c.m.o., F.R.
Backhouse, Col. Julius B., c.b.(m).
Bacon, Capt. Regd. H. S., c.v.o., R.N.
Badan Singh, Sardar of Malandhi, c.s.i.
Badcock, Jasper Capper, c.b.(c).
Bagge, Stephen Salsbury, c.m.o.
Baghat, Dhulip Singh, Rana of, c.i.e.
Bagnold, Col. Arthur Hy., c.b.(m).
Bagot, Col. Charles H., c.b.(m).
Baha-ud-din, Sheikh, Nawab-i-Amb, c.i.e.
Bahmanji, Jamsaji Dastur, c.i.e.
Bahram Khan, Nawab, c.i.e.
Bailey, Rowland, m.v.o.(5th), I.S.O.
Bailey, William F., c.b.(c).
Baillie, Col. James E. B., m.v.o.(4th).
Baines, Sir J. Athelstane, c.s.i.
Baines, Frederick E., c.b.(c).

Baird, Col. Andrew W., c.s.i.
Baird, J. Lawrence, c.m.o.
Baker, Edward N., c.s.i.
Baker, Col. George, c.b.(m).
Bakshi Khomani Singh, c.s.i.
Baldoock, Col. T. Stanford, c.b.(m).
Ball, Thomas, c.m.o.
Balance, Charles A., m.v.o.(4th).
Ballard, Henry, c.m.o.
Bally, Maj.-Gen. John F., c.v.o.
Balmakund Das, Rao Bahadur
Bamshi, Dewan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Balwant Singh, Raja of Awa, c.i.e.
Ban Bihari Kapur, Raja of Bardswan, c.s.i.
Banber, Herbert K., m.v.o.(5th).
Banfield, Col. Rees J. F., c.b.(m).
Banganapalli, The Nawab of, c.s.i.
Bankart, Fleet-Surg. Arthur R., R.N., m.v.o.(4th).
Bannerman, Maj. A. D'A. Gordon, c.i.e.
Bannerman, Gen. William, c.b.(m).
Barclay, Colville A. de R., m.v.o.(4th).
Barclay, George H., c.v.o., c.m.o.
Barclay, Col. Henry A., c.v.o.
Barker, Maj.-Gen. George, c.b.(m).
Barker, Col. John S. S., c.b.(m).
Barker, Rayner C., c.i.e.
Barker, Lt.-Col. Wm. Frank, c.m.o.
Barnardiston, Col. Nathaniel W., m.v.o.(4th).
Barnes, J. F. Evelyn, c.m.o.
Barnes, Col. Osmond, c.b.(m).
Barnham, Henry D., c.m.o.
Barrett, Maj.-Gen. Arth. A., c.b.(m).
Barrett, Col. Ed. A. Moulton, c.m.o.
Barrington, Charles G., c.b.(c).
Barron, Maj.-Gen. Harry, c.v.o.
Barrow, Oscar Theodore, c.s.i.
Barter, Col. C. St. Legor, c.v.o., c.b.(m).
Barton, Sir John G., c.b.(c).
Barton, Francis R., c.m.o.
Basing, Col. Lord, c.b.(m).
Bate, Col. Thos. Elwood L., c.i.e.
Bateman, Edward L., c.b.(c).
Bathurst, Earl, c.m.o.
Baton, Col. Herbert, c.b.(m).
Batt, Capt. Regd. Cossley, m.v.o.(4th).
Batten, Col. J. Mount, c.b.(c).
Batten, Rear-Adm. Alex. W. Chisholm, m.v.o.(4th).
Batty, Maj.-Gen. Arthur, c.b.(m).
Bauchop, Lt.-Col. Arthur, c.m.o.
Bangham, Wm. Fredk., c.b.(c).
Bayley, Charles B., m.v.o.(4th).
Bayley, C. Stuart, c.s.i.
Bayly, Maj.-Gen. A. Wm. Lambart, c.b.(m), D.S.O.
Bayley, Commodore Lewis, c.v.o.
Bayly, Col. Zachary S., c.m.o.
Bayne, Charles G., c.s.i.
Baynes, Joseph, c.m.o.
Beacroft, Col. Edward H., c.b.(c).
Beacroft, Rear-Adm. John E., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Beard, Supt. Frederick, m.v.o.(5th).
Beaton, Col. Chas. Hy., c.b.(m).
Beaton, Col. Finlay C., c.b.(m).
Beatty, Capt. David, m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O., R.N.

- Beatty, Haslitt M., c.m.g.
Beauchamp, Col. Horace G. Proctor, c.b.(m).
Beaver, Lt. Hy. A., m.v.o.(5th), R.N.
Beck, Col. C. Harrop, c.b.(m).
Beck, Frank R., m.v.o.(4th).
Beckett, Col. Charles B., c.b.(m).
Beckett, Col. Stephen, c.b.(m).
Bedford, Lt.-Col. W. G. Augustus, c.m.g.
Beech, Maj. John R., c.m.g., d.v.o.
Bevor, Lt.-Col. Walter G., c.m.g.
Bebbie, Maj.-Gen. Elphinstone W., c.b.(m), d.v.o.
Bolan, Comm. Henry, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Belcher, Maj. Robert, c.m.g.
Belfield, Maj.-Gen. Herbert E., c.b.(m), d.v.o.
Bell, Charles G. H., c.m.g.
Bell, Henry H. J., c.m.g.
Bell, James, c.b.(c).
Bell, Lt.-Col. John W., c.m.g.
Bell, Valentine G., c.m.g.
Bell, Col. William, c.b.(c).
Bell, William, c.i.e.
Bell, Nicholas D. Beatson, c.i.e.
Bell, Maj. Arthur L. Lynden, c.m.g.
Bellairs, Hamond D'A., m.v.o.(4th).
Bengough, Maj.-Gen. Harcourt M., c.b.(m).
Benn, Maj. Robert A. E., c.i.e.
Bennett, Courtonay W., c.i.e.
Bennett, Eng.-Capt. James M. C., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Bennett, Thomas J., c.i.e.
Benson, Arthur C., c.v.o.
Benson, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Wm., c.b.(m).
Benton, John, c.i.e.
Beresford, J. Stuart, c.i.e.
Beresford, Lord Marcus T. de la P., m.v.o.(4th).
Berkoley, Ernest J. L., c.b.(c).
Berkoley, Maj.-Gen. J. Cavan, c.i.e.
Bernal, Frederic, c.m.g.
Bernard, Lt.-Col. Edgar E., c.m.g.
Bernays, Lewis A., c.m.g.
Bertie, Col. Hon. Reginald H., c.b.(m).
Bertram, Louis J., c.m.g.
Bessborough, Earl of, c.v.o., c.b.(c).
Betholl, Capt. Hon. Alexander E., c.m.g., R.N.
Bethune, Col. F. Ceell, c.b.(m).
Beville, Gen. George F., c.b.(m).
Bhag Ram, Pandit Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
Bhachyan Iyengar, Sir, Diwan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Bhup Indra Singh, Raja of Piplur, c.i.e.
Biancardi, Lt.-Col. Nicola Grech, c.v.o.
Blehn Singh, Thakur of Dholpur, c.i.e.
Bickford, V.-Adm. Andrew K., c.m.g.
Biddulph, Thos. H. Stillingleet, c.i.e.
Bidie, Surg.-Gen. George, c.i.e.
Bigge, Lewis A. S., c.b.(c).
Bigge, Maj.-Gen. T. Storer, c.b.(m).
Bigham, Capt. C. Clive, c.m.g.
Bingham, Col. Hon. Cecil E., m.v.o.(4th).
Blanning, Col. Lord, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Birch, Ernest W., c.m.g.
Birchenough, John Hy., c.m.g.
Bipin Krishna Bose, Sir, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
Bir Bikram Singh, Raj Kunwar, Maj., c.i.e.
Bird, Maj. Robert, c.i.e.
Bird, Lt.-Col. Charles, m.v.o.(4th).
Birkbeck, Col. Wm. Henry, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Birley, Col. Richard K., c.b.(c).
Blasco, Lt.-Gen. Wm. Walters, c.b.(m).
- Blackburne, Col. Robert I., c.b.(m).
Blackett, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edw. Wm., Bt., c.b.(m).
Blackmore, Edwin G., c.m.g.
Blagrove, Col. Hy. John, c.b.(m).
Blain, William, c.b.(c).
Blair, Col. Frederick G., c.b.(m).
Blake, Col. Arthur M., c.b.(c).
Blake, Henry C., m.v.o.(5th).
Blake, Col. Maurice C. J., c.b.(c).
Blakeney, C. Altavilla, m.v.o.(4th).
Blane, Lt.-Gen. Sir Seymour J., Bt., c.b.(m).
Blennierbasset, Col. B. Montgomerie, c.m.g.
Blowitt, Col. Wm. Edward, c.m.g.
Blisset, Comm. Henry F., c.m.g.
Blomfield, Sir Thomas W. P., Bt., c.b.(c).
Blomfield, Maj.-Gen. Charles J., c.b.(m), d.v.o.
Blundell, Col. John E., c.b.(m).
Blundell, Maj. Dermot H. Hollinshead-Blundell, m.v.o.(4th).
Blunt, Col. Ernest, c.b.(m).
Blunt, Sir John E., c.b.(c).
Boardman, Vice-Adm. Frederick R., c.b.(m).
Boequet, Roland R. C., c.i.e.
Bodde, Lt.-Col. William, c.m.g.
Boileau, Col. Francis W., c.b.(m).
Bolton, Charles W., c.s.i.
Bonford, Surg.-Gen. Gerald, c.i.e.
Bond, Col. Francis G., c.b.(m).
Bond, Col. Wensley J. H., c.b.(m).
Bond, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Dunn, c.b.(m).
Bonham, Col. John, c.b.(m).
Bookey, Col. J. T. Brownrigg, c.b.(m).
Boothby, Josiah, c.m.g.
Boppe, Lucien, c.i.e.
Bor, Col. James Hy., c.m.g.
Borradaile, Col. Geo. Wm., c.b.(m).
Borrett, Maj.-Gen. Herbt. C., c.b.(c).
Borthwick, Lt.-Col. Alex., m.v.o.(4th).
Borton, Col. Charles B., c.b.(m).
Boswell, Maj.-Gen. John J., c.b.(m).
Bottomley, Lt.-Col. Herbert, c.m.g.
Boughay, Col. Geo. F. Otley, c.s.i.
Boulton, Harold E., m.v.o.(4th).
Bourke, Col. Geo. Deane, c.b.(m).
Bourne, H. Clarence, c.m.g.
Bousfield, Lt.-Col. Hy. Richings, c.m.g.
Bowler, Col. Cyril Wm. B., c.b.(c).
Bowen, Peymr.-in-Ch. Wm. Herbert, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Bower, Maj. Robert L., c.m.g.
Bowly, Anthony A., c.m.g.
Bowles, Col. Henry, c.b.(m).
Bowling, Peymr.-in-Ch. Thos. H., c.b.(m), R.N.
Bowling, Edgar A., c.b.(c).
Bowling, Col. Fredk. T.N.S., c.b.(m).
Bowling, Lewis B., c.s.i.
Boyce, Robert Hy., c.b.(c).
Boyd, Charles W., c.m.g.
Boyd, Francis D., c.m.g.
Boyd, Col. J. Alexander, c.b.(m).
Boyd, Col. Chas. A. Roehfort, c.m.g.
Boyes, Maj.-Gen. John E., c.b.(m).
Boyle, Comm. Hon. Algernon D. E. T., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Boyle, Capt. James, m.v.o.(4th).
Boyle, Col. Lionel R. C., m.v.o.(4th).
Boyle, Richard V., c.s.i.
Boyle, Capt. Hon. Robert F., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Brabazon, Maj.-Gen. John P., c.v.o., c.b.(m).
Brackenbury, Adm. John William, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Brackenbury, Col. Maule C., c.s.i.
Brade, Reginald H., c.b.(c).
Braden, Capt. E. Eden, c.v.o., R.N.
Bradley, Col. Chas. Edwd., c.b.(m).
Bradley, Herbert, c.s.i.
Bradshaw, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. A. Frederick, c.b.(m).
- Bradshaw, Col. Lawrence J. E., c.b.(m).
Brake, Lieut.-Col. Herbert E. J., c.b.(m), d.v.o.
Brand, Comm. Hon. Hubert G., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Brander, Lt.-Col. Herbert R., c.b.(m).
Brantfoot, Surg.-Gen. Arthur M., c.i.e.
Bray, Col. Claude A., c.m.g.
Brenan, Byron, c.m.g.
Brennan, Louis, c.b.(c).
Brereton, Alfred, c.s.i.
Brett, Cecil M. W., c.s.i.
Brett, Lt. Hon. Maurice V. B., m.v.o.(5th).
Bridge, Col. Charles H., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Bridgeman, Vice-Adm. Francis C., c.v.o.
Bridport, Viscount, c.b.(c).
Bright, Charles E., c.m.g.
Bright, Maj. R. G. Tyndall, c.m.g.
Bright, Wm. Robert, c.s.i.
Brinton, Maj. J. C., m.v.o.(4th), d.v.o.
Broad, Staff-Capt. George A., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Broadbent, Col. John E., c.b.(m).
Broadfoot, Col. Archibald, c.b.(m).
Broadwood, Col. Arthur, c.v.o.
Broadwood, Maj.-Gen. Robert G., c.b.(m).
Brocklehurst, Col. J. Fielden, c.v.o., c.b.(m).
Bromhead, Col. Sir Benjamin P., Bt., c.b.(m).
Bromhead, Col. Charles J., c.b.(m).
Bromley, John, c.b.(c).
Brook, Maj.-Gen. Edmund S., c.b.(m).
Brooke, Lord, m.v.o.(4th).
Brooke, Col. Lionel G., c.b.(m).
Brown, Charles, c.i.e.
Brown, Col. Frederick J., c.b.(m).
Brown, Brig.-Surg. Thos. E. Burton, c.i.e.
Brown, Montagu Yeats, c.m.g.
Brownie, Maj.-Gen. Arthur G. F., c.b.(m), d.v.o.
Brownie, Charles M., c.m.g.
Brownie, Maj.-Gen. George F., c.b.(m), d.v.o.
Brownie, Gen. Hy. Ralph, c.b.(m).
Brownie, Col. Percival J., c.b.(m).
Brownie, Lt.-Col. Reginald S., c.b.(m).
Brownie, Col. Samuel H., c.i.e.
Brownie, Maj.-Gen. Swinton J., c.b.(m).
Brownie, Surg.-Gen. Wm. Richd., c.i.e.
Browning, Colin A. R., c.i.e.
Browning, Lt.-Col. Windropp B., c.i.e.
Brownlow, Col. Celdon C., c.b.(m).
Brownlow, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Vesey, c.b.(m).
Bruce, Col. Andrew McC., c.b.(m).
Bruce, Maj. Hon. Charles G., m.v.o.(4th).
Bruce, Col. David, c.b.(c).
Bruce, Col. Edward, c.b.(m).
Bruce, Henry Jas., m.v.o.(4th).
Bruce, Richard I., c.i.e.
Bruce, Hon. Wm. Napier, c.b.(c).
Brüll, Ignatz, c.m.g.
Brunyate, Wm. Edwin, c.m.g.
Bryan, Maj. Herbert, c.m.g.
Bryant, Francis M., m.v.o.(4th).
Bryant, Lt. Hy. Balfour F., m.v.o.(5th).
Buchan, Col. Lawrence, c.m.g.
Buchanan, Col. Lewis M., c.b.(c).
Buckland, Charles E., c.i.e.
Buckley, Robert B., c.s.i.
Budworth, Maj. C. E. Dutton, m.v.o.(4th).
Bulkeley, Col. Charles R., c.b.(c).
Buller, Capt. Hon. Jno. R. L. Yardo, m.v.o.(4th).
Bullock, Frederick S., c.i.e.
Bullock, Maj.-Gen. Geo. M., c.b.(m).
Bulwer, Col. W. E. G. Lytton, c.b.(c).
Bunbury, Maj.-Gen. Herbert N., c.i.(m).
Burdon, Maj. John A., c.m.g.

- Burgess, James, c.i.e.
 Burke, Hy. Farnham, c.v.o.
 Burls, Edwin G., c.s.i.
 Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B., c.v.(m).
 Burney, *Col.* Herbert H., c.v.(m).
 Burr, *Rear-Adm.* J. Leslie, c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
 Burrows, *Col.* E. Augustine, c.m.o.
 Burton, *Br.-Gen.* Benjamin, c.v.(m).
 Bush, J. Paul, c.m.g.
 Bush, *R.-Adm.* Paul W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Bushé, *Col.* Thomas F., c.m.o.
 Bushell, Stephen W., c.m.g.
 Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Augustus, c.v.(m).
 Busted, *Brig.-Gen.* Henry E., c.i.e.
 Buxton, *M.-G.* Philip T., c.v.(m), d.s.o.
 Butcher, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur E. A., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Butcher, *Col.* George J., c.v.(m), c.m.g.
 Butler, Richard J., c.v.(c).
 Butler, Spencer H., c.i.e.
 Butler, *Capt.* Thomas D., m.v.o.(4th).
 Butler, Archibald B., c.m.o.
 Buxton, *Capt.* Lionel G., m.v.o.(4th).
 Buyers, John W., c.i.e.
 Byrne, *Col.* Henry, c.v.(c).
 Byrne, Wm. Patrick, c.v.(c).
 Byng, *Col.* Hon. Julian H. G., c.v.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Byron, *Lt.-Col.* John J., c.m.o.
 Caborne, *Comm.* Warren F., c.v.(c), R.N.R.
 Caecilia, Antonio M. F., m.v.o.(5th).
 Cadell, Alan, c.s.i.
 Cadell, *Col.* Thos., c.v.(m) F.C.
 Cadogan, *Capt.* Hon. William G. S., m.v.o.(4th).
 Cahill, *Lieut.* Thos. B. S., m.v.o.(5th).
 Caldecott, *M.-Gen.* Fras. J., c.v.(m).
 Callaghan, *R.-Adm.* Geo. A., c.v.o., c.v.(m).
 Calley, *Col.* Thomas C. P., c.v.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Callwell, *Col.* Chas. Edwd., c.v.(m).
 Calthorpe, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Somerset J. Gough, c.v.(m).
 Calthorpe, *Capt.* Somerset A. Gough, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Calverley, Joseph B. G., c.m.g.
 Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer S., c.v.(m), F.C.
 Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* [Hon.] Cyril St. C., c.v.(m).
 Cameron, *M.-Gen.* Donald R., c.m.g.
 Cameron, Edward J., c.m.g.
 Cameron, *Maj.* Maurice A., c.m.g.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Alexr., c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Campbell, *Maj.* Charles F., c.i.e.
 Campbell, Charles Wm., c.m.g.
 Campbell, *Col.* Frederick, c.v.(c).
 Campbell, *Capt.* Hector, m.v.o.(4th).
 Campbell, *Capt.* H. Hurvey, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Campbell, *R.-Adm.* H. J. Fletcher, c.v.(m).
 Campbell, James D., c.m.g.
 Campbell, *Jno.* Stratheden, c.i.e.
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Wm., B.E., c.v.(m).
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Lorn R. H. D., c.v.(m).
 Campbell, *Maj.* Mdc. S. Clerke, c.i.e.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Walter D. S., c.v.o.
 Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* William, c.v.(m).
 Campbell, *Maj.* Wm. MacLaren, m.v.o.(4th).
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Pitcairn, c.v.(m).
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Barrington B. Douglas, c.v.o., c.v.(m).
 Campion, *Col.* Wm. Henry, c.v.(c).
 Candy, Sir Edward T., c.s.i.
 Cappel, Edward L., c.i.e.
 Capper, *Col.* John E., c.v.(m).
 Cardin, James J., c.v.(c).
 Card, Bertram S., c.i.e.
 Carder, *Col.* Carlet W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Carrill, Featherston, c.m.g.
 Carington, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Rupert C. G., c.v.o., d.s.o.
 Carles, Wm. Richard, c.m.g.
 Car'yle, Robert W., c.i.e.
 Carnac, *Col.* John H. Rivett, c.i.e.
 Carnuff, Herbert W. C., c.i.e.
 Carnegie, Hon. Lancelot D., m.v.o.(4th).
 Carr, *Col.* Edward E., c.v.(m).
 Carr, *Maj.* Robert G. T. Baker, m.v.o.(4th).
 Carter, *Col.* Charles H. P., c.m.g.
 Carter, *Col.* Duncan C., c.v.(m).
 Carter, *Maj.* Evan E., c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th).
 Carter, *Lt.-Col.* Gordon, m.v.o.(4th).
 Carter, *Colonel* Harry M., c.v.(m).
 Carter, James Wm., m.v.o.(5th).
 Carter, Alfred Bonham, c.v.(c).
 Cartwright, Fairfax L., c.v.o.
 Cartwright, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, c.m.g.
 Cartwright, Wm. Chauncy, c.m.o.
 Casement, Roger, c.m.g.
 Casey, [Hon.] James J., c.m.g.
 Castle, *Ch.-Insp.* Mach. William, c.v.(m), R.N.
 Castlrough, Viscount, m.v.o.(4th).
 Castletown, *Lt.-Col.* Lord, k.p., c.m.g.
 Cave, Basil S., c.v.(c).
 Cave, *Adm.* John H., c.v.(m).
 Cave-Brown-Cave, Thos., c.v.(c).
 Cavendish, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred E. J., c.m.g.
 Cecil, *Col.* Lord William, m.v.o.(4th).
 Chads, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John, c.v.(m).
 Chadwick, Osbert, c.m.g.
 Chaine, *Lt.-Col.* William, m.v.o.(4th).
 Chalmer, *Col.* Reginald, c.v.(m).
 Chalmers, Robert, c.v.(c).
 Channier, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E. A., c.v.(m), c.i.e.
 Channier, *Lt.-Col.* George D., c.m.g.
 Channier, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E., c.v.(m).
 Channney, *Maj.* Henry, c.m.g.
 Champion, *Cpt.* Jno. Fras., m.v.o.(4th).
 Champness, Henry R., m.v.o.(4th).
 Chand, Raja Narendra, c.s.i.
 Chandler, Wm. Keilman, c.m.g.
 Chaplin, *Col.* John W., c.v.(m), F.C.
 Chapman, *Captain* Cuthbert G., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Chapman, *Maj.* David P., m.v.o.(4th).
 Chapman, Robert B., c.s.i.
 Chapple, *Fit.-Paymtr.* John H. G., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Charlemont, Viscount, c.v.(c).
 Charlesworth, *Lt.-Col.* Henry, c.m.g.
 Charrington, *Col.* Francis, c.m.g.
 Chase, *Col.* W. St. L., c.v.(m), F.C.
 Chater, Sir Cathick P., c.m.g.
 Claffield, *Adm.* Alfred J., c.v.(m).
 Chatham, William, c.m.g.
 Chatr Pali, Rao Bahadur, c.s.i.
 Chatterton, *Col.* Frank Wm., c.i.e.
 Chauvel, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Geo., c.m.g.
 Cheate, George L., c.v.(c).
 Cheylesmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord, c.v.o.
 Cheyne, William W., c.v.(c).
 Chene, John, c.v.(c).
 Chilcott, *Brig.-R.-Adm.* William Winsland, c.v.(c).
 Child, *Lt.-Ad.* Sir Smith H., Bt., m.v.o.(4th).
 Childs, *Col.* Ralph B. W., c.v.(m).
 Childers, *Col.* E. S. Eardley, c.v.(m).
 Chirnside, *Capt.* John F., c.m.g.
 Chirnside, *Col.* Hugh C., c.v.(m).
 Christopher, *Maj.-Gen.* Leonard W., c.v.(m).
 Chunnil Venilal Desai, Rao Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas R., c.i.e.
 Churchill, Sidney J. A., m.v.o.(4th).
 Churchill, John K. G. T. Spencer, c.m.g.
 Claro, *Capt.* Chapman J., c.m.g., R.N.
 Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Gowan C. S., c.m.g.
 Clark, Henry E., c.m.g.
 Clark, James R., c.v.(c).
 Clark, *Col.* Sir J. R. Andrew, Bt., c.v.(c).
 Clark, Wm. Hy., c.m.g.
 Clarke, Sir Caspar P., c.v.o., c.i.e.
 Clarke, *Capt.* A. E. Stanley, m.v.o.(5th).
 Clarke, *Col.* Alexander R., c.v.(c).
 Clarke, *Rear-Adm.* Arthur C., c.m.g.
 Clarke, *Maj.* Charles, m.v.o.
 Clarke, *Capt.* Chas. H. G. Mansfield, m.v.o.(4th).
 Clarke, Edward H. S., c.i.e.
 Clarke, Fredk. Jas., c.m.g.
 Clarke, *Capt.* Thomas H. M., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Clawson, *Maj.* J. Eugene, c.m.g.
 Clayton, *Maj.* Edward G., c.v.(c).
 Clayton, *Col.* Frederick T., c.v.(m).
 Cleghorn, *Surg.-Gen.* James, c.s.i.
 Cleland, Chas. Jno., m.v.o.(4th).
 Clements, *Maj.-Gen.* Ralph A. P., c.v.(c), d.s.o.
 Clerk, *Col.* John, c.v.o., c.s.i.
 Clerly, *Surg.-Gen.* James A., c.v.(m).
 Cleveland, Charles R., c.i.e.
 Clibborn, *Lt.-Col.* John, c.i.e.
 Clifford, Hugh C., c.m.g.
 Clifford, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. C. R., c.v.(m).
 Cloeto, Hendrik, c.m.g.
 Clouston, Herbt. C., c.i.e.
 Close, *Maj.* Charles F., c.m.g.
 Clough, *Col.* Alfred H. B., c.v.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Clowes, *Lt.-Col.* Peter L., c.v.(m).
 Coates, Abraham G., m.v.o.(5th).
 Coates, *Col.* William, c.v.(c).
 Coibman, Claude D., c.m.g.
 Coibman, *Rear-Adm.* Charles H., m.v.o.(4th).
 Cochrane, Thomas B. H., m.v.o.(4th).
 Cochrane, *Maj.* T. Henry, m.v.o.(4th).
 Cochrane, *Col.* Wm. F. D., c.v.(m).
 Cock, Henry, m.v.o.(5th).
 Cocke, *Wm.* Capt. George L., m.v.o.(5th).
 Cockburn, Henry, c.v.(c).
 Cockrell, Horace A., c.s.i.
 Cocks, C. S. Souers, c.m.g.
 Cocoto, Spiridon G., m.v.o.(4th).
 Coddington, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred E., c.v.(c), c.v.(m).
 Coghill, *Col.* Kendal J. W., c.v.(m).
 Coke, *Col.* Edward B., c.v.o.
 Cole, Alan S., c.v.(c).
 Cole, *Col.* Arthur W. G. L., c.v.(m).
 Colbrook, Lord, c.v.o.
 Coleman, James B., c.m.g.
 Colenbrander, *Lt.-Col.* Johan W., c.v.(c).
 Colls, *Col.* Arthur H., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Colos, Charles E. (Pacha), c.m.g.
 Collet, Wilfrid, c.m.g.
 Colleton, *Col.* Sir Robert A. W., Bt., c.v.(m).
 Collingwood, *Col.* Cuthbert G., c.v.(m).
 Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur, c.v.(c), m.v.o.(4th).
 Collins, *Maj.-Gen.* John S., c.v.(m).
 Collins, *Capt.* Robert H. M., c.m.g., R.N.
 Collis, *Col.* William Cooke, c.m.g.
 Colner, Joseph G., c.m.g.
 Colson, Charles, c.v.(c).
 Colville, *Col.* Arthur E. W., c.v.(m).
 Colville, *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Stanley C. J., c.v.o., c.v.(m).
 Colvin, Elliot G., c.s.i.
 Colvin, *Col.* Richard B., c.v.(m).
 Colwell, *Chas.* George H. T., c.v.(m).
 Colwell, *Lt.* George H., m.v.o.(5th).
 Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce A., c.v.(m).
 Compton, *Lt.* Walter B., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.

- Congreve, Col. Walter N., *m.v.o.* (4th), *P.F.*
 Connolly, Col. Benjamin B., *c.n.* (m).
 Considine, Hetherman F. J. J., *c.n.* (c), *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cook, Frank Hy., *c.f.e.*
 Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, *c.n.* (m).
 Cook, *Maj.-Gen.* James, *c.n.* (m).
 Cooke, Theodore, *c.f.e.*
 Cooke, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas A., *c.v.o.*
 Cookson, Col. John B., *c.n.* (c).
 Cooper, Sir Wm. Barnshaw, *c.f.e.*
 Cooper, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. D., *c.n.* (m).
 Cooper, Col. Edward J., *c.n.* (m), *m.v.o.* (4th), *d.s.o.*
 Cooper, Francis A., *c.m.o.*
 Cooper, Col. Harry, *c.m.o.*
 Cooper, Col. Richard J., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Copland, Col. Alexander, *c.n.* (m).
 Copley, Col. Robert C. A. Bewicke, *c.n.* (m).
 Corbet, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur D., *c.n.* (m).
 Corbet, Eustace K., *c.m.o.*
 Corbett, Capt. Chas. F., *m.v.o.* (4th), *n.s.*
 Cordeaux, Capt. Harry E. S., *c.n.* (c), *c.m.o.*
 Cork, Philip C., *c.m.o.*
 Corkran, Victor G. S., *c.v.o.*
 Corner, *Eng.-R.-Adm.* Jno. Thos., *c.n.* (c).
 Cornish, Josiah F., *c.m.o.*
 Cottingham, *Maj.* Edwd. Roden, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cotton, Stapleton C., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cotton, *Comm.* Richard G. A. W., *Stapleton*, *m.v.o.* (4th), *n.s.*
 Coulter, Robert Millar, *c.m.o.*
 Courroux, George A., *c.v.o.*
 Courtenay, Col. Arthur H., *c.n.* (m).
 Courtenay, Col. Edward R., *c.n.* (m).
 Courthope, William John, *c.n.* (c).
 Courtney, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. H., *c.v.o.*
 Courtney, J. Mortimer, *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Cousins, William Henry, *c.n.* (c).
 Cowan, Col. Henry Vivian, *c.v.o.*
 Cowan, Capt. Walter H., *m.v.o.* (4th), *d.s.o.*, *n.s.*
 Cowans, Col. John S., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, *c.n.* (m).
 Cowper, Sydney, *c.m.o.*
 Cox, Arthur F., *c.f.e.*
 Cox, Lt.-Col. Charles F., *c.n.* (m).
 Cox, Charles T., *c.m.o.*
 Cox, H. Bertram, *c.n.* (c).
 Cox, *Maj.* Percy Z., *c.f.e.*
 Coxhead, Col. James A., *c.n.* (m).
 Cradock, Reginald H., *c.f.e.*
 Cradock, Capt. Christopher G. F., *M.*, *c.n.* (m), *m.v.o.* (4th), *n.s.*
 Cradock, Lt.-Col. Montagu, *c.n.* (m).
 Crages, Sir John G., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Craigie, *Maj.* Patrick G., *c.n.* (c).
 Crawford, Arthur T., *c.m.o.*
 Crawford, Henry L., *c.m.o.*
 Crawford, *Comm.* Lawrence H., *c.n.* (c), *n.s.*
 Crawford, Col. Richmond I., *c.f.e.*
 Crawford, Oswald J. F., *c.m.o.*
 Crawley, Capt. Richard P., *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur G., *c.n.* (m).
 Creagh, C. Vandeulver, *c.m.o.*
 Creagh, Lt.-Col. Geo. W. Brazier, *c.m.o.*
 Croak, Capt. Ettrick W., *c.n.* (c), *n.s.*
 Cresswell, Col. Geo. F. A., *c.v.o.*
 Cresswell, Capt. Wm. Rooke, *c.m.o.*
 Creswick, Col. Nathaniel, *c.n.* (c).
 Crewe, Col. C. Preston, *c.n.* (m).
 Crichton, Capt. Viscount, *m.v.o.* (4th), *d.s.o.*
 Crimmin, Lt.-Col. John, *c.f.e.*, *P.F.*
 Critchett, Sir G. Anderson, *c.v.o.*
 Critcher, George, *c.n.* (c).
 Crofton, Col. Morgan S., *c.n.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Crofts, Lt.-Col. Aylmer M., *c.f.e.*
 Crole, Charles S., *c.f.e.*
 Crompton, Lt.-Col. Rookes E. B., *c.n.* (m).
 Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., *Bt.*, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Crowe, Eyre, *c.n.* (c).
 Cruickshank, Alexander W., *c.f.e.*
 Cruickshank, Sir William D., *c.f.e.*
 Crutchley, Col. Charles, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Culben, *Comm.* Percy, *c.m.o.*, *n.s.*
 Gullman, Sir F. Fitzjames, *c.n.* (c).
 Gunderhatch, Hy. Alfred, *c.m.o.*
 Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles E., *c.n.* (m).
 Cumme, Alexander, *c.f.e.*
 Cumming, Col. Heller B., *c.n.* (m).
 Cumming, Col. Wm. Gordon, *c.f.e.*
 Cummins, *Maj.* Hy. Alfred, *c.m.o.*
 Cummins, *Maj.-Gen.* James T., *c.n.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Cunningham, Lt.-Col. David D., *c.f.e.*
 Cunningham, Col. G. Glencairn, *c.n.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Cunynguame, Henry H. S., *c.n.* (c).
 Curnil, Tancred, *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Currie, Col. Thomas, *c.n.* (m).
 Currie, *Maj.* Wm. Leopold, *c.m.o.*
 Cust, *Comm.* Sir Charles L., *Bt.*, *c.m.o.*, *c.f.e.*, *m.v.o.* (4th), *n.s.*
 Cust, Lionel H., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Custance, Col. Frederic H., *c.n.* (m).
 Dalgety, Col. Edmund Hy., *c.n.* (m).
 Dalgety, Col. Reginald Wm., *c.n.* (m).
 Dallas, *Dep.-Sur.-Gen.* Alex. M., *c.f.e.*
 Dalrymple, Col. James A., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Dalrymple, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Liston, *c.n.* (m).
 Dalton, Cornelius N., *c.n.* (c).
 Dalton, *Rev. Canon* John N., *c.v.o.*, *c.m.o.*
 Daly, Lt.-Col. Francis A. B., *c.n.* (m).
 Daly, *Maj.* Hugh, *c.f.e.*, *c.n.* (c).
 Dalzell, Ralph, *c.n.* (c).
 Dalzell, Col. Hon. Arthur E., *c.n.* (m).
 Darnant, Lt.-Col. Frederick H., *c.n.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Daupier, Hy. Lucius, *c.f.e.*
 Dane, Richard M., *c.f.e.*
 Darc, *Capt.* Charles H., *m.v.o.* (4th), *n.s.*
 Darlington, Edw., *c.f.e.*
 Darrab, Hy. Zouch, *c.f.e.*
 Das Madhu Sudhan, *c.f.e.*
 Dasset, John R., *c.n.* (c).
 Dukes, Frederic C., *c.f.e.*
 Daulut Ram, Rai Bahadur, *c.f.e.*
 Davidson, Col. John, *c.n.* (m).
 Davidson, Robert, *c.f.e.*
 Davidson, Walter E., *c.m.o.*
 Davidson, Col. Wm. Leslie, *c.n.* (m).
 Davis, *Maj.* Arthur F. Ferguson, *c.f.e.*, *d.s.o.*
 Davis, Wm. Augustus Ferguson, *c.n.* (c).
 Davies, Col. Fras. Jno., *c.n.* (m).
 Davies, John G., *c.m.o.*
 Davies, Col. Richard H., *c.n.* (m).
 Davis, Charles, *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Davis, *Vis-Adm.* Edwd. H. M., *c.m.o.*
 Davis, Col. Geo. McB., *c.n.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Davis, Nicholas D., *c.m.o.*
 Davis, *Supt.* William Domville, *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Davy, James S., *c.n.* (c).
 Dawkins, Col. C. Tyrwhitt, *c.m.o.*
 Dawkins, Col. John W. G., *c.n.* (m).
 Dawny, *Lieut.* Guy Payan, *d.s.o.*, *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Dawson, *General* Francis, *c.n.* (m).
 Dawson, Col. H. Leonard, *c.v.o.*, *c.n.* (m).
 Dawson, Samuel E., *c.m.o.*
 Dawson, *Br.-Gen.* Vesey J., *c.v.o.*
 Dawson, *Maj.* W. T., *c.n.* (m).
 Deadman, Hy. Edward, *c.n.* (c).
 Deane, Col. George W., *c.n.* (m).
 Deane, *Maj.* James, *c.m.o.*
 de Boucherville, [Hon.] Charles E. B., *c.m.o.*
 De Brath, *Maj.-Gen.* Ernest, *c.n.* (m), *c.f.e.*
 de Burgh, Col. Ulrick G. C., *c.n.* (c).
 De Colles, Alfred Duclos, *c.m.o.*
 de Chazal, [Hon.] Pierre A. B., *c.m.o.*
 De la Bère, Henry, *c.n.* (c).
 De la Bère, Hy. Thomas, *c.n.* (c).
 Delavoye, Col. Alexander M., *c.n.* (c).
 de Lisle, Col. Hy. de B., *p.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Delmege, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Alfd. G., *m.v.o.* (4th), *n.s.*
 De Lottinville, *Maj.* Alfd. Joly, *c.f.e.*
 Derupster, Francis E., *c.f.e.*
 Denbigh and Desmond, Col. Earl of, *c.v.o.*
 Denning, *Maj.-Gen.* Lewis, *c.n.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Denison, Col. Septimus J. A., *c.m.o.*
 Dennistoun, Lt. Ian O., *m.v.o.* (5th).
 Denny, Col. Hy. Cuthbert, *c.n.* (m).
 Denver, Stanley E., *c.m.o.*
 D'Epinay, Chas. A. Prosper, *c.v.o.*
 de Rothschild, Alfred C., *v.o.*
 de Rothschild, Leopold, *c.v.o.*
 de Rougemont, *Maj.* Cecil H., *m.v.o.* (4th), *d.s.o.*
 Derr, Raja of Parlakimedi, *c.f.e.*
 de Salis, *Capt.* Wm., *m.v.o.* (4th), *n.s.*
 de Sarain, J. Henriens, *c.m.o.*
 Desborough, *Maj.-Gen.* John, *c.v.o.*, *c.n.* (m).
 Deshon, Edward, *c.m.o.*
 Deshon, Lt.-Gen. Fredk. G. T., *c.n.* (m).
 de Smidt, Henry, *c.m.o.*
 Des Vaux, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Hamilton, *c.n.* (m).
 de Winton, Walter B., *c.f.e.*
 De Wold, Lt.-Col. Hilmer T. Bru., *c.m.o.*
 Dhanjibai Fakirji, *Commandore*, Khan Bahadur, *c.f.e.*
 Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, *c.f.e.*
 Diack, Alexander H., *c.v.o.*
 Dicey, Edward J. S., *c.n.* (c).
 Dick, Col. Archibald B. D., *c.n.* (m).
 Dicken, Col. Wm. Popman, *c.n.* (m), *d.s.o.*
 Diekhus, F. Victor, *c.n.* (c).
 Diekhus, *Maj.-Gen.* W. D. Scrase, *c.n.* (m).
 Dickinson, *Lieut.-Col.* William, *c.f.e.*
 Dickson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. B. Ballantyne, *c.n.* (m), *c.m.o.*
 Digby, Samuel, *c.f.e.*
 Dobbs, H. R. Conway, *c.f.e.*
 Dobson, [Hon.] Alfred, *c.m.o.*
 Dods, James M., *c.n.* (c).
 Donald, Col. Colin G., *c.n.* (m).
 Donald, Douglas, *c.f.e.*
 Donald, John S., *c.f.e.*
 Donaldson, William, *c.n.* (c).
 Donnan, James, *c.m.o.*
 Donovan, *Sur.-Gen.* Wm., *c.n.* (m).
 Doran, Col. Beauchamp J. C., *c.n.* (m).
 Doran, Edwd. Anthony, *c.f.e.*
 Dorman, Col. J. Cotton, *c.f.e.*
 Dougherty, Sir Jas. B., *c.v.o.*, *c.n.* (c).
 Doughty, Arthur G., *c.m.o.*
 Douglas, James, *c.f.e.*
 Douglas, *Maj.* Montagu Wm., *c.f.e.*
 Douglas, *Adm.* Sholto, *c.n.* (m).
 Douie, James McC., *c.f.e.*
 Dowdall, Lawrence C. E. D., *c.n.* (c).
 Dowker, Gen. Howard G., *c.n.* (m).
 Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major F., *c.m.o.*
 Downing, Col. Cameron M. H., *c.m.o.*
 Drago, Col. Thos. Wm., *c.n.* (m).
 Drayton, Edward R., *c.m.o.*
 Drummond, Col. Francis H. R., *c.f.e.*
 Drummond, Capt. George R. B., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Drummond, Col. Laurence Geo., *c.n.* (m), *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Drury, Col. Charles Wm., *c.n.* (m).
 Drury, Henry G., *m.v.o.* (4th).
 Du Boulay, J. Houssemayne, *c.f.e.*
 Du Cane, Col. Hubert J., *m.v.o.* (4th).

- Duck, *Lt.-Col.* Francis, c.n.(m).
 Duckworth, Rev. Canon Robinson, c.v.o.
 Duff, *Col.* Charles E., c.b.(m).
 Duffy, C. Gavan, c.m.o.
 Dugdale, Frank, m.v.o.(4th).
 Duple Singh, Prince Frederick V., m.v.o.(4th).
 Dunbar, Sir William C., Bt., c.b.(c).
 Duncan, Leland L., m.v.o.(4th).
 Duncan, Patrick, c.m.o.
 Dundee, *Maj.* Wm. J. D., c.i.e.
 Dunlop, Alexander J., c.i.e.
 Dunlop, Col. James Wm., c.b.(m).
 Dunlop, Col. Samuel, c.m.o.
 Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, m.v.o.(4th), p.g.
 Dunne, Col. Walter A., c.b.(m).
 Dunne, Col. William, c.b.(c).
 Duraven, Earl of, K.P., c.m.o.
 Durand, Col. Almon G. A., c.n.(m), c.i.e.
 Durand, Sir Edward L., Bt., c.b.(c).
 Durrant, Arthur I., m.v.o.(5th).
 Dyce, Col. George H. C., c.b.(m).
 Eaglesome, John E., c.m.o.
 Eames, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. L'Estrange, c.n.(m).
 Earle, Lionel, c.m.o.
 Eaton, Col. John, c.n.(c).
 Edge, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Dallas, c.n.(m).
 Edis, Col. Robert Wm., c.b.(c).
 Edmeades, *Lt.-Col.* James F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Edridge, Col. Frdk. Lockwood, c.b.(m).
 Edulji Dinshah, c.i.e.
 Edwards, Col. Alfred H. M., c.n.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Edwards, Wilbraham T. A., c.m.o.
 Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Rice, c.m.o.
 Egerton, Brian, c.i.e.
 Egerton, *Rear-Adm.* George Le C., c.n.(m).
 Egerton, Col. Granville G. A., c.b.(m).
 Egerton, Reginald A., c.n.(c).
 Eggar, Hy. Cooper, m.v.o.(4th).
 Ellery, Robert L. J., c.m.o.
 Elliot, *Mj.* Edmd. Halbert, m.v.o.(4th).
 Elliot, Frederick A. H., c.i.e.
 Elliot, *Rev.* Frederick R., m.v.o.(4th).
 Elliot, *Maj.-Gen.* Minto, c.b.(m).
 Elliott, Algernon, c.i.e.
 Elliott, Col. John, c.b.(m), c.m.o.
 Ellis, Com. Edwd. H. F. Heaton, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Ellis, Francis R., c.m.g.
 Ellis, Robt. Powley, m.v.o.(5th).
 Ellison, Col. Gerald F., c.b.(m).
 Ellison, Col. Richard G., c.v.o.
 Ellison, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Augustine, m.v.o.(4th).
 Elmslie, Col. Frederick B., c.b.(m).
 Elsmie, George R., c.s.i.
 Elton, Col. F. Coulthurst, c.b.(m).
 Elwes, *Capt.* Hy. Cecil, m.v.o.(5th).
 Engelbach, Lewis Wm., c.n.(c).
 England, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Lutwyche, c.b.(m).
 Erne, Earl of, K.P., m.v.o.(4th).
 Erroll, Col. Earl of, K.T., c.b.(m).
 Erskine, Henry David, c.v.o.
 Erskine, *Lieut.-Col.* Jas. Fras., m.v.o.(4th).
 Erskine, Hon. Wm. A. F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Eteson, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alfred, c.b.(m).
 Etheridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred T., c.s.i.
 Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis J. W., c.b.(m).
 Evans, Col. E. Stokes, c.b.(m).
 Evans, Frederick, c.v.o., c.m.g.
 Evans, Henry Farrington, c.s.i.
 Evans, Gen. Horace M., c.b.(m).
 Evans, J. Emrys, c.m.g.
 Evans, (Hon.) John William, c.m.g.
 Evans, Maurice S., c.m.g.
 Evans, Col. T. D. Byron, c.b.(m).
 Evans, Col. T. J. Penrhys, c.n.(m).
 Ewart, *Surgeon-Gen.* George J. H., c.n.(m).
 Everott, Col. Edward, c.n.(m).
 Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Spencer, c.b.(m).
 Ewing, Dr. Jas. Alfred, c.b.(c), F.R.S.
 Exham, Col. Richard, c.m.o.
 Eyles, G. Laurence, c.m.o.
 Eyre, Col. Edmund Henry, c.b.(m).
 Faber, George D., c.b.(c).
 Fabre, Hector, c.m.o.
 Fairholme, George F., c.m.g.
 Fairholme, Col. William E., c.m.o., m.v.o.(4th).
 Fairtlough, *Maj.* Edward C. D.H., c.m.g., R.S.O.
 Fairtlough, Col. Frederick H., c.m.o.
 Faircourt, Col. St. John M., c.b.(m).
 Fanshawe, Herbert C., c.s.i.
 Fardunji Kavarji Tarapurvala, c.i.e.
 Faridonji, Jamshedji, c.i.e.
 Farnall, Harry de la R. B., c.b.(c), c.m.g.
 Farquhar, *Capt.* Arthur M., c.v.o., R.N.
 Farquhar, Joseph, c.m.o.
 Farquharson, James M., c.m.g.
 Farrington, Col. Malcolm C., c.b.(m).
 Fasken, Col. Charles G. M., c.n.(m).
 Fatch Ali Khan, Nawab, Kazilbash, c.i.e.
 Faussett, *Capt.* Bryan Godfrey, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Fawcett, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. James, c.n.(m).
 Fazlbaai, Visram, c.i.e.
 Fearon, Daniel R., c.n.(c).
 Fegen, *Rear-Adm.* Frederick F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. B., c.b.(m).
 Feilden, Col. H. Wemyss, c.b.(m).
 Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Thomas H. B., c.n.(m).
 Fellows, Col. R. Bruce, c.n.(c).
 Fenn, Col. Ernest H., c.i.e.
 Fenton, Col. Alex. Bulstrode, c.n.(m).
 Fenwick, George T., c.m.o.
 Fenwick, Col. Henry T., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Fernard, Hy. Cecil, c.i.e.
 Ferguson, (Hon.) John, c.m.g.
 Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas C., c.m.g.
 Ferguson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles, Bt., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Ferguson, James, c.i.e.
 Fergusson, John, c.b.(c).
 Ferreira, P. J., c.m.g.
 Ferrier, Col. Jas. Archib., c.b.(m).
 Festing, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur H., c.m.o., D.S.O.
 Festing, *Maj.-Gen.* Edwd. R., c.b.(c).
 Fetherstonhaugh, Herbert H., m.v.o.(4th).
 Fetherstonhaugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. S. R., c.b.(m).
 Finch, Benjamin T., c.i.e.
 Fiddes, George V., c.b.(c), c.m.g.
 Field, *Adm.* Edward, c.b.(c).
 Filrose, *Lt.-Col.* Clement, m.v.o.(5th).
 Findlay, *Surg.-Maj.* John, c.i.e.
 Findlay, Mansfield de C., c.m.g.
 Findlay, Col. Neil D., c.b.(m).
 Finlay, James F., c.s.i.
 Finlayson, Col. Robert A., c.m.g.
 Finn, Col. Harry, c.b.(m).
 Finney, Stephen, c.i.e.
 Finnis, *Rear-Adm.* Frank, c.v.o.
 Finucane, Michael, c.s.i.
 Fisher, *Rear-Adm.* Fredk. Wm., c.v.o.
 Fisher, *R.-Adm.* Wm. Blake, c.b.(m).
 Fitzgerald, Col. Herbert S., c.b.(m).
 Fitzgerald, Sir Maurice, Bt., c.v.o.
 Fitzgerald, *Insp.-Gen.* Michael, c.m.g., R.N.
 Fitzgerald, Percy S. V., c.s.i.
 Fitzgerald, Sir Thomas N., c.b.(c).
 FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred, c.b.(m).
 Fitzhugh, *Capt.* Terence C., m.v.o.(5th).
 Fitzmaurice, Gerald H., c.b.(c), c.m.g.
 Fitzmaurice, Maurice, c.m.g.
 Fitzroy, Almeric Wm., c.v.o.
 Fleet, John F., c.i.e.
 Fleming, A. Milroy, c.m.g.
 Fletcher, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey, Bt., c.b.(c).
 Flint, Joseph, c.m.g.
 Fludyer, Col. Henry, c.v.o.
 Follett, Sir Charles J., c.b.(c).
 Follett, Lt. Gilbert B. S., m.v.o.(5th).
 Foote, *Rear-Adm.* Randolph F. O., c.m.o.
 Forbes, Arthur, c.s.i.
 Forbes, George S., c.s.i.
 Forbes, James, m.v.o.(5th).
 Forbes, Col. Jno. Greenlaw, c.n.(m).
 Forbes, Col. Wlloughby F. G., c.b.(m).
 Ford, Col. Arthur, c.b.(c).
 Foreman, Harry B., c.b.(c).
 Forrest, George Wm., c.i.e.
 Forsey, Charles B., c.b.(c).
 Forsyth, Neil, m.v.o.(5th).
 Fortescue, Col. Hon. Charles G., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Fortescue, Hon. Jno. Wm., m.v.o.(4th).
 Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Seymour J., c.v.o., c.m.g., R.N.
 Fosbury, Edmund W., c.m.g.
 Fosbery, Widenham F. W., c.m.o.
 Foster, E. W. Percival, c.m.g.
 Foster, Col. Turville D., m.v.o.(4th).
 Fowler, George M., c.m.g.
 Fox, A. Wilson, c.b.(c).
 Foxton, (Hon.) Justin F. G., c.m.g.
 Francis, Col. Jno. Lewis, m.v.o.(4th).
 Franklin, *Comm.* Philip, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Franklyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Edmund, c.b.(m).
 Franks, *Captain* Norman, c.i.e.
 Fraser, Evarard D. H., c.m.g.
 Fraser, John, c.m.g.
 Fraser, *Maj.* J. Randall, c.m.g.
 Fraser, Stuart M., c.i.e.
 Fréchet, Louis H., c.m.g.
 Freeman, Col. Alfred, c.m.g.
 Freeth, *Lt.-Col.* William, m.v.o.(4th).
 French, Gen. Arthur, c.b.(m).
 French, Edward H., c.b.(c).
 Freyler, *Lt.-Col.* Saml. F., c.m.g.
 Froude, Ashley A., c.m.g.
 Fry, Col. William, c.b.(m).
 Fulford, Harry E., c.m.g.
 Fuller, Francis C. B. D., c.m.g.
 Fuller, Hy. Roxburgh, m.v.o.(4th).
 Fulton, Sir Edmund McG. H., c.s.i.
 Furlay, Sir John, c.b.(c).
 Furlong, Robert O'B., c.b.(c).
 Fyers, *Quart.* Herbert A. N., m.v.o.(4th).
 Gabriel, Edmund V., c.v.o.
 Gairdner, James, c.b.(c).
 Gaistford, Col. R. Boileau, c.m.g.
 Galt, Edwd. Albert, c.i.e.
 Galloway, Col. Edmond J., c.n.(m).
 Galloway, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. L., c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Galway, Viscount, c.b.(c).
 Gamble, *Capt.* Douglas A., m.v.o.(4th), A.D.C., R.N.
 Gamble, *R.-Adm.* Edwd. H., c.b.(m).
 Gamble, James S., c.i.e.
 Gangadhar Rao Madhar Chitnavis, c.i.e.
 Ganga Rani, Rai Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Ganpat Rai, Diwan, c.i.e.
 Gard, Wm. Hy., m.v.o.(4th).
 Gardner, Christopher T., c.m.g.
 Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edmund St. J., c.n.(m).
 Garnett, Col. Reginald, c.b.(m).
 Garran, R. Randolph, c.m.g.
 Garratt, Col. Francis S., c.b.(m), D.S.O.
 Garrett, *Lt.-Col.* Edmund, c.b.(c).
 Garstin, Col. Alfred A., c.m.g.
 Gates, Frank C., c.s.i.

- Gatt, [Hon.] Lorenzo, c.m.g.
Gatty, Sir Alfred S. Scott, c.v.o.
Gaunt, *Capt.* Ernest F. A., c.m.o., R.N.
Gavey, Sir John, c.b.(c).
Gell, Herbert G., m.v.o.(4th).
George, Edward C. S., c.i.e.
Ghulam Ahmad, Muza, c.i.e.
Gibbon, Thomas M., c.i.e.
Gibbons, James S., c.b.(c).
Gibbons, William, c.b.(c).
Gibson, Henry J., c.b.(c).
Gibson, *Lieut.* Isham W., m.v.o.(5th), R.N.
Gibson, Walter M., m.v.o.(4th).
Giffard, *Vice-Ad.* George A., c.m.g.
Gifford, *Paym.-in-Ch.* Charles E., c.b.(c), R.N.
Gifford, Hon. Maurice R., c.m.o.
Gilbert, Alfred, m.v.o.(4th).
Gildes, Col. Sir James, c.v.o., c.b.(c).
Giles, Edward, c.i.e.
Giles, Robert, c.i.e.
Gilmour, Col. Robert G. Gordon, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
Gimlette, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. H. D., c.i.e.
Gimlette, *Insp.-Gen.* Thos. D., c.b.(m), R.N.
Glass, James G. H., c.i.e.
Gleichen, Col. Count, c.v.o., c.b.(m), c.m.g., d.s.o.
Glynn, *Maj.* Thomas G. P., c.m.g.
Goad, Col. Howard, c.s.i.
Godfray, Col. Jno. Wm., c.v.o., c.b.(m).
Godfrey, *Lieut.* Charles, m.v.o.(5th).
Godley, Col. Francis C., m.v.o.(4th).
Godman, Col. Arthur F., c.b.(c).
Gokhale Gopal Krishna, c.i.e.
Goldie, *Capt.* Mark L., d.s.o., m.v.o.(5th).
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, Bt., c.v.o., c.b.(c).
Goldney, Col. Thomas H., c.b.(m).
Goldsworthy, *Maj.-Gen.* Walter T., c.b.(m).
Gomerio, Baron of, c.m.g.
Goodrich, *Rear-Adm.* James E. C., m.v.o.(4th).
Goodridge, *Rear-Adm.* Walter S., c.i.e.
Goodwin, *Maj.* George A., c.m.g.
Gordon, Col. Alex. Hamilton, c.b.(m).
Gordon, Arthur J. L., c.m.g.
Gordon, *Maj.* Duncan F., m.v.o.(4th).
Gordon, Col. G. Grant, c.v.o., c.b.(c).
Gordon, Col. James H., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Gordon, Col. J. Redmond P., c.b.(m).
Gordon, Col. John C. F., c.i.e.
Gordon, Col. Joseph M., c.b.(m).
Gordon, Webster B., c.i.e.
Gordon, Gen. William, c.i.e.
Gore, Col. St. George C., c.s.i.
Gore, Col. St. John C., c.b.(m).
Gorringe, Col. George F., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Gough, *Adm.* Fredk. Wm., c.b.(m).
Gough, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh S., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Gracey, Col. Thomas, c.s.i.
Graft, Stephen J., c.b.(c).
Grafton, Gen. Duke of, k.e., c.b.(m).
Graham, Marquess of, c.v.o.
Graham, Comm. C. E. F. Cunningham, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Graham, Col. Edwd. R. C., c.b.(m).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas, c.b.(m).
Grahame, Geo. Dixon, m.v.o.(4th).
Grant, Col. Edward J., c.b.(m).
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Long, c.s.(m).
Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Fane, c.b.(m).
Grant, Col. Hugh G., c.s.(m).
Grant, *Insp.-Gen.* Robert, c.b.(c), R.N.
Grant, Col. Samuel C. N., c.m.g.
Grant, William, c.m.g.
Granville, Earl, m.v.o.(4th).
Gray, S. Robert W., c.m.o.
Gray, *V.-Gen.* Wm. Du Gard, c.b.(m).
Green, Rev. Wm. Spotswood, c.b.(c).
Greene, William Graham, c.b.(c).
Greenfield, Col. Sir Richd. M., c.b.(m).
Greenstreet, Reginald H., c.i.e.
Greer, Joseph, c.m.g.
Greer, Richard T., c.s.i.
Gregorio, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., c.b.(m).
Grenfell, Col. Harold M., m.v.o.(4th).
Grenfell, Wilfred T., c.m.g.
Greville, *Maj.* Hon. Alwyn H. F., m.v.o.(4th).
Greville, *Capt.* Hon. Ronald H. F., m.v.o.(4th).
Greville, Hon. Sidney R., c.v.o., c.b.(c).
Grey, Col. Leopold J. H., c.s.i.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Raleigh, c.m.g.
Grierson, George A., c.i.e.
Grierson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Moncrieff, c.v.o., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Grieve, Robert, c.m.g.
Griffin, Martin Jos., c.m.g.
Griffith, Col. Charles Duncan, c.m.g.
Griffith, Horace M. B., c.m.g.
Griffiths, Vincent, c.b.(c).
Grimston, *Lt.-Col.* Rollo E., c.i.e.
Grinton, Frederick Hy., c.m.g.
Grogan, Col. Edward G., c.b.(m).
Groome, *Vice-Adm.* Robert L., c.v.o.
Grove, Col. Edward A. W. S., c.b.(m).
Grover, *Maj.-Gen.* Malc. H. S., c.b.(m).
Gubbins, John H., c.m.g.
Gubbins, *Surg.-Gen.* William L., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Gudgeon, *Lt.-Col.* Walter E., c.m.g.
Guillemond, Lawrence M., c.b.(c).
Guinness, Col. Hy. Wm. N., c.b.(m).
Guinness, Hon. Rupert E. C., c.m.g.
Gullick, Joseph Wm., c.m.g.
Gully, Hon. Edward W. K., c.b.(c).
Gundry, Richard S., c.b.(c).
Gurdon, *Maj.* Bertram E. M., c.i.e., d.s.o.
Gurdnukh Singh, Sardar Bahadur, c.s.i.
Gurney, Martyn P. C., m.v.o.(4th).
Gwatkin, Col. Frederick S., c.b.(m).
Gwynn, *Maj.* Chas. Wm., c.m.g., d.s.o.
Hadden, Col. Charles F., c.b.(c).
Haddock, *Comm.* Herbert J., c.b.(c), R.N.R.
Haden, Francis S., c.m.g.
Haffkine, Waldemar M. W., c.i.e.
Haifi Muhammad Abdulla Khan Alizai, Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan, c.i.e.
Haigard, Wm. Hy. Doveton, c.b.(c).
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur B., c.v.o., c.m.g.
Haig, *Maj.-Gen.* Douglas, c.v.o., c.b.(m).
Hak, Nawaz Khan, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
Halahan, *Lt.* Fredk. C., m.v.o.(5th), R.N.
Haldano, Col. James A. L., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Hale, *Surg.-Maj.* Thomas E., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
Hall, Col. Francis H., c.v.o., c.b.(m).
Hall, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. F. King, c.v.o.
Hall, Col. Henry S., c.b.(c).
Hall, *Capt.* Herb. G. King, c.b.(m).
Hall, Col. Lewis M. Murray, c.b.(m).
Hall, Sydney P., m.v.o.(4th).
Hall, Wm. Thomas, c.s.i.
Hallett, Col. James W. Hughes, c.v.o., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Hallowell, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Lonsdale, c.m.g.
Halliday, Frederick L., m.v.o.(4th).
Haly, *Maj.-Gen.* Richd. H. O'Grady, c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Hamilton, Charles B., c.m.g.
Hamilton, Col. Claude de C., c.b.(m).
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward O. F., c.b.(m).
Hamilton, *Rear-Adm.* Fredk. T., m.v.o.(4th).
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* George V., c.b.(m).
Hamilton, Col. Gilbert H. C., c.b.(m).
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Henry, c.b.(m).
Hamilton, Col. Hubert I. W., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Hamilton, John G., m.v.o.(4th).
Hamilton, *Capt.* Hon. Leslie D'H., m.v.o.(5th).
Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas W. O'H., c.m.g.
Hamilton, Gen. Sir W. Stirling, Bt., c.b.(m).
Hamley, Col. Francis G., c.m.o.
Hamley, *Comm.-Gen.* Joseph O., c.b.(c).
Hannuck, Murray, c.i.e.
Hannett, George, c.i.e.
Handcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur G., c.b.(m).
Hanford, Col. John C., c.b.(m).
Hankin, Arthur C., c.i.e.
Hanley, Allen H., c.m.g.
Hansell, Henry F., m.v.o.(5th).
Harari, Victor R. (*Pacha*), c.m.o.
Harbord, Col. Hon. Charles, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
Harding, Colin, c.m.g.
Hardy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fredk., c.b.(m).
Hardy, Richard G., c.s.i.
Hare, Col. Frederick S. C., c.m.g.
Hare, Col. Richard C., c.b.(m).
Hare, Robert D., c.i.e.
Hare, *Maj.* Robert H., m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
Hare, Sir Thomas L. Bt., m.v.o.(4th).
Harford, Frederic D., c.v.o.
Harford, Col. Hy. Chas., c.b.(m).
Harjibhai Manekji Rustanji, c.i.e.
Harkness, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. D'A., c.b.(m).
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, c.b.(m).
Harrel, Wm. Vesey, m.v.o.(4th).
Harrisi, George Moss, c.i.e.
Harris, Charles A., c.b.(c), c.m.g.
Harris, *Lt.-Col.* David, c.m.g.
Harris, Gen. Philip H. F., c.b.(m).
Harris, Col. Richd. H. W. H., c.b.(m).
Harris, Robert, c.m.g.
Harris, Walter Hy., c.m.g.
Harrison, *Maj.* Edgar G., c.b.(m).
Harrison, James H., m.v.o.(4th).
Harrison, John B., c.m.g.
Harrison, Col. Robert A. G., c.m.g.
Hart, Wm. Albert, m.v.o.(5th).
Hartley, Col. Edmund B., c.m.g., 7th.
Hartley, Percival H. S., m.v.o.(5th).
Harvey, Hy. Paul, c.b.(c), c.m.g.
Harvey, Wm. Leatham, c.i.e.
Hastings, *Adm.* Alexander P., c.b.(m).
Hastings, Charles G. W., c.i.e.
Hastings, Col. Edwd. S., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
Hastings, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis E., c.b.(m).
Hastings, Gen. Francis Wm., c.b.(m).
Hatch, *Lt.-Col.* George P., c.m.g.
Hatherton, Lord, c.m.g.
Hutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Villiers, c.b.(m).
Hawes, Col. Benjamin R., c.b.(m).
Hawes, *Maj.-Gen.* George H., c.b.(m).
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry M. E., c.b.(m).
Hawkesley, *Com.* Jas. B. Price, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Caesar, c.b.(m).
Hawkins, Col. Walter F., c.m.g.
Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* E. Owen, c.b.(m).
Hay, Col. Sir George J., c.b.(c), c.m.o.
Hay, Col. James, c.b.(m).
Hay, James P., m.v.o.(4th).
Hay, John B., c.m.g.
Hay, Sir Robert Drummond, c.m.o.
Healey, Col. Charles, c.m.o.
Healey, Chas. E. H. Chadwyck, c.b.(c).
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Ernest, c.v.o.
Heath, Col. Harry H. R., c.b.(m).
Heath, *Capt.* Herbert L., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
Heath, *Lt.-Col.* John M., c.m.g.
Heath, Thomas L., c.b.(c).
Heborden, Wm. Buller, c.b.(c).
Hébert, Louis P., c.m.g.

- Heera Sahib Lal Rama Mij Pershad Singh, *c.i.e.*
 Heffernan, *Ch.-Insp.-Much.* John H., *c.b.(m), R.N.*
 Heldenstam, Frederick C., *c.m.g.*
 Hellaard, Col. Robert C., *c.b.(c)*
 Helme, Col. George C., *c.b.(c), c.m.g.*
 Hemming, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick W., *c.b.(m)*
 Henderson, Alfred F., *c.m.g.*
 Henderson, Lt. Francis B., *c.m.g., d.s.o., R.N.*
 Henderson, *Rear-Adm.* F. Hannam, *c.m.g.*
 Henderson, *Rear-Adm.* George M., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Philip D., *c.s.i.*
 Henderson, Robert, *c.b.(c)*
 Henderson, R. Heriot, *c.i.e.*
 Henderson, Robert H., *c.m.g.*
 Henderson, Wm. Robert, *c.m.g.*
 Hendley, Col. Thomas H., *c.i.e.*
 Heneage, *Captain* Algeron W., *m.v.o.(4th), R.N.*
 Heneage, *Major* Godfrey C. W., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Henley, Joseph J., *c.b.(c)*
 Hennessy, James B. N., *c.i.e.*
 Henry, *Maj.-Gen.* George, *c.b.(m)*
 Henry, Hon. John, *c.m.g.*
 Henry, *Maj.-Gen.* St. George C., *c.b.(m)*
 Housman, Col. Henry F., *c.m.g.*
 Hepworth, *Comm.* Melville W. C., *c.b.(c), R.N.*
 Herbert, *Capt.* Lord, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Herbert, Charles St. J. S., *c.b.(c)*
 Herbert, Col. Edmund Arthur, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Herbert, Col. Edward Wm., *c.b.(m)*
 Herbert, Col. Sir Ivor J. C., *Bt., c.b.(m), c.m.g.*
 Herbert, Col. Lionel, *c.v.o.*
 Heriz, *Capt.* Reginald Y., *c.m.g., R.N.*
 Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, *c.v.o.*
 Herries, Edward, *c.b.(c)*
 Herschell, Lord, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Hertford, Marquess of, *c.b.(c)*
 Hertslet, Harry L., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Hertz, Henry F., *c.i.e.*
 Hervey, Dudley F. A., *c.m.g.*
 Hervey, *Rev. Canon* Frederick A. J., *c.m.g.*
 Hervey, Henry A. W., *c.b.(c)*
 Het Rain, Diwan, *c.i.e.*
 Heuston, Lt.-Col. Fredk. S., *c.m.g.*
 Heyby, Wm. Petch, *c.m.g.*
 Hewitt, Frederick Wm., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Hewson, *Capt.* Lionel L., *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Heydegge, George von Pfyffer, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Hickey, *Capt.* Daniel, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Hickman, Col. Thomas E., *c.b.(m), d.s.o.*
 Hicks, Col. Hy. Tempest, *c.b.(m)*
 Rickson, Col. Robert A., *c.b.(m)*
 Higgins, Henry V., *c.v.o.*
 Hildebrand, Arthur H., *c.i.e.*
 Hill, Arthur, *c.i.e.*
 Hill, Col. Augustus W., *c.b.(m)*
 Hill, Claude H. A., *c.i.e.*
 Hill, Edward B. L., *c.b.(c)*
 Hill, Col. Joseph, *c.b.(c)*
 Hill, Col. Peter Edwd., *c.b.(m)*
 Hill, *Fleet-Surg.* Robert, *m.v.o.(4th), R.N.*
 Hill, *Maj.* Thomas H., *c.i.e.*
 Hill, Vincent W., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Hill, Col. Wm. Alexander, *c.b.(c)*
 Hill, *Capt.* Hugh Staveley, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Hillier, Edward G., *c.m.g.*
 Hills, *Maj.* Edmond H., *c.m.g.*
 Hixton, *Insp.-Gen.* Duncan, *c.b.(c), R.N.*
 Hinde, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* George L., *c.b.(m)*
 Hinde, Col. John H. E., *c.b.(m)*
 Hippisley, Col. Richard L., *c.b.(m)*
 Hiipwell, Col. Alfred G., *c.b.(m)*
 Hirtzel, Fredk. Arthur, *c.b.(c)*
 Hittu Ram, Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Hoad, Col. John C., *c.m.g.*
 Hobbs, Lt.-Col. Percy E. F., *c.m.g.*
 Hobday, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. F., *c.b.(m)*
 Hobbey, Charles Wm., *c.m.g.*
 Hoddling, Lt.-Col. John, *c.i.e.*
 Hodoul, François, *c.m.g.*
 Hodson, Charles Wm., *c.s.i.*
 Hoernle, Augustus F. R., *c.i.e.*
 Hoffmeister, William, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. C., *c.b.(m)*
 Hogge, Col. Arthur F., *c.b.(m)*
 Hogge, Col. Charles, *c.b.(m)*
 Hogge, Col. John Wm., *c.b.(m), c.i.e.*
 Holbrow, Col. William H., *c.m.g.*
 Holbrook, *Lieut.* Leonard S., *m.v.o.(5th), R.N.*
 Holdsworth, Lt.-Col. John J., *c.i.e.*
 Holford, *Maj.* George L., *c.v.o., c.i.e.*
 Holland, Bernard H., *c.b.(c)*
 Holland, *Comm.* Gerald E., *c.i.e., d.s.o., R.N.*
 Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Wm., *c.b.(m)*
 Holland, Herbert C., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Holland, Lt.-Col. Trevenen J. c.b.(m)
 Holmes, John M., *c.s.i.*
 Holt, Col. Wm. John, *c.b.(m)*
 Home, Col. Frederick J., *c.s.i.*
 Home, Walter, *c.i.e.*
 Hood, Donald W. C., *c.v.o.*
 Hood, *Capt.* Hon. Horace L. A., *m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o., R.N.*
 Hoole, Col. James, *c.m.g.*
 Hope, Edward S., *c.b.(c)*
 Hope, Col. Lewis A., *c.b.(m)*
 Hopkins, *Fleet-Paymr.* David B. L., *m.v.o.(4th), R.N.*
 Hopwood, Charles A., *c.b.(c)*
 Hore, Col. Charles O., *c.m.g.*
 Horn, David B., *c.i.e.*
 Hornby, *Rev.* James J., *c.v.o.*
 Hornby, *Capt.* Robt. S. P., *c.m.g., R.N.*
 Horsfall, Jeremiah G., *c.i.e.*
 Hoskyns, *Capt.* Peyton, *c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.*
 Houston, William, *c.m.g.*
 Howard, E. Stafford, *c.b.(c)*
 Howard, Esme William, *c.v.o., c.m.g.*
 Howard, Col. Henry R. L., *c.b.(m)*
 Howell, Mortimer S., *c.i.e.*
 Howitt, Alfred Wm., *c.m.g.*
 Hua, Gabriel E. A., *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Huddleston, George, *c.i.e.*
 Hudson, Lt.-Col. Joseph A. G., *c.m.g.*
 Hudson, Lt.-Col. Havelock, *c.i.e.*
 Hughes, Arthur J., *c.i.e.*
 Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. F., *c.b.(m)*
 Hughes, Col. Edward T., *c.b.(c)*
 Hughes, Col. Emilius, *c.b.(m), c.m.g.*
 Hughes, Herbert, *c.m.g.*
 Hull, Hy. Mitchell, *c.m.g.*
 Hume, Allan O., *c.b.(c)*
 Hume, Col. C. Vernon, *m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*
 Hunt, Edmund Langley, *c.m.g.*
 Hunter, Hamilton, *c.m.g.*
 Hunter, Lt.-Col. John M., *c.s.i.*
 Hurst, Cecil J. B., *c.b.(c)*
 Husain Ali Khan, Mirza, *c.i.e.*
 Husband, Rev. John, *c.i.e.*
 Huskinson, Col. Saml. Geo., *c.b.(m)*
 Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles S., *c.b.(c)*
 Hutchinson, Lt.-Gen. Hy. D., *c.s.i.*
 Hutchinson, Col. James B., *c.s.i.*
 Hutchison, *Capt.* J. de Mestre, *c.m.g., R.N.*
 Hyde, Lt.-Col. J. Irvine Lang, *c.m.g.*
 Idlesleigh, Earl of, *c.b.(c)*
 Inglis, Albemarle P., *m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.*
 Innes, Lt.-Gen. Jas. J. McLeod, *c.b.(m), R.N.*
 Innes, Col. Thomas, *c.v.o.*
 Ireland, Col. Robert M., *c.m.g.*
 Irving, Charles J., *c.m.g.*
 Irwin, Alfred M. B., *c.s.i.*
 Irwin, Lt.-Col. De la C. Thos., *c.m.g.*
 Irwin, George R., *c.s.i.*
 Irwin, Henry, *c.i.e.*
 Irwin, Col. John S., *c.b.(c)*
 Ismay, Stanley, *c.s.i.*
 Izat, Alexander, *c.i.e.*
 Jack, Lt.-Col. Horbert R. H., *c.m.g.*
 Jackson, Frederick J., *c.b.(c), c.m.g.*
 Jackson, Col. Horbert Wm., *c.b.(c)*
 Jackson, Col. Louis C., *c.m.g.*
 Jackson, Col. Robert W. M., *c.m.g.*
 Jackson, Col. Samuel, *c.i.e.*
 Jackson, *Capt.* Thomas, *c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th), R.N.*
 Jacob, *Maj.* Arthur Le Grand, *c.i.e.*
 Jacob, Edward F., *c.i.e.*
 Jacob, Lionel M., *c.s.i.*
 Jacob, Col. Sydney L., *c.i.e.*
 Jagadish, Chandra Bose, *c.i.e.*
 Jagat Singh, Sirdar, Sirdar Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Jag Mohun Singh, Raja, *c.i.e.*
 Jai Kishan Dass, Raja, *c.s.i.*
 Jallab, Sardar Khan, *c.i.e.*
 Jahn, ud, Din Khan, Akhundzada of Khandahar, *c.i.e.*
 James, Frederick S., *c.m.g.*
 James, Wm. Dodge, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Jameson, Leander S., *c.b.(c)*
 Jamieson, George, *c.m.g.*
 Jarrett, Col. Henry S., *c.i.e.*
 Jarvis, Lt.-Col. Alexander W., *c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th)*
 Jarvis, *Maj.* Arthur M., *c.m.g.*
 Jeffreys, *Vice-Adm.* Edmund F., *c.v.o.*
 Jeffreys, Col. Henry B., *c.b.(m)*
 Jeffreys, Colonel Patrick D., *c.b.(m)*
 Jelf, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard H., *c.m.g.*
 Jellicoe, *Rear-Adm.* John R., *c.v.o., c.b.(m)*
 Jonkins, John L., *c.s.i.*
 Jenner, George F. B., *c.m.g.*
 Jennings, Col. Edward L. F., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Jennings, Col. Robert Henry, *c.s.i.*
 Jennings, *Gen.* R. Melvil, *c.b.(m)*
 Jerome, Col. Henry J. W., *c.b.(m)*
 Jhujhar Singhji Deo, Diwan of Charkhari, *c.i.e.*
 Jiwan Singh, Sirdar of Patiala, *c.s.i.*
 Jodrell, Lt.-Col. Edw. T. D. Cotton, *c.b.(c)*
 Johnson, Col. Frederick F., *c.b.(m)*
 Johnson, George William, *c.m.g.*
 Johnson, *Capt.* Henry C., *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Johnson, Col. Richard F., *c.m.g.*
 Johnson, Lt.-Col. William, *c.b.(c)*
 Johnson, Wm. Athelstan, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Johnston, Lt.-Col. Henry H., *c.b.(m)*
 Johnston, Col. James W., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Johnston, Col. Percy H., *c.m.g.*
 Johnston, Col. William, *c.b.(c)*
 Johnstone, Frederick J., *c.i.e.*
 Johnstone, Lt.-Col. James R., *c.b.(m)*
 Jones, Adrian, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Jones, *Rear-Adm.* E. Pitcairn, *c.b.(m)*
 Jones, *M.-Gen.* Inigo R., *c.v.o., c.b.(m)*
 Jones, J. J. Casimir, *c.v.o., c.b.(c)*
 Jones, Col. Morey Q., *c.b.(m)*
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Owen, *c.b.(c)*
 Jones, William Brittain, *c.s.i.*
 Jopp, Col. John, *c.b.(m)*
 Jowsey, Lt.-Col. Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Joyner, Robert B., *c.i.e.*
 Judd, John W., *c.b.(c)*
 Julian, *Maj.* Oliver R. A., *c.m.g.*
 Just, Hartmann W., *c.b.(c), c.m.g.*
 Justice, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Clive, *c.m.g.*
 Kadirdad Khan (Gul Khan), Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kailash Chandra Bose, Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kalika Dass Datt, Rai Bahadur, *c.i.e.*

Kalinath Mitter, Babu, *c.i.e.*
 Kalooaba, Kumar Shri, *c.i.e.*
 Kanchi Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan Bahadur, *c.i.e.*
 Kane, *Adm.* Henry C., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kashi Rao Sarve, Sardar Bahadur, *c.s.i.*
 Kavanagh, Col. Charles T. Mc.M., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *d.s.o.*
 Keefe, Thomas C., *c.m.o.*
 Keene, Charles J., *c.i.e.*
 Keene, Hy. George, *c.i.e.*
 Keighley, Col. Chas. M., *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Kekewich, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert G., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kelham, Col. Hy. Robert, *c.b.(m)*.
 Kelly, Col. James G., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* Nicholas Win., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* R. Vandeleur, *c.b.(m)*.
 Kembal, *Lt.-Col.* Charles A., *c.i.e.*
 Kenball, Col. Geo. Vero, *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Kenble, *Lt.* Horace L., *m.v.o.(5th)*.
 Kemmis, Col. Wm., *c.m.g.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Kemp, *Capt.* Thomas W., *c.i.e.*, *R.N.*
 Kempe, John A., *c.b.(c)*.
 Kennare, Earl of, *c.v.o.*
 Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H., *Bt.*, *c.b.(c)*.
 Kennaway, Walter, *c.m.o.*
 Kennedy, Frederick C., *c.i.e.*
 Kennedy, Hartley, *c.s.i.*
 Kennedy, Col. John M., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Kennedy, *Rev.* Mortimer E., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Kennedy, Robt. Geo., *c.i.e.*
 Kennedy, Robert John, *c.m.g.*
 Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Willoughby P., *c.m.g.*
 Koney, Col. Arthur H., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Keppel, *Comm.* Colin R., *c.v.o.*, *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*, *A.D.C.*, *R.N.*
 Keppel, Hon. Derek W. G., *c.m.g.*, *c.i.e.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Keppel, *Maj.* Geo. Oloff Roos, *c.i.e.*
 Kerala Varma, V. K. Tamburan, *c.s.i.*
 Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Mark A., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kerr, *Capt.* Mark E. F., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph D., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kerrison, *Lt.-Col.* Edmd. R.A., *c.m.g.*
 Kerry, *Maj.* Earl of, *m.v.o.(4th)*, *d.s.o.*
 Kershaw, Noel T., *c.b.(c)*.
 Kershaw, Thomas H., *c.m.g.*
 Keyes, *Capt.* Roger J. B., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Keyser, Col. Frederick C., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kidd, John, *c.m.g.*
 Kidston, Col. Alex. F. Kerr, *c.b.(m)*.
 Kielhorn, Franz, *c.i.e.*
 Kilkelly, *Lt.-Col.* Charles R., *c.m.g.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Kilpin, Ernest F., *c.m.g.*
 Kincald, Col. Wm. F. H. S., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kinder, Claude Wm., *c.m.g.*
 King, Chas. Albert, *c.b.(c)*.
 King, *Lt.-Col.* Charles W., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 King, Lucas W., *c.s.i.*
 King, Col. Walter G., *c.i.e.*
 King, Wm. L. M., *c.m.g.*
 Kingscote, Thomas A. F., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander A. A., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kinloch, Col. David A., *c.b.(m)*, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Kinwun Mingyi, Moung, *c.s.i.*
 Kipling, John L., *c.i.e.*
 Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Col.* Roger, *c.m.g.*
 Kirkpatrick, Col. Wm. Johnston, *c.b.(m)*.
 Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col.* Carleton H. M., *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Kisch, Hermann M., *c.s.i.*
 Kitchener, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick W., *c.b.(m)*.
 Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Gerald C., *c.v.o.*, *c.m.g.*

Kitson, Col. James E., *c.b.(c)*.
 Knight, *Lieut.* Anthony, *m.v.o.(5th)*.
 Knight, Wm. Anderson, *c.m.g.*
 Knollys, Maj. Louis F., *c.m.g.*
 Knollys, Wm. Edward, *c.b.(c)*.
 Knyvett, Alexander V., *c.i.e.*
 Kori Sadhau, Raja Rampal Singh of, *c.i.e.*
 Kun Kyi, Sawbwa of Mong Nai, *c.i.e.*
 Kutlar, Rajah Ram Pal of, *c.s.i.*
 Kwaia Salimullah, Nawab of Dacca, *c.s.i.*
 Laffan, Col. Henry D., *c.m.g.*
 Lafont, *Rev.* Eugene, *c.i.e.*
 Lake, *Maj.-Gen.* Percy H. N., *c.b.(c)*, *c.m.g.*
 Laking, Guy F., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lamb, Ernest H., *c.m.g.*, *M.P.*
 Lamb, Sir J. Cameron, *c.b.(c)*, *c.m.g.*
 Lamb, Col. Charles A., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lamb, Richard A., *c.i.e.*
 Lambart, *Maj.* Gustavus F. W., *c.v.o.*
 Lambert, Sir George T., *c.b.(c)*.
 Lambert, Col. Guy L. Bence, *c.m.g.*
 Lambert, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur, *c.b.(m)*.
 Lambton, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. William, *c.m.g.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*, *d.s.o.*
 Lampton, Miles W., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lance, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick, *c.b.(m)*.
 Landon, Col. Frederick Wm. B., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles Stuart, *c.b.(m)*.
 Lane, Col. Clayton T., *c.i.e.*
 Lane, Col. Maitland Moore, *c.b.(c)*.
 Lang, Charles D., *c.b.(c)*.
 Lang, *Very Rev.* J. Marshall, *c.v.o.*
 Langley, Walter L. F. G., *c.b.(c)*.
 Langley, Wm. Henry, *c.m.g.*
 Langman, *Maj.* Archie L., *c.m.g.*
 Langmore, Col. Edwd. Ham., *c.b.(m)*.
 Laprimaudaye, *Comm.* Clement, *c.v.o.*, *R.N.*
 Larcum, Arthur, *c.b.(c)*.
 Laurymore, *Maj.* Hy. Douglas, *c.m.g.*
 Lascelles, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Arthur, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lassetter, Col. Harry B., *c.b.(m)*.
 Latimer, Frederick Wm., *c.i.e.*
 Laughton, Col. Arthur F., *c.b.(m)*.
 Laurie, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wimburn, *c.b.(m & c)*.
 Laurie, Maxwell, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Law, Col. Hon. Cecil H., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lawless, *Sg.-Lt.-Col.* W. R. Crooke, *c.i.e.*
 Lawley, Col. Hon. Richd. T., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lawson, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Merrick, *c.b.(m)*.
 Laye, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Hy., *c.v.o.*, *c.b.(m)*.
 Lea, Col. Samuel J., *c.b.(m)*.
 Leach, Col. Harold P., *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Leclézio, Henri, *c.m.g.*
 Le Cornu, Col. Charles P., *c.b.(c)*.
 Lees, *Very Rev.* J. Cameron, *c.v.o.*
 Lefroy, [Hon.] Hy. Bruce, *c.m.g.*
 Legard, Col. J. Digby, *c.b.(c)*.
 Legg, *Capt.* Geo. E. W., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Loggo, Col. Hon. Hy. Charles, *c.v.o.*
 Leigh, *Lt.-Col.* Henry P. P., *c.i.e.*
 Le Messurier, Col. Augustus, *c.i.e.*
 Le Mesurier, Col. Cecil B., *c.b.(m)*.
 Le Mesurier, Col. Fredk. A., *c.b.(m)*.
 Le Mesurier, Haviland, *c.i.e.*
 Lemmon, Col. Thomas W., *c.b.(c)*.
 Lennon, *Capt.* Penry B., *m.v.o.(5th)*.
 Lennox, Lord Esmé Gordon, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Leonard, John Wm., *c.m.g.*
 Lessard, Col. François L., *c.b.(m)*.
 Leuchars, *Lt.-Col.* George, *c.m.g.*
 Leverson, Col. Julian J., *c.m.g.*
 Levey, George C., *c.m.g.*
 Levitt, *Maj.* Cecil B., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lewis, Sir George H., *Bt.*, *c.v.o.*
 Lewis, Col. David F., *c.b.(m)*.

Lewis, *Lt.-Col.* John, *c.m.g.*
 Lewis, Col. Percy J. T., *c.m.g.*
 Lewis, Col. Somers R., *c.b.(c)*.
 Leys, Peter, *c.m.g.*
 Ligertwood, *Surg.-Col.* Thos., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lindley, *Rear-Adm.* Geo. R., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lindley, James B., *c.m.g.*
 Lindsay, *Capt.* Walter C., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lindsell, Henry Martin, *c.b.(c)*.
 Lindsell, Col. Robert F., *c.b.(m)*.
 Linton, *Lieut.* Henry, *m.v.o.(5th)*.
 Lister, Hon. Reginald, *c.v.o.*
 Lithiby, John, *c.b.(c)*.
 Little, *Lieut.-Gen.* Hy. Alex., *c.b.(m)*.
 Little, Col. Malcolm O., *c.b.(m)*.
 Littlejohns, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Wm. Geo., *c.b.(c)*.
 Liverpool, Earl of, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Livingstone, *Maj.* Hubert A.A., *c.m.g.*
 Lloyd, *Maj.* A. H. Orlando, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lloyd, Col. Francis, *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis T., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lloyd, Col. Morgan Geo., *c.b.(c)*.
 Lloyd, *Adm.* Rodney M., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lloyd, Col. Thomas, *c.b.(c)*.
 Loch, *Major* Lord, *m.v.o.(4th)*, *d.s.o.*
 Loch, *Lt.-Col.* Granville H., *c.i.e.*
 Loch, *Lt.-Col.* William, *c.i.e.*
 Lockhart, Col. Sir Simon M., *Bt.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lockhart, James H. S., *c.m.g.*
 Lockwood, Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. Mark, *c.v.o.*
 Looock, Col. Herbert, *c.b.(c)*.
 Login, *Rear-Adm.* Spencer H. M., *c.v.o.*
 Long, Col. William, *c.m.g.*
 Lorimer, John G., *c.i.e.*
 Lougheed, *Lt.-Col.* Samuel F., *c.m.g.*
 Lousada, Col. Frederick P., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lovat, *Lt.-Col.* Lord, *c.v.o.*, *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Lovell, Sir Francis H., *c.m.g.*
 Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford, *c.b.(m)*, *c.s.i.*
 Lowe, Col. Wm. Henry M., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lowndes, *Lt.-Col.* John H., *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lowth, Col. Frank R., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. C., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *d.s.o.*
 Lucas, Col. Alfred G., *c.b.(m)*, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lucas, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J. R., *c.b.(m)*.
 Ludlow, John M., *c.b.(c)*.
 Luke, Col. E. Vyvyan, *c.b.(m)*.
 Luke, Stephen P. W. V., *c.i.e.*
 Lukin, Col. Henry T., *c.m.g.*, *d.s.o.*
 Lumley, Col. Francis D., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lumsdon, *Lt.-Col.* Dugald McT., *c.b.(m)*.
 Lunham, Col. Thos. A., *c.b.(c)*.
 Lushington, Col. Stephen, *c.m.g.*
 Lyall, David R., *c.s.i.*
 Lye, Col. Harry S. Shuldham, *m.v.o.(4th)*.
 Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Isidore B., *c.i.e.*
 Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., *c.b.(m)*, *M.P.*
 Lyttelton, Hon. G. W. Spencer, *c.b.(c)*.
 Macartney, George, *c.i.e.*
 Macaulay, *Maj.* Geo. Bohun, *c.m.g.*
 MacBarnet, *Major* Alexander E., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *d.s.o.*
 Macbean, Col. Forbes, *c.v.o.*, *c.b.(m)*.
 MacCall, Col. Hy. Blackwood, *c.b.(m)*.
 McCalmont, Col. Barklie C., *c.b.(c)*.
 McCarthy, James D., *c.m.g.*, *R.N.*
 McCarthy, Robert Hy., *c.m.g.*
 MacCartie, *Lt.-Col.* F. FitzGerald, *c.i.e.*
 McComb, Col. Robert B., *c.b.(m)*.
 McCubbin, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas, *c.m.g.*
 Macdonald, Col. John A., *c.b.(c)*.
 Macdonnell, Sir John, *c.b.(c)*.
 Macdonnell, *Insp.-General* Henry, *c.b.(m)*, *R.N.*

- McDonnell, Col. John, c.b.(m).
 McDonnell, Richard G. P. P., c.i.e.
 Macdonnell, Col. William, c.b.(c).
 MacDougall, James P., c.b.(c).
 McDougall, John L., c.m.g.
 McDowell, Donald K., c.m.g.
 Macfarlane, George J., c.m.g.
 Macfarlane, Col. John, m.v.o.(4th).
 McFarlane, Maj. Ronald, c.m.g.
 Macfarlane, Maj. Thomas J. M., c.m.g.
 Macfie, Col. William, c.b.(c).
 MacGill, Rear-Adm. Thomas, c.b.(m).
 MacGregor, Col. Hy. Grey, c.b.(m).
 McGrigor, Col. Charles R. R., c.b.(m).
 McHardy, Lt.-Col. A. Burness, c.b.(c).
 Macshell, Capt. Percy W., c.m.g.
 McInerney, Maj. Timothy M., c.m.g.
 McInnis, Col. Edward B., c.m.g.
 McInroy, Col. Charles, c.b.(m).
 McKay, Col. Hy. Kellock, c.b.(m), c.i.e.
 Mackay, Col. [Hon.] James A. K., c.b.(c).
 McKean, Col. Alexander C., c.m.g.
 Mackenzie, Major Alexander F., m.v.o.(4th).
 McKenzie, Col. Colin J., c.b.(m).
 Mackenzie, Col. Frederick F., c.b.(m).
 Mackenzie, Col. George F. O., c.b.(m).
 Mackenzie, John Wm. P. Muir, c.s.i.
 Mackenzie, Sir Victor A. F., Bt., m.v.o.(5th).
 Mackey, Capt. Hugh J. A., m.v.o.(5th).
 MacKinnon, Archibald D., c.m.g.
 MacKinnon, Lt.-Gen. Wm. Hy., c.v.o., c.b.(m).
 MacKintosh, Donald J., m.v.o.(4th).
 Mackworth, Col. Sir Arthur Wm., Bt., c.b.(m).
 MacLaughlin, Lt.-Col. Alex. J. M., c.i.e.
 MacLean, Maj.-Gen. Charles S., c.b.(m), c.i.e.
 MacLean, Frederick G., c.i.e.
 MacLeish, Lt.-Col. Duncan, c.m.g.
 MacLeod, Vice-Adm. Angus, c.v.o.
 MacLeod, Lt.-Col. James J., c.i.e.
 MacLeod, Maj. Norman M., c.m.g.
 MacLeod, Col. Roderick Wm., c.b.(m).
 MacMicking, Maj. Gilbert, c.m.g.
 McNair, Maj. John F. A., c.m.g.
 McNalty, Lt.-Col. Geo. Wm., c.b.(m).
 McNamara, Surg.-Gen. William Hy., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 McNeill, Sir Malcolm, c.b.(c).
 Macpherson, Charles G. W., c.i.e.
 Macpherson, Duncan J., c.i.e.
 Macpherson, James S., c.i.e.
 Macpherson, John M., c.s.i.
 Macpherson, Wm. Charles, c.s.i.
 Macpherson, Col. Wm. Grant, c.m.g.
 McRae, Col. Hy. Napier, c.b.(m).
 Muready, Col. Cecil F. N., c.b.(m).
 McTurk, Michael, c.m.g.
 Madden, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Charles D., c.b.(c).
 Madden, Capt. Chas. E., c.v.o., R.N.
 Madden, Lt.-Col. George C., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Magill, Col. James, c.b.(m).
 Maginness, Edmond J., m.v.o.(4th).
 Mahaffy, Hon. J. Pentland, c.v.o.
 Mahachopachayaya Pandit Gauga Dhar Shrestri, c.i.e.
 Mahomed Hassan Khan, c.i.e.
 Mahon, Maj.-Gen. Bryan T., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Mahon, Insp.-Gen. Edward E., c.b.(m), R.N.
 Mahon, Col. Regd. Henry, c.b.(m).
 Mahla Punna Lall Rai, c.i.e.
 Main, Reuben, m.v.o.(5th).
 Main, Col. Thomas R., c.b.(m).
 Mainwaring, Col. Rowland B., c.m.g.
 Maitland, Col. Farley, c.b.(m).
 Maitland, Maj.-Gen. Pelham J., c.b.(m).
 Maitland, Wm. James, c.i.e.
 Major, Col. Hon. Arthur H. Henni-ker, c.b.(m).
 Makins, Capt. Geoffrey, m.v.o.(4th).
 Makins, Geo. Hy., c.b.(c).
 Malcolm, Col. Edward D., c.b.(m).
 Malcolmson, Maj.-Gen. John H. P., c.b.(m).
 Malik, Umar Khan, c.i.e.
 Maling, Capt. Irwin C., c.m.g.
 Mallet, Claude C., c.m.g.
 Mallet, Louis du P., c.b.(c).
 Maltby, Lt. Gerald R., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Malthus, Col. Sydenham, c.b.(m).
 Man, Edward H., c.i.e.
 Manby, Sir Alan R., m.v.o.(4th).
 Mance, Sir Hy. Christopher, c.i.e.
 Manchurjee, Rustonji Dholu, Khan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Mandors, Richard, c.b.(c).
 Manderson, Maj.-Gen. George R., c.b.(m).
 Manifold, Col. John F., c.m.g.
 Mann, Maj.-Gen. James R., c.m.g.
 Mansel, George, c.m.g.
 Mansell, Capt. Geo. R., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Mansfield, M.-Gen. Herbt., c.b.(m).
 Mansfield, Robert Wm., c.m.g.
 March, Capt. Earl of, m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 March, George E., c.m.g.
 Marchant, Lt.-Col. Alfd. E., c.b.(m).
 Marchant, Hugo, c.m.g.
 Marjoribanks, Capt. Hon. Dudley C., d.s.o., m.v.o.(5th).
 Markwick, Col. Ernest E., c.b.(m).
 Marling, Col. Percival S., c.b.(m), P.C.
 Marsh, Henry, c.i.e.
 Marsh, Thomas R., c.m.g.
 Marshall, Lt.-Col. George, c.m.g.
 Marshall, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Leicester, c.i.e.
 Marshall, James B., c.b.(c).
 Marshall, Col. J. W. Astley, c.b.(m).
 Marshall, Col. Sir T. Horatio, c.b.(c).
 Marston, Surg.-Gen. Jeffery A., c.b.(m).
 Martalos, Anthony, m.v.o.(5th).
 Martin, Maj.-Gen. Alfred R., c.b.(m).
 Martin, Col. Cunliffe, c.b.(m).
 Martin, Col. George B. N., c.b.(m).
 Martin, Sir George C., m.v.o.(4th).
 Martin, Geo. Peter, c.b.(m), R.N.
 Martin, Gilson, m.v.o.(4th).
 Martin, Col. Herbert, c.b.(m).
 Martin, Col. Rowland H., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Martinan, George, c.b.(c).
 Marx, R.-Adm. John L., m.v.o.(4th).
 Marzials, Sir Frank T., c.b.(c).
 Mascfield, Col. Robert T., c.b.(c).
 Masson, Lt.-Col. Sir David P., c.i.e.
 Massy, Col. Harry S., c.b.(m).
 Master, Col. Wm. C. Chester, c.b.(m).
 Masters, Col. Alexander, c.b.(m).
 Mathew, George F., c.i.e.
 Mathews, Hy. Montagu, c.i.e.
 Mathias, Col. Hy. Harding, c.b.(m).
 Mathieu, Rev. Olivier E., c.m.g.
 Mathy, Col. Edward, c.b.(c).
 Mand, Capt. Philip, c.m.g.
 Mande, Col. Frederic N., c.b.(c).
 Mande, Lt.-Col. Fredk. S., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Maulvi Khuda Bakshi, Khan Bahadur of Patna, c.i.e.
 Maunsell, Lt.-Col. Francis R., c.m.g.
 Maunsell, Surg.-Gen. Thos., c.b.(m).
 Maxse, Ernest G. B., c.m.g.
 Maxse, Col. F. Ivor, c.v.o., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Maxwell, Maj. Frederick D., c.i.e.
 Maxwell, Lt. Henry St. P., c.s.i.
 Maxwell, Richard F., c.b.(c).
 Maxwell, Col. Ronald C., c.b.(m).
 May, Col. E. Sinclair, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 May, Francis Hy., c.m.g.
 May, Col. Thomas J., c.m.g.
 May, Col. Wm. Allan, c.b.(m).
 Maycock, Willoughby R. D., c.m.g.
 Mayne, Col. George N., c.b.(m).
 Mayne, Col. Richard C. G., c.b.(m).
 Meade, Lt.-Col. Malcolm J., c.i.e.
 Measures, Harry Bell, m.v.o.(4th).
 Meers, James B., c.b.(c).
 Mehrulla Khan, Mir Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, c.i.e.
 Melitus, Paul G., c.i.e.
 Mellor, John P., c.b.(c).
 Melrose, Chief-Insp.-Mach. James, c.b.(c), R.N.
 Melville, William, m.v.o.(5th).
 Mercer, Col. Harvey F., c.b.(m).
 Mercer, Wm. Hepworth, c.m.g.
 Merk, Wm. R. Hy., c.s.i.
 Merriman, Col. William, c.i.e.
 Metcalfe, Maj.-Gen. Charles T. E., c.b.(m).
 Meyer, Wm. Stevenson, c.i.e.
 Meyrick, Insp.-Vet.-Surg. James, c.b.(m).
 Meyrick, Col. Frederick Charlton, c.b.(m).
 Meyrick, Col. Sir Thomas Charlton, Bt., c.b.(c).
 Michelli, Pietro J., c.m.g.
 Michie, John, m.v.o.(5th).
 Miles, Col. Napier, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Miles, Geo. Edward, m.v.o.(5th).
 Miles, Major-Gen. Herbert S. G., c.v.o., c.b.(m).
 Miley, Col. James A., c.s.i.
 Miller, George, c.b.(c).
 Miller, Lt. Geo. John, m.v.o.(5th).
 Miller, Major-Gen. Geo. Murray, c.b.(c).
 Miller, J. Ontario, c.s.i.
 Miller, Rev. William, c.i.e.
 Mills, Col. Geo. Arthur, c.b.(m).
 Mills, Col. Herbert J., c.b.(m).
 Minchin, Capt. Alfred B., c.i.e.
 Mirehouse, Col. Richard W. B., c.m.g.
 Mitchell, Robt. Wm. S., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Mitchell, Col. Thomas, c.b.(c).
 Mitchell, Sir Thomas, c.v.o.
 Mitchell, Sir William W., c.m.g.
 Mitford, Col. Bertram R., c.b.(m).
 Mitford, Robt. Sidney, c.b.(c).
 Mitford, Col. Wm. Kenyon, c.m.g.
 Mobsby, George, c.m.g.
 Moffat, Rev. John S., c.m.g.
 Moffat, Robt. Unwin, c.m.g.
 Mohendra Lall Sircar, c.i.e.
 MoheshChandraNarayana Pandit, c.i.e.
 Molesworth, Col. Edwd. H., c.b.(m).
 Mollan, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Campbell, c.b.(m).
 Moncrieff, Col. Geo. K. Scott, c.b.(m), c.i.e.
 Money, Col. Charles G. C., c.b.(m).
 Money, Col. Elliot A., c.b.(m).
 Money, Col. Gordon L. C., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Money, Col. Herbert C., c.b.(m).
 Money, Wm. James, c.s.i.
 Moneyenny, Fredk. W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Monk Bretton, Lord, c.b.(c).
 Monro, Alexander, c.i.e.
 Monro, Col. Charles C., c.b.(m).
 Monro, Horace C., c.b.(c).
 Monro, James, c.b.(c).
 Montagu, Lord Chas. W. A., c.v.o.
 Montagu, Rear-Adm. Hon. Victor Alex., c.b.(m).
 Montanaro, Col. Arthur F., c.b.(m).
 Monteith, Col. John, c.b.(m).
 Montgomerie, Rear-Adm. Robt. A. J., c.v.o., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Montgomery, Lt.-Col. James A. L., c.s.i.

- Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert A., c.v.o., c.b.(r).
 Montgomery, *Col.* Hugh F. Lyons, c.b.(m).
 Moody, *Col.* Richard S. H., c.b.(m).
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. M. J., c.i.e.
 Moore, *Capt.* Archib. G. H. W., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur T., c.b.(m), F.G.
 Moore, *Arthur Wm.*, c.v.o.
 Moore, *Paymaster-in-Chief* John, c.b.(m), r.n.
 Moore, *Col.* Maurice G., c.b.(m).
 Moore, *Lt.-Col.* R. St. Leger, c.b.(m).
 Moorsom, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. A. Martin, m.v.o.(4th).
 Moreland, *Wm.* Harrison, c.i.e.
 Moreton, *Hon.* Richard Chas., m.v.o.(4th).
 Morgan, *Capt.* Frederick R. W., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Morgan, *Col.* Harrison R. L., c.b.(m).
 Morgan, *Col.* Hill Godfrey, c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Morgan, *John H.*, c.v.o.
 Morland, *Col.* Thos. L. N., c.s.(m), d.s.o.
 Morrell, *Lt.* John F. B., m.v.o.(5th).
 Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Hy., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Morris, *Charles A.*, c.v.o.
 Mortimer, *Col.* Wm. Hugh, c.b.(m).
 Moseley, *Charles H. H.*, c.m.g.
 Mosely, *Alfred*, c.m.g.
 Mosley, *Alexander*, c.m.g.
 Mosse, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Charles B., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Moule, *Horace F.* D'O., c.s.i.
 Mountstevens, *Col.* Francis H., c.m.g.
 Moysey, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles J., c.m.g.
 Muhammad Abdulla Khan, *Isakhel*, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Afzur Dowlah, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Aslam Khan, *Lt.-Col.* Sirdar Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, *Sahib-zada*, c.i.e.
 Muhammad Nazim Khan, *Mir of Hunza*, c.i.e.
 Muir, *Col.* G. Wemyss, c.b.(m), c.i.e.
 Muir, *Surg.-Gen.* Hy. Skey, c.b.(m).
 Muir, *Thomas*, c.m.g.
 Mukarji, *Raja Piyari Mohan*, c.s.i.
 Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. E., c.b.(m).
 Mules, *Horace C.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Mullaly, *Col.* Herbert, c.b.(m).
 Mullins, *Maj.* Chas. H., c.m.g., F.G.
 Mumtaz - ud - Daula, *Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan*, Nawab of Pahasu, c.s.i.
 Muncherji Navasji Murzban, *Khan Bahadur*, c.i.e.
 Mundy, *Captain* Godfrey H. B., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Murdoch, *Charles S.*, c.b.(c).
 Murdoch, *Col.* John F. Burn, c.b.(m).
 Mure, *Wm.* John, c.b.(c).
 Murray, *Col.* Sir C. Wyndham, c.b.(c).
 Murray, *Col.* Archibald J., c.v.o., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Murray, *Maj.* Malcolm D., m.v.o.(4th).
 Murray, *Major-Gen.* R. Hunter, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Murton, *Sir* Walter, c.b.(c).
 Musgrave, *Anthony*, c.m.g.
 Muther, *Maurice*, c.v.o.
 Nanak Chand, *Rai Bahadur*, c.i.e.
 Nanquette, *Pierre F. H.*, c.i.e.
 Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, *Khan Bahadur*, c.i.e.
 Napier, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Geo. C., c.i.e.
 Napier, *Hon.* Hy. Dundas, c.m.g.
 Napier, *Col.* Hon. John S., c.m.g.
 Napier, *Capt.* Trevelyan D. W., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Napier, *William*, c.m.g.
 Narboth, *John H.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Nathan, *Robert*, c.i.e.
 Naudi, *Sir Salvatore*, c.m.g.
 Nayar, *C. Sankaran*, c.i.e.
 Naylor, *James R.*, c.s.i.
 Naylor, *Henry P. Todd*, c.i.e.
 Needham, *Francis J.*, c.i.e.
 Neel, *Edmund*, c.i.e.
 Neeld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., Bt., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Nepean, *Sir* Evan C., c.b.(c).
 Nepean, *Com. St. Vincent*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Neville, *Rear-Adm.* George, c.v.o.
 Newall, *Lt.-Col.* Stuart, c.b.(m).
 Newcomen, *Col.* A. H. Gleadowe, c.i.e.
 Newton, *Francis J.*, c.m.g.
 Newton, *F. J. Stewart* Hay, m.v.o.(4th).
 Niblett, *Rear-Adm.* Harry S. F., c.v.o.
 Nicholas, *Capt.* John, m.v.o.(4th).
 Nicholls, *Henry A. A.*, c.m.g.
 Nicholson, *Arthur Wm.*, c.b.(c).
 Nicholson, *Col.* John S., c.b.(m), c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Nicholson, *Major-Gen.* Stuart J., c.b.(m).
 Nicol, *John*, c.m.g.
 Nicoll, *Gen.* Henry, c.b.(m).
 Nicolson, *David*, c.b.(c).
 Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert P., c.i.e.
 Nixon, *Maj.-Gen.* John E., c.b.(m).
 Noble, *Lt.* Percy L. H., m.v.o.(5th), r.n.
 Norcott, *Col.* Charles H. B., c.m.g.
 Norris, *Col.* Hy. Charles, m.v.o.(4th).
 North, *Col.* Bordrige N., c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 North, *Col.* Dudley, c.b.(m).
 North, *Frederic D.*, c.m.g.
 Norton, *Arthur T.*, c.b.(c).
 Norton, *David*, c.s.i.
 Nourojee Mancherjee Wadia, *c.i.e.*
 Nugent, *Col.* Robert A., c.b.(m).
 Nunn, *Col.* Joshua A., c.b.(m), c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Nuthall, *Col.* Hy. Jno., c.b.(m), A.M.S.
 Nutt, *Alfred Y.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Nye, *Engineer-Comm.* Alfred J., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Onkes, *Sir* Augustus Henry, c.b.(c).
 O'Beirne, *Hugh J.*, c.b.(c).
 O'Brien, *Capt.* Aubrey J., c.i.e.
 O'Brien, *Maj.* Hon. Murrough, m.v.o.(4th).
 O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Desmond D. T., c.v.o.
 O'Callaghan, *Rear-Adm.* Michael P., c.v.o., c.b.(m).
 O'Connor, *Col.* Arthur P., c.b.(m).
 O'Connor, *Maj.-Gen.* Luke, c.b.(m), F.G.
 O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Patrick F., c.b.(m).
 O'Connor, *Capt.* Wm. F. Travers, c.i.e.
 O'Connor, *James E.*, c.i.e.
 O'Dell, *Col.* Thomas John, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Odling, *Charles William*, c.s.i.
 O'Donovan, *Denis*, c.m.g.
 Ogilvie, *Francis G.*, c.b.(c).
 Ogle, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederic A., c.b.(m).
 O'Grady, *Lt.-Col.* J. de Courcy, c.b.(m).
 O'Halloran, *Joseph S.*, c.m.g.
 Okeover, *Captain* Haughton E., m.v.o.(5th).
 Oldham, *Col.* Sir Henry Hugh, c.v.o.
 Oldham, *Wm.* Benjamin, c.i.e.
 Oliver, *Charles N. J.*, c.m.g.
 Oliver, *Henry Alfred*, c.m.g.
 Oliver, *Capt.* Hy. Francis, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Oliver, *Major-Gen.* John R., c.m.g.
 Olphort, *Sir* John, c.v.o.
 O'Meara, *Maj.* Walter A. J., c.m.g.
 Ommanney, *Col.* Albert E., c.b.(m).
 Ommanney, *Charles Henry*, c.m.g.
 Ommanney, *Col.* Edward L., c.s.i.
 O'Neill, *Maj.-Gen.* Jno. J. S., c.b.(m).
 On Gaing, *Maving*, c.i.e.
 O'Nial, *Surg.-Gen.* John, c.b.(m).
 Onslow, *Col.* Geo. Thorp, c.b.(m).
 Openshaw, *Surg.-Maj.* Thos. H., c.m.g.
 Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Hy. John, c.b.(c).
 Oram, *Richard E. S.*, c.b.(c).
 Orange, *Hugh W.*, c.i.e.
 Orange, *William*, c.b.(c).
 Ord, *Col.* Frederick C., c.b.(c).
 O'Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Thomas J., c.b.(c).
 Organ, *Maj.* Charles, m.v.o.(5th).
 Ornstien, *John I. M.*, c.m.g.
 Orpen, *Henry Martin H.*, c.m.g.
 Orpen, *Maj.* Redmond N. N., c.s.o.
 O'Shaughnessy, *Richard*, c.b.(c), m.v.o.(4th).
 Otter, *Col.* Wm. Dillon, c.b.(m).
 Owens, *Col.* Gerald H., c.b.(m).
 Ovey, *Esmond*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Wm., c.m.g., c.i.e.
 Owen, *Col.* Hy. Mostyn, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Owen, *Capt.* Roger C. R., c.m.g.
 Owen, *Edward Cunliffe*, c.m.g.
 Paget, *Lt.* Albert E. S. L., m.v.o.(5th).
 Paget, *Col.* Harold, c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Paget, *Ralph S.*, c.v.o., c.m.g.
 Paget, *Col.* Wellesley L. H., m.v.o.(4th).
 Pain, *Col.* George Wm. H., c.b.(m).
 Paine, *Capt.* Godfrey M., m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Pakenham, *Lt.-Gen.* Thomas Henry, c.b.(m).
 Pakenham, *Capt.* Wm. Christopher, c.b.(m), m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Palmer, *Charles George*, c.i.e.
 Palmer, *Fredk.* c.i.e.
 Palmes, *Col.* Philip, c.b.(m).
 Pantou, *Col.* John G., c.m.g.
 Pantou, *Joseph A.*, c.m.g.
 Paris, *Col.* Archibald, c.b.(m).
 Park, *Maj.-Gen.* Cecil Wm., c.b.(m).
 Park, *Col.* James S., m.v.o.(4th).
 Park, *Col.* Wm. Urquhart, m.v.o.(4th).
 Parke, *Col.* Roger K., c.b.(m).
 Parker, *Joseph*, c.s.i.
 Parkin, *George Robert*, c.m.g.
 Parkinson, *Capt.* Chas. C., m.v.o.(5th).
 Parr, *Maj.-Gen.* Hy. Hallam, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Parratt, *Sir* Walter, m.v.o.(4th).
 Parris, *James William*, c.m.g.
 Parry, *Sir* C. Hubert H., Bt., c.v.o.
 Parry, *Frederick S.*, c.b.(c).
 Parsons, *Hon.* Charles A., c.b.(c).
 Parsons, *Lt.-Col.* Harold D. R., c.m.g.
 Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Lawrence W., c.b.(m).
 Pasley, *Thomas H. S.*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Patch, *Col.* Robert, c.b.(m).
 Patey, *Capt.* Geo. Edwin, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Paton, *Maj.-Gen.* George, c.m.g.
 Patterson, *Alexander B.*, c.i.e.
 Pattison, *Jacob L.*, c.b.(c).
 Patton, *Col.* Henry B., c.b.(c).
 Paul, *Alfred W.*, c.i.e.
 Paul, *Lt.-Col.* Gerard R. C., c.m.g.
 Payne, *Maj.-Gen.* Richard L., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Payton, *Charles A.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Peacocke, *Col.* William, c.m.g.
 Peake, *Maj.* Malcolm, c.m.g.
 Peakman, *Maj.* Thomas C., c.m.g.
 Pearce, *Maj.* Francis B., c.m.g.
 Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Alfred A., c.b.(m).
 Pearson, *Arthur A.*, c.m.g.
 Pearson, *Col.* Michael B., c.b.(c).
 Pease, *Maj.* Henry Thos., c.i.e.
 Pedler, *Sir* Alexander, c.i.e.
 Peebles, *Lieut.* Aubrey W., m.v.o.(5th), r.n.
 Peel, *Algernon R.*, m.v.o.(4th).

- Peile, *Lt.-Col.* Schofield Patten, *c.b.(m).*
 Peile, *Col.* Solomon C. F., *c.i.e.*
 Peirce, *Capt.* Richd. Hy., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Pelham, *Hon.* Thomas H. W., *c.b.(c)*
 Peley, *Capt.* Hy. Bertram, *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C. B., *c.b.(m)*, *c.s.i.*
 Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Wykeham L., *c.b.(m)*
 Pendleton, *Alan O.B. G. W.*, *c.m.o.*
 Pennerfarther, *Alfred R.*, *c.b.(c)*
 Pennington, *Maj.* Arthur W., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Penny, *Edmund*, *c.i.e.*
 Pennywick, *Col.* John, *c.s.i.*
 Penrose, *James E.*, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Pereira, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. E., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Perkins, *Col.* Alfred T., *c.b.(c)*
 Perram, *Geo. James*, *c.i.e.*
 Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herbert C., *Bt.*, *c.b.(c)*
 Perrott, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas, *c.b.(m)*
 Pestonji Bahangir, *Khan Bahadur*, *c.i.e.*
 Peterson, *William*, *c.m.o.*
 Petley, *Lieut.* Eaton Wm., *c.i.e.*, *R.N.*
 Phayre, *Col.* Arthur, *c.b.(m)*
 Phillips, *Lt.-Col.* Burton Hy., *c.m.o.*
 Phillimore, *Capt.* Rich. F., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Phillips, *Francis*, *c.b.(c)*
 Pickwood, *Col.* Edwin H., *c.m.o.*
 Piesse, [*Hon.*] Frederick H., *c.m.o.*
 Pigott, *Sir* Paynton, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Pigott, *Sir* Thomas D., *c.b.(c)*
 Pilcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas D., *c.b.(m)*
 Pilkington, *Col.* Hy. Lionel, *c.b.(m)*
 Pilkington, *Col.* Richard, *c.b.(c)*
 Pilter, *Col.* Wm. Frederick, *c.b.(c)*
 Pinhey, *Maj.* Alexander F., *c.i.e.*
 Pink, *Col.* Francis J., *c.m.o.*, *d.s.o.*
 Pipon, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry, *c.b.(m)*
 Pirajiro Bapu Saheb Ghatge, *c.i.e.*
 Pisani, *Salvatore A. L.*, *c.m.o.*
 Pitman, *Charles E.*, *c.i.e.*
 Pitman, *Capt.* Robert, *c.m.o.*, *R.N.*
 Pitt, *Capt.* Francis J., *c.b.(c)*, *R.N.*
 Pitts, *Hon.* Jas. Stewart, *c.m.o.*
 Pitts, *Thomas*, *c.b.(c)*
 Platt, *Col.* Henry, *c.b.(c)*
 Playfair, *Col.* Lord, *c.v.o.*
 Playfair, *Sir* Patrick, *c.i.e.*
 Plowden, *Major-Gen.* Francis H., *c.b.(m)*
 Plunkett, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. Tindall, *c.b.(c)*
 Poë, *Lieut.-Col.* Wm. Hutcheson, *c.b.(m)*
 Poett, *Col.* Joseph H., *c.b.(m)*
 Poley, *Lieut.* Edward H. Weller, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Pollen, *John*, *c.i.e.*
 Pollock, *Rev.* Bertram, *d.d.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Pollock, *Major-Gen.* John A. H., *c.b.(m)*
 Ponsonby, *Lieut.* Hon. Cyril M. B., *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Ponsonby, *Major* Frederick E. G., *c.v.o.*, *c.b.(c)*
 Pook, *Lt.-Col.* John A., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Poona, *Dastur of*, *c.i.e.*
 Poore, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard, *Bt.*, *c.v.o.*
 Pope, *Arthur Wm. U.*, *c.i.e.*
 Pope, *Joseph*, *c.m.o.*
 Porteous, *Alexander*, *c.i.e.*
 Porteous, *Col.* Charles A., *c.i.e.*
 Porter, *Insp.-Gen.* James, *c.b.(m)*, *R.N.*
 Porter, *Leslie A. S.*, *c.s.i.*
 Porter, *Col.* Thos. Cole, *c.b.(m)*
 Porter, *Wm. Ninnis*, *c.i.e.*
 Porter, *Col.* Thos. Wm. Rose, *c.b.(m)*
 Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. S. S. Baden-, *c.b.(m)*
 Power, *John D.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Power, *Capt.* Laurence E., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Power, *Wm. Henry*, *c.b.(c)*
 Powerscourt, *Viscount*, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Powlett, *Col.* Percy Wm., *c.b.(m)*, *c.s.i.*
 Prain, *Lt.-Col.* David, *c.i.e.*
 Pratt, *Col.* Arthur S., *c.b.(m)*
 Pratt, *Col.* Hy. Marsh, *c.b.(m)*
 Pratt, *Surgeon-General* Wm. Simson, *c.b.(m)*
 Pratul Chandur Chatterji, *Rai Bahadur*, *c.i.e.*
 Preece, *John R.*, *c.m.o.*
 Preston, *Elystan G. C.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Preston, *Sidney*, *c.i.e.*
 Price, *Col.* Adolphus J., *c.m.o.*
 Price, *Lt.-Col.* Rhys Howell, *c.m.o.*
 Price, *Col.* Thos. C. R., *c.b.(m)*
 Price, *Thos. Rees*, *c.m.o.*
 Price, *Lt.-Col.* William, *c.m.o.*
 Prideaux, *Col.* Wm. Francis, *c.s.i.*
 Pringle, *John*, *c.m.o.*
 Pringle, *Lt.* Lionel G., *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Prinsep, *Lt.-Gen.* Arthur H., *c.b.(m)*
 Pritchard, *Col.* Hurlock G., *c.s.i.*
 Probyn, *Leslie*, *c.m.o.*
 Proe, *Thomas*, *c.m.o.*
 Prothero, *Rear-Adm.* Reginald C., *c.b.(m)*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Prothron, *Rowland E.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Prout, *William* Thomas, *c.m.o.*
 Prowse, *Richard* Thos., *c.b.(c)*
 Puckle, *Richard K.*, *c.i.e.*
 Pulford, *Col.* Russell H., *c.i.e.*
 Pulley, *Col.* Charles, *c.b.(m)*
 Pulteney, *Colonel* Wm. Pulteney, *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Purefoy, *Capt.* Richard P., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Pyne, *Sir* T. Salter, *c.s.i.*
 Quetta, *Khan Bahadur* Barjorji of, *c.i.e.*
 Quill, *Col.* Berkeley C., *c.b.(m)*
 Quin, *Col.* Windham Hy. Wyndham-, *c.b.(c)*, *d.s.o.*
 Quinn, *Patrick*, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Quirk, *Col.* John O., *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Radcliffe, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Delmé-, *c.m.o.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Radford, *Col.* Oswald C., *c.b.(m)*, *c.i.e.*
 Radhika Prasanna Mukharji, *Rai Bahadur*, *c.i.e.*
 Raglan, *Col.* Lord, *c.b.(c)*
 Raikes, *Lt.-Col.* Frederick D., *c.i.e.*
 Rainsford, *Col.* Marcus F. R., *c.b.(m)*
 Rainsford, *Col.* Wm. John R., *c.i.e.*
 Raife, *Col.* Herbert A., *c.b.(m)*
 Rajaratna, *Mudaliyar* Fakam, *Diwan Bahadur*, *c.i.e.*
 Ralston, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Hy., *c.b.(m)*
 Ramaswami, *Mudaliyar* Raja Sri S., *c.i.e.*
 Rani Bahadur, *Rai* Sri, *c.i.e.*
 Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, *c.i.e.*
 Ramsay, *Sir* George D., *c.b.(c)*
 Ramsay, *Maj.* John, *c.i.e.*
 Ramsay, *Col.* J. George, *c.b.(m)*
 Ramsay, *Malcolm G.*, *c.b.(c)*
 Rapson, *Capt.* Thomas J. Hy., *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Rash Behary (Ghose), *c.i.e.*
 Ravenscourt, *Edward* Wm., *c.s.i.*
 Rawlinson, *Col.* Sir Henry S., *Bt.*, *c.v.o.*, *c.b.(m)*
 Rawlinson, *Maj.* Charles B., *c.i.e.*
 Rawson, *Frauk*, *c.m.o.*
 Rawson, *Col.* Herbert E., *c.b.(m)*
 Raymond, *George*, *m.v.o.(5th)*
 Read, *Col.* Hastings, *c.b.(m)*
 Read, *Herbert* Jas., *c.m.o.*
 Read, *Wm.* Hy. Macleod, *c.m.o.*
 Reads, *Lt.-Col.* Charles J., *c.b.(m)*
 Reay, *Col.* Charles Tom, *c.b.(m)*
 Redford, *Edward P.* Wm., *c.b.(c)*
 Redhead, *Col.* Richard Hy. Milne-, *c.m.o.*
 Rees, *John* David, *c.i.e.*
 Rees, *Rear-Adm.* William Stokes-, *c.b.(m)*
 Reeve, *Hy.* Fenwick, *c.m.o.*
 Reeves, *Col.* Henry S. E., *c.b.(m)*
 Reid, *Surv.-Gen.* Adam S., *c.b.(m)*
 Reid, *Col.* Ellis Ramsay, *c.b.(m)*
 Reid, *James R.*, *c.i.e.*
 Reid, *Marshall F.*, *c.i.e.*
 Reunie, *Ernest A.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Repington, *Lt.-Col.* Charles a Court-, *c.m.o.*
 Rewse, *Hy.* W. Smith-, *c.v.o.*
 Reynold, *Charles H.*, *c.i.e.*
 Reynolds, *Herbert J.*, *c.s.i.*
 Ribbentrop, *Berthold*, *c.i.e.*
 Ricardo, *Col.* F. Cecil, *c.v.o.*
 Ricardo, *Col.* Horace, *c.v.o.*
 Rice, *Benjamin L.*, *c.i.e.*
 Rice, *Col.* Hy. Garde, *c.b.(m)*
 Richards, *Col.* Samuel S. C., *c.b.(c)*
 Richardson, [*Hon.*] Edward, *c.m.o.*
 Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. L. R., *c.b.(m)*, *c.s.i.*, *c.i.e.*
 Richardson, *Major-Gen.* John S., *c.b.(m)*
 Richmond, *Douglas C.*, *c.b.(c)*
 Richmond, *James*, *c.m.o.*
 Ricketts, *Capt.* Arthur, *c.m.o.*
 Ricketts, *George* Hy. M., *c.b.(c)*
 Ritchie, *Richmond T. W.*, *c.b.(c)*
 Riddell, *Maj.* John S., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Riddell, *Capt.* George Hutton-, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Rideout, *Maj.-Gen.* Arth. Kennedy, *c.b.(m)*
 Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., *c.b.(m)*, *Pt.*
 Ridley, *Col.* Charles P., *c.b.(m)*
 Rimington, *Col.* Michael F., *c.b.(m)*
 Rind, *Col.* Alex. T. S. A., *c.m.o.*
 Ritter, *Gustave A.*, *c.m.o.*
 Rivaz, *Col.* Vincent, *c.b.(m)*
 Robb, *Col.* Frederick S., *c.b.(m)*, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Roberts, *Col.* Charles F., *c.m.o.*
 Roberts, [*Hon.*] Charles J., *c.m.o.*
 Roberts, *Maj.* Hereward L., *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Roberts, *John*, *c.m.o.*
 Roberts, *Lt.-Gen.* William, *c.b.(m)*
 Roberts, *Maj.* Robert H. Mills, *c.m.o.*
 Robertson, *Benjamin*, *c.i.e.*
 Robertson, *Capt.* Charles H., *c.m.o.*, *m.v.o.(4th)*, *R.N.*
 Robertson, *Maj.* C. Lonsdale, *c.m.o.*
 Robertson, *Frederick E.*, *c.i.e.*
 Robertson, *Col.* James P., *c.b.(m)*
 Robertson, *James W.*, *c.m.o.*
 Robertson, *Colonel* John, *c.i.e.*
 Robertson, *Col.* Robert, *m.v.o.(4th)*
 Robertson, *Col.* Wm. Robt., *c.b.(m)*, *d.s.o.*
 Robin, *Col.* A. W., *c.b.(m)*
 Robinson, *Vice-Adm.* Chas. Grey, *c.v.o.*
 Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles W., *c.b.(m)*
 Robinson, *Sir* J. Charles, *c.b.(c)*
 Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Macleod B., *c.m.o.*
 Robinson, *Vincent J.*, *c.i.e.*
 Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Wellesley G. W., *c.b.(m)*
 Robinson, *Wm.* Valentine, *c.m.o.*
 Roche, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Ulick de R. B., *c.b.(m)*
 Rochfort, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Nelson, *c.b.(m)*, *c.m.o.*
 Rocke, *Maj.-Gen.* James H., *c.b.(m)*
 Roe, *Dep.-Surv.-Gen.* Samuel B., *c.b.(m)*
 Roffey, *Chief-Insp.-Machin.* James, *c.b.(m)*, *R.N.*

- Rohrweiger, Frank, c.m.g.
 Rolfe, *Adm. Ernest Neville*, c.n.(m).
 Rolfe, Eustace Neville, c.v.o.
 Romer, *Col. Fredk. C.*, c.n.(c), c.m.g.
 Romilly, *Col. Frederick Wm.*, c.v.o., c.n.(m), d.s.o.
 Roome, *Gen. Frederick*, c.b.(m).
 Rose, Edward, c.v.o.
 Rose, George Pringle, c.i.e.
 Ross, *Col. Sir Edward C.*, c.s.i.
 Ross, Alexander Carnegie, c.n.(c).
 Ross, Roderick, m.v.o.(4th).
 Ross, *Maj. Ronald*, c.b.(c).
 Ross, *Col. Walter C.*, c.b.(m).
 Ross, *Engr. Wm. Munro*, c.b.(c), a.n.r.
 Rothschild, [Baron] Alfred G., c.v.o.
 Rothschild, [Baron] Leopold, c.v.o.
 Round, Francis R., c.m.g.
 Routh, *Rear-Admiral Hy. Peter*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Rowell, *Col. John*, c.b.(m).
 Rowell, Thos. Irvine, c.m.g.
 Rowland, John Wm., c.m.g.
 Rowland, *Col. Thomas*, c.n.(m).
 Roxburghe, The Duke of, k.t., m.v.o.(5th).
 Roys, *Col. Sir Clement M.*, c.b.(c).
 Royle, Arnold, c.b.(c).
 Royle, Joseph R. E. J., c.i.e.
 Royston, *Lt.-Col. John R.*, c.m.o., d.s.o.
 Rufter, Marc A., c.m.g.
 Rumbold, Horace G. M., m.v.o.(4th).
 Rundall, *Gen. Francis H.*, c.s.i.
 Rundall, *Col. Frank M.*, c.b.(m).
 Russell, *Lt.-Col. Alexander F.*, c.m.g.
 Russell, *Maj.-Gen. F. Shirley*, c.m.g.
 Russell, Hy. Blythe W., c.m.g.
 Russell, *Col. Horatio A.*, c.b.(m).
 Russell, *Maj.-Gen. J. Cecil*, c.v.o.
 Russell, William, c.b.(c).
 Rustamji Dhanjebhai Mehta, c.i.e.
 Rutherford, *Col. Charles*, c.m.g.
 St. Aubyn, *Col. Hon. John T.*, c.v.o.
 St. Clair, *Col. James L. C.*, c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 St. Clair, Hon. Lockhart M., c.i.e.
 St. John, Alfred, c.m.g.
 Sale, *Col. Matthew T.*, c.m.g.
 Salisbury, *Col. Marquess of*, c.n.(m).
 Samut, *Lt.-Col. Achilles*, c.m.g.
 Sanders, Rt. Hon. John S., c.v.o.
 Sandeman, *Lieut.-Colonel John G.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Sanderson, *Col. Hy. Bristow*, c.i.e.
 Sandiford, Charles, c.b.(c).
 Sandwith, *Lt.-Col. Ralph L.*, c.m.g.
 Sanford, *Col. Edward C.*, Aysford, c.m.g.
 Sardar Khan, *Subadar Major*, c.i.e.
 Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen. Euston A. H.*, c.n.(m), F.C.
 Sartorius, *Col. George C.*, c.b.(m).
 Sassoon, Arthur A. D., c.v.o.
 Saunders, *Col. Robert J. P.*, c.b.(c).
 Saunders, William, c.m.g.
 Savage, *Col. Geo. R. R.*, c.v.o.
 Savage, Henry, c.n.i.
 Savile, *Col. Henry B. O.*, c.b.(c).
 Savory, *Capt. Herbert W.*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Sawle, *Rear-Adm. Sir Charles J.* Graves, Bt., m.v.o.(4th).
 Scallon, *Major-General Robert I.*, c.b.(m), c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Scarbrough, Earl of, c.b.(c).
 Schalech, *Col. Vernon A.*, c.b.(m).
 Scharllob, Herbert Johann, c.m.g.
 Schletter, *Col. Percy*, c.n.(m).
 Schlich, William, c.i.e.
 Schomberg, *Lt.-Gen. Herbert St. G.*, c.b.(m).
 Schreiber, *Major-Gen. Brymer F.*, c.b.(m).
 Schreiber, Collingwood, c.m.g.
 Schreiner, [Hon.] Wm. Philip, c.m.g.
 Schröder, Sir John H. W., Bt. [Baron von Schröder], c.v.o.
 Schwikkard, *Major Otto*, c.m.g.
 Solater, *Major-Gen. Hy. Crichton*, c.b.(m).
 Scobell, *Major-General Hy. Jenner*, c.n.(m).
 Scott, *Maj.-Gen. Charles Hy.*, c.n.(m).
 Scott, *Maj.-Gen. Douglas A.*, a.v.o., c.n.(m), d.s.o.
 Scott, Hon. Ernest S., m.v.o.(4th).
 Scott, *Maj.-Gen. James W.*, c.b.(m).
 Scott, *Lt.-Col. Lothian K.*, c.b.(c).
 Scott, *Capt. Robert F.*, c.v.o., r.n.
 Scott, *Maj. Thomas E.*, c.i.e., d.s.o.
 Scott, *Col. Wm. Augustus*, c.n.(m).
 Scratchley, Herbert A., m.v.o.(5th).
 Seigne, John T., m.v.o.(5th).
 Seilhelm, *Maj. Victor C. M.*, c.b.(m).
 Senior, *Col. Thomas P.*, c.n.(c).
 Serjeant, *Col. Sir Wm. C. Eldon*, c.n.(c).
 Seymour, *Capt. Edward*, m.v.o.(5th).
 Shackleton, Ernest H., m.v.o.(4th).
 Shakespear, *Lt.-Col. John*, c.i.e.
 Sharpe, *Maj. Wilfred S.*, c.m.g.
 Shaw, *Insp.-Gen. Doyle M.*, c.b.(m), r.n.
 Sheppard, *Rev. Canon Edgar*, c.v.o.
 Sheppard, *Captain Thomas D. L.*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Shopstone, Arthur J., c.m.g.
 Shopstone, Henrique C., c.m.g.
 Shopstone, John Wesley, c.m.g.
 Shere Ahmed Khan, Sirdar, c.i.e.
 Sherer, John W., c.s.i.
 Sherriff, *Lt.-Gen. Jno. P.*, c.b.(m).
 Shorwood, *Lt.-Col. Arthur P.*, c.m.g.
 Shipley, Hammond S., c.m.g.
 Shores, John W., c.m.g.
 Short, John, m.v.o.(5th).
 Showers, *Maj. Herbert L.*, c.i.e.
 Shrinant Anand, Rao Gaekwar, c.i.e.
 Shuja-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, c.i.e.
 Shuter, *Comm. Joseph A.*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Shyam Sundar Lal, Rao Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Sikandar Khan, Raja of Nagar, c.i.e.
 Sim, *Col. Geo. Hamilton*, c.b.(m).
 Sim, Hy. Alexander, c.i.e.
 Sime, John, c.i.e.
 Simmonds, Frederick, m.v.o.(4th).
 Simms, *Captain Geo. Norman*, m.v.o.(5th).
 Simpkinson, Hy. Walrond, c.b.(c).
 Simpson, *Maj.-Gen. George*, c.b.(m).
 Simpson, *Col. Henry C. D.*, c.m.g.
 Simpson, *Capt. Launcelot*, m.v.o.(5th).
 Simpson, *Lt.-Col. Robert J. S.*, c.m.g.
 Simpson, *Col. Thomas T.*, c.b.(m).
 Sinclair, *Serg.-Maj. David*, c.s.i.
 Sinclair, *Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Edwd. M.*, c.b.(m).
 Singh, Raja Partab Bahadur, Thakur of Kila Partabgarh, c.i.e.
 Singh, Rao Bahadur, Thakir of Masuda, c.i.e.
 Singh, Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh, c.n.i.
 Singleton, Thomas F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Singleton, *Rear-Adm. Uvedale C.*, c.n.(m).
 Skinner, *Lt.-Col. Bruce M.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Skinner, *Col. Edmund G.*, c.b.(m).
 Skirving, Archibald A. Scot., c.m.g.
 Skeke, *Capt. Sir Owen R.*, c.b.(c).
 Slade, *Captain Edmond J. W.*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Slade, *Lt.-Gen. Frederick G.*, c.b.(m).
 Slaney, *Col. Walt. R. Kenyon*, c.n.(m).
 Slatin Pacha, *Col. Sir Rudolf C.*, r.v.m.(hon.), c.b.(m).
 Sloggett, *Col. Arthur T.*, c.m.g.
 Sloley, Herbert C., c.m.g.
 Small, *Col. Wm. Geo.*, c.b.(m).
 Smallwood, *Maj. Frank G.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Smeaton, Donald M., c.s.i.
 Smiles, William, c.b.(c).
 Smith, *Lt.-Col. Algenon F. E.*, c.n.(m).
 Smith, *Rev. Canon Clemt.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Smith, Fras. St. J. Manners, c.i.e.
 Smith, *Maj.-Gen. Fred.*, c.n.(m), c.m.g.
 Smith, George, c.i.e.
 Smith, George Douglas, c.m.g.
 Smith, Hy. Baxington, c.b.(c), c.s.i.
 Smith, Hubert L., c.b.(c).
 Smith, *Flt.-Surg. Jas. L.*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Smith, John, c.b.(c).
 Smith, *Maj. J. Manners*, c.i.e., F.C.
 Smith, *Rev. Bishop J. Taylor*, c.v.o.
 Smith, Robert M., c.m.g.
 Smith, *Col. Steuart Bogle*, c.b.(m).
 Smith, *Col. William Apsley*, c.b.(m).
 Smith, Wm. Edward, c.b.(m).
 Smith, *Lt.-Col. Jas. R. Dunlop*, c.i.e.
 Smith, Geo. Basil Haddon, c.m.g.
 Smith, *Maj. Percy B.*, m.v.o.(4th).
 Smyth, *Maj. Benjamin*, m.v.o.(5th).
 Smyth, *Col. Charles C.*, c.b.(m).
 Smyth, *Col. Etwall W.*, c.b.(m).
 Smyth, Geo. Watson, c.b.(c).
 Snow, Philip C. H., c.i.e.
 Snow, *Col. Thos. D'Oyly*, c.n.(m).
 Sommer, *Lieut. Joseph*, m.v.o.(5th).
 Soulsby, Sir W. Jameson, c.b.(c), c.i.e.
 Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Raja Sir, c.i.e.
 Southey, Charles Wm., c.m.g.
 Southey, *Col. Richard G.*, c.n.(m), c.m.g.
 Spalding, *Col. Warner W.*, c.m.g.
 Sparkes, *Capt. Robert Copland*, c.m.g., r.n.
 Spearman, Edmund R., c.m.g.
 Spence, James K., c.s.i.
 Spencer, *Surg.-Gen. Lionel D.*, c.n.(m).
 Spencer, Walter B., c.m.g.
 Spens, *Maj.-Gen. James*, c.b.(m).
 Spiemann, Sir Isidoro, c.m.g.
 Spooner, C. Edwin, c.m.g.
 Stangge, *Col. Charles Hy.*, c.b.(m).
 Spring, Francis J. E., c.i.e.
 Squire, *Col. John E.*, c.n.(c).
 Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar, Rao Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Srinivasa Raghava Ayangar, Diwan Bahadur, c.i.e.
 Stacpole, *Col. John*, c.v.o., c.m.g.
 Staford, Thomas J., c.b.(c).
 Stafford, M.-G. Wm. F. H., c.n.(m).
 Standen, Bertram P., c.i.e.
 Standen, Edward J., c.b.(c).
 Stanford, *Lt.-Col. Walter E. M.*, c.n.(m), c.m.g.
 Stanley, Hon. Arthur, m.v.o.(4th).
 Stanley, *Col. Geoffrey*, c.b.(m).
 Stanley, *Capt. George*, c.b.(c), r.n.
 Stanley, George Joshua, c.m.g.
 Stanley, *Capt. Hon. Victor A.*, m.v.o.(4th), r.n.
 Stanyon, Henry John, c.i.e.
 Stavrides, Constantine G., c.m.g.
 Steele, John, c.b.(c).
 Steele, *Col. Samuel B.*, c.n.(m), m.v.o.(4th).
 Stephens, *Maj.-Gen. Adolphus H.*, c.n.(m).
 Stephens, George Henry, c.m.g.
 Stephenson, *Col. Francis L.*, c.n.(c).
 Stephenson, *Maj.-Gen. Theodore E.*, c.n.(m).
 Stirling, Geo. C. Beresford, c.i.e.
 Stevens, Frank, c.m.g.
 Stevenson, Edward S. B., c.i.e.
 Stevenson, *Col. Francis*, c.b.(m).
 Stevenson, G. Augustus, m.v.o.(4th).
 Stevenson, *Col. James*, c.b.(c).
 Stevenson, *Col. Robert*, c.v.o.
 Stevenson, *Maj.-Gen. Thomas R.*, c.b.(m).

- Stevenson, Col. Wm. Flack, c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Edward H., c.m.g.
 Stewart, Col. Dudley S., c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. George, c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. James C., c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Col. John, c.i.e.
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman R.,
 Bt., c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Robert C., c.b.(m).
 Stewart, Capt. Robt. H. J., m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Still, Charles, c.i.e.
 Stirling, Edward C., c.m.g.
 Stockley, Col. Charles M., c.b.(m).
 Stokor, George, c.m.g.
 Stoker, Thomas, c.m.g.
 Stokes, Maj.-Gen. Pollitt S. F., c.v.o.
 Stokes, Gabriel, c.s.i.
 Stokes, Lieut. Haldane D., m.v.o.(5th).
 Stokes, Whitley, c.s.i., c.i.e.
 Stoner, Edward W., c.i.e.
 Stonham, Maj. Charles, c.m.g.
 Stonor, Hon. Hy. Julian, m.v.o.(4th).
 Stoodley, Edwin B., c.b.(c).
 Stopford, Capt. Walter J., c.b.(c).
 Story, Col. Wm. Frederick, c.b.(c).
 Strachan, James, c.i.e.
 Strachan, Wm. Hy. W., c.m.g.
 Strachey, Lt.-Col. Jno., m.v.o.(4th).
 Stradbroke, Col. Earl of, c.v.o.,
 c.b.(c).
 Straghan, Col. Abel, c.b.(m).
 Streetfield, Frank N., c.m.g.
 Streetfield, Col. Henry, m.v.o.(4th).
 Streetfield, Comm. Philip, m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Strotten, Charles J. D., m.v.o.(4th).
 Stretton, Capt. Arthur J., m.v.o.(5th).
 Strickland, Major William A. W.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Struben, Wm. C. M., c.m.g.
 Struthers, John, c.b.(c).
 Stuart, Capt. Arthur T., m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Stuart, Col. J. Alex. Man, c.b.(m),
 c.m.g.
 Stuart, Rear-Adm. Leslie C., c.m.g.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Sturdee, Capt. Frederick C. D., c.v.o.,
 c.m.g., R.N.
 Sturges, Wm. Allen, m.v.o.(4th).
 Sturrock, John, c.i.e.
 Sukhdeo Parshad, Rao Bahadur
 Pandit, c.i.e.
 Supple, Col. James F., c.b.(m).
 Surtees, Col. Herbert C., c.b.(m),
 m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Surup Narain, Pandit, c.i.e.
 Suter, Geo. Edward, m.v.o.(5th).
 Sutherland, Angus, c.b.(c).
 Sutherland, Capt. C. Leslie, c.i.e.
 Swaine, Col. Charles E., c.b.(m).
 Swaine, Major-General Leopold V.,
 c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Swan, Col. Charles A., c.m.g.
 Swan, Col. Hy. Frederick, c.b.(c).
 Swan, Col. J. Christopher, c.b.(m).
 Swayne, Charles R., c.m.g.
 Swayne, Col. Eric J. E., c.b.(m).
 Swetenham, Col. Robert A., c.b.(m).
 Swindley, Maj.-Gen. Jno. Edwd.,
 c.b.(m).
 Swinley, Maj.-Gen. George, c.b.(m).
 Sykes, Maj. Percy M., c.m.g.
 Sym, Maj.-Gen. John M., c.b.(m).
 Symes, Col. Gustavus P., m.v.o.(5th).
 Synges, R. Pollett, c.m.g.
 Synnot, Maj.-Gen. A. FitzRoy Hart,
 c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Tahirram Khemchand, c.i.e.
 Tait, William, m.v.o.(4th).
 Talbot, Lt.-Col. Lord Edmund B.,
 m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Talbot, George, c.b.(c).
 Tanner, Maj.-Gen. Edward, c.b.(m).
 Tarbet, Lt.-Col. Alexander F., c.m.g.,
 d.s.o.
 Tarleton, Lt. Alfred H., m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Tarrant, Surg.-Gen. Thomas, c.b.(m).
 Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Raja, c.s.i.
 Tawney, Charles Hy., c.i.e.
 Taylor, Charles, m.v.o.(5th).
 Taylor, John J., c.b.(c).
 Temple, Col. Sir Richard C., Bt., c.i.e.
 Templeton, Col. John M., c.m.g.
 Tennant, Hercules, c.m.g.
 Tennant, Lt.-Gen. James F., c.i.e.
 Ternan, Col. Trevor P. B., c.m.g., d.s.o.
 Thackwell, Maj.-Gen. Wm. de W. R.,
 c.b.(m).
 Theiler, Arnold, c.m.g.
 Thesiger, Hon. Edward P., c.b.(c).
 Thibaut, Geo. F. Wm., c.i.e.
 Thomas, Col. Arthur H., c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Thomas, Col. Sir Godfrey V., Bt.,
 c.b.(m), d.s.o.
 Thomas, John L., c.b.(c).
 Thomas, Captain Hugh Evan,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Thompson, Surg.-Major Daniel R.,
 c.i.e.
 Thompson, D'Arcy W., c.b.(c).
 Thompson, Col. Frederick Hackett,
 c.p.(m).
 Thompson, Sydney W., c.m.g.
 Thompson, Capt. Anthony S., c.b.(c),
 R.N.R.
 Thomson, Maj.-Gen. Henry, c.b.(m).
 Thomson, Capt. Jocelyn H., c.b.(c).
 Thomson, Lt.-Col. Samuel J., c.i.e.
 Thomson, Theodore, c.m.g.
 Thomson, Sir William, c.b.(c).
 Thomson, William, m.v.o.(5th).
 Thorburn, Jas. Jamieson, c.m.g.
 Thorneycroft, Col. Alexander W.,
 c.b.(m).
 Thornhill, George, c.s.i.
 Thornhill, Lt.-Col. Hy. Beaufoy, c.i.e.
 Thornton, Lt.-Col. Arthur P., c.s.i.
 Thornton, Thomas Henry, c.s.i.
 Thorpe, Thomas E., c.b.(c).
 Thring, Arthur T., c.b.(c).
 Thornburn, Col. James W., c.s.i.
 Thurston, Maj. Hugh C., c.m.g.
 Thynne, Sir Henry, c.b.(c).
 Tibbitts, Comm. Charles, m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Tickell, Comm. Frederick, c.m.g. (Vic-
 toria).
 Tillard, Maj.-Gen. John A., c.b.(m).
 Tipping, Lt.-Col. Robert F. Gartside,
 c.b.(m).
 Tizard, Capt. Thos. Hy., c.b.(c), R.N.
 Todd, John S. B., c.m.g., i.s.o.
 Tollner, Col. Barrett L., c.b.(c).
 Tomasson, Capt. W. Hugh, m.v.o.(4th).
 Tomkins, Stanley, c.m.g.
 Tomkins, Gen. Wm. Percival, c.i.e.
 Tompson, Maj.-Gen. William D.,
 c.b.(m).
 Tooth, Howard H., c.m.g.
 Torriano, Col. Chas. Edwd., c.b.(m).
 Tower, Rev. Henry, m.v.o.(4th).
 Tower, Reginald T., c.v.o.
 Townshend, Col. Charles V. F., c.b.(m),
 d.s.o.
 Tracy, Maj. Hon. Algernon H. C.
 Hanbury, c.m.g.
 Trail, Maj.-Gen. Geo. Balfour, c.b.(m).
 Treble, Col. George W., c.m.g.
 Trefusis, Col. Hon. John S., c.m.g.
 Tregear, Maj.-Gen. Vincent Wm.,
 c.b.(m).
 Trench, Col. Frederic J. A., c.v.o., d.s.o.
 Trench, Col. Frederic A. Le Poer,
 c.b.(m).
 Tressidder, Capt. Tolmie J., c.m.g.
 Trevor, Sir Charles C., c.b.(c).
 Trevor, Surg.-Gen. Frns. W., c.b.(m).
 Trevor, Frederick G. B., c.i.e.
 Trevor, Col. George H., c.s.i.
 Trichinopoly Rayalu Araklaswamy
 Thumboo Chetty, c.i.e.
- Trimble, Col. Charles J., c.m.g.
 Trotter, Maj. Algernon R., m.v.o.(4th),
 d.s.o.
 Trotter, Maj. Gerald F., m.v.o.(4th),
 d.s.o.
 Trotter, Maj.-Gen. J. Keith, c.b.(m),
 c.m.g.
 Troubridge, Capt. Ernest C. T., c.m.g.,
 m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Troup, Charles E., c.b.(c).
 Truninger, Lionel, c.i.e.
 Tucker, Alexander L. P., c.i.e.
 Tucker, Maj.-Gen. Louis H. E., c.i.e.
 Tucker, William, c.b.(c).
 Tucker, William Kidger, c.m.g.
 Tudor, Vice-Adm. Oswald P., c.v.o.
 Tulbhardine, Lt.-Col. Marquess of,
 m.v.o.(4th), d.s.o.
 Tulloch, Major Hector, c.b.(c).
 Tulloch, Col. John W. G., c.b.(m).
 Tunbridge, Lt.-Col. Oliver A., c.m.g.
 Tunbridge, Lt.-Col. Walter H., c.b.(m).
 Tupper, Daniel A. A., m.v.o.(4th).
 Turgeon, [Hon.] Adelaar, c.m.g.
 Turner, Col. Augustus Hy., c.b.(m).
 Turner, Charles George, c.b.(c).
 Turner, Henry B. H., c.i.e.
 Turner, Colonel Henry E., c.b.(m).
 Turnor, Algernon, c.b.(c).
 Tuson, Comm. Vernon F., m.v.o.(4th),
 R.N.
 Tweedie, Maj.-Gen. William, c.s.i.
 Twentyman, Col. August C., c.b.(m).
 Twiss, Capt. Francis A., m.v.o.(4th).
 Twynam, Col. Philip A. A., c.b.(m).
 Tyler, Sir John Wm., c.i.e.
 Tyler, Maj.-Gen. Trevor B., c.s.i.
 Tyndale, Capt. Wentworth F., c.m.g.
 Tyndall, Maj.-Gen. Henry, c.b.(m).
 Tyrwhitt, Rev. Hon. Leonard T.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Tytler, Adam G., c.i.e.
 Udai Pratab Singh, Raja (Bhinga),
 c.s.i.
 Upcher, Maj.-Gen. Russell, c.b.(m).
 Upezi Linkedaw Myo Wun, Moung,
 c.i.e.
 Upperton, Maj.-Gen. John, c.b.(m).
 Urmoston, Col. Edward B., c.b.(m).
 Urquhart, Col. Robert, m.v.o.(4th).
 Utterson, Maj.-Gen. Archibald H.,
 c.b.(m).
 Valencia, Col. Viscount, c.b.(m),
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Vandeleur, M.-Gen. Jno. O., c.b.(m).
 Van de Weyer, Maj. William J. B.,
 m.v.o.(4th).
 Vansittart, Robert G., m.v.o.(4th).
 Van Someren, Wm. Taylor, c.i.e.
 Van Straubenzoc, Maj.-Gen. Turner,
 c.b.(m).
 Vaughan, Maj.-Gen. Hugh T. Jones,
 c.b.(m).
 Vaux, Col. Edward, c.b.(c).
 Vavasseur, Josiah, c.b.(c).
 Verner, Maj.-Gen. Thomas E., c.b.(m).
 Vetch, Col. Robert H., c.b.(c).
 Vetch, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Francis, c.v.o.
 Vialis, Lt.-Col. Harry G., c.b.(m).
 Vickers, Col. Thomas E., c.b.(c).
 Vigors, Capt. Philip W., m.v.o.(5th).
 Villiers, Francis J., c.m.g.
 Vincent, Lt.-Col. A. C. FitzHardinge,
 c.m.g.
 Vincent, Robert Wm. E. H., c.i.e.
 Virehand Dipchand, of Ahmed-
 nagar, c.i.e.
 Vishwanath Patankar Madhava Rao,
 c.i.e.
 Vivian, Maj. Hon. Odo R., m.v.o.(4th).
 Vivian, Lieut. Valentine, m.v.o.(5th).
 Vyvyan, Col. Courtenay B., c.b.(m).
 Wace, Maj.-Gen. Richard, c.b.(m).
 Waddell, Lieut.-Col. Lawrence A.,
 c.b.(m), c.i.e.
 Waddington, Charles W., c.i.e.
 Wade, Col. Wm. Barton, c.b.(m).

- Wagstaff, Wm. George, c.m.g.
 Wahab, Colonel Robert A., c.b.(m), c.m.g., c.i.e.
 Wake, Capt. C. St. Aubyn, c.m.g.
 Walcott, Col. Edmund S., c.b.(m).
 Waldron, Col. Francis, c.b.(m).
 Walker, Ernest O., c.i.e.
 Walker, Frederick J., m.v.o.(4th).
 Walker, George C., c.s.i.
 Walker, George H. D., c.i.e.
 Walker, Sir James L., c.i.e.
 Walker, James, c.i.e.
 Walker, Lt.-Col. Robert S. F., c.m.g.
 Walker, Thomas E., c.s.i.
 Wallace, Sir Arthur R., c.b.(c).
 Wallace, David, c.m.g.
 Wallace, Col. Nesbit W., c.m.g.
 Wallace, Col. Robert H., c.b.(m).
 Wallace, Robt. John, c.b.(c).
 Wallack, Lt.-Col. Ernest T., c.b.(m).
 Waller, Col. Stanier, c.v.o.
 Wallington, Edward Wm., c.m.g.
 Wallis, Arthur Hy., c.i.e.
 Walrond, Main S. O., c.m.g.
 Walsh, Hon. Arthur H. J., m.v.o.(4th).
 Walsh, Capt. Hon. George H. W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Walsh, Col. Hy. Alfred, c.b.(m).
 Walsh, Hon. Reginald, m.v.o.(4th).
 Walsh, Langton P., c.i.e.
 Walter, Maj. Frederic Edward, m.v.o.(4th).
 Walters, Col. Wm. Barker, c.n.(m).
 Walton, Frederick T. G., c.i.e.
 Warburton, Col. Wm. Preece, c.s.i.
 Ward, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Bernard M., c.b.(m).
 Ward, Charles J., c.m.g.
 Ward, Lieutenant Hon. Cyril A., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Ward, Major-General Francis Wm., c.b.(m).
 Ward, Hon. Gerald E. F., m.v.o.(4th).
 Ward, Col. Hy. C. E., c.i.e.
 Ward, Hon. John H., m.v.o.(4th).
 Ward, Thos. Robt. J., c.i.e.
 Ward, Sir William, c.v.o.
 Ward, Captain Philip Nelson, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Ware, Arthur W., c.m.g.
 Ware, Maj. Frank C. W., c.i.e.
 Waring, Francis J., c.m.g.
 Warre, Rev. Edmond, c.b.(c), m.v.o.(4th).
 Warren, Maj.-Gen. Dawson S., c.b.(m).
 Warren, Col. Falkland G. E., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Warren, Rear-Adm. Herbert A., m.v.o.(4th).
 Warren, Maj. Wm. Joseph, c.m.g.
 Warrender, Capt. Sir Geo. J. S., Bt., c.v.o., c.b.(m), A.D.C., R.N.
 Watchorn, Lt.-Col. Edward T., c.b.(m).
 Waterfield, Major Arthur C. M., m.v.o.(4th).
 Waters, Lt.-Col. Robert, c.n.(m).
 Waters, Colonel Walscourt H. H., c.v.o., c.m.g.
 Watherston, Lieut.-Col. Alan E. G., c.m.g.
 Watson, Maj. Harry D., c.i.e.
 Watson, Lieut.-Col. J. Kiero, c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Watson, Maj. John J. C., c.i.e.
 Watson, Thomas G., c.m.g.
 Watson, Lt.-Col. Wm. Arthur, c.i.e.
 Watt, Sir George, c.i.e.
 Watt, [Hon.] Thomas, c.m.g.
 Watts, Francis, c.m.g.
 Watts, James, c.m.g.
 Watts, Col. Wm. W., c.b.(m).
 Wavell, Major-Gen. Archibald G., c.n.(m).
 Way, Capt. William, m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Way, Maj.-Gen. Nowell F. Sampson, c.n.(m).
 Weatherall, Col. Henry B., c.b.(m).
 Webb, Arthur L., c.m.g.
 Webb, Frederick Wm., c.m.g.
 Webb, Montague de P., c.i.e.
 Webb, Col. Walter Geo., c.b.(c).
 Webster, Col. Arthur G., c.b.(m).
 Webster, Edmund F., c.i.e.
 Webster, Capt. William, m.v.o.(4th).
 Welby, Sir Charles G. E., Bt., c.b.(c).
 Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, c.m.g.
 Welch, Capt. David N., c.v.o., R.N.
 Welchman, Col. Edmd. W. St. George, c.b.(m).
 Weldon, Wm. Henry, c.v.o.
 Wemyss, Maj.-Gen. Henry Manley, c.n.(m).
 Wemyss, Capt. Rosslyn E., m.v.o.(4th), R.N.
 Wenden, Hy. Charles E., c.i.e.
 West, Charles Hy., c.i.e.
 Westcott, John B., m.v.o.(5th).
 Westcott, Lt.-Col. Sinclair, c.m.g.
 Western, Lt.-Col. J. Halifax, c.m.g.
 Western, Col. Wm. G. B., c.b.(m).
 Westropp, Col. John Massy, c.m.g.
 Wheatley, Col. Hy. Spencer, c.b.(m).
 Wheatley, Col. Moreton J., c.b.(c).
 Wheeler, William, c.m.g.
 Wheelwright, Charles A., c.m.g.
 Whitaker, Col. Chas. H. T., m.v.o.(4th).
 Whitbread, Col. Sir Howard, c.b.(c).
 White, Lt.-Col. Frederick, c.m.g.
 White, Sir Henry Arthur, c.v.o.
 White, Herbert E., c.m.g.
 White, Lieut.-Col. Herbert S. N., m.v.o.(4th).
 White, John, c.b.(c).
 White, J. Claude, c.i.e.
 White, Lt.-Col. William, c.m.g.
 White, Wm. Henry, c.s.i.
 White, Deputy-Insp.-Gen. Wm. R., c.b.(m), R.N.
 Whitehead, Major-Gen. Robert C., c.b.(m).
 Whitelegge, Benjamin, c.b.(c).
 Whiteley, Frank, c.m.g.
 Whittington, Col. Geo. J. C., c.b.(m).
 Whyte, Fleet-Paym. Wm. M. C. B., c.m.g., R.N.
 Wickham, Col. Wm. Jas. R., c.b.(m).
 Wigram, Maj. Clive, m.v.o.(4th).
 Wigram, Major-General Godfrey J., c.b.(m).
 Wilkinson, Lt.-Gen. Frederick Green, c.b.(m).
 Willan, Col. Henry Percy Douglas, c.b.(c).
 Williams, Charles R., c.m.g.
 Williams, Charles T., m.v.o.(4th).
 Williams, David P., c.b.(c).
 Williams, Henry, m.v.o.(5th), I.S.O.
 Williams, Col. Wm. D. C., c.n.(m).
 Williams, Col. Wm. Hugh, c.m.g.
 Williams, Col. John Hanbury, c.v.o., c.m.g.
 Williamson, Sir James, c.b.(c).
 Williamson, Col. John F., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Williamson, Col. Robt. F., c.b.(m).
 Williamson, Victor A., c.m.g.
 Willoughby, Lt.-Gen. Michael W., c.s.i.
 Wilmot, Maj.-Gen. Revell Eardley, c.b.(m).
 Wilson, Col. Alexander A., c.b.(m).
 Wilson, Chas. Hy., c.i.e.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Edmond M., c.b.(c), c.m.g., D.S.O.
 Wilson, Col. Edward H., c.b.(m).
 Wilson, George, c.b.(c).
 Wilson, Capt. George, c.i.e., R.I.M.
 Wilson, Lt.-Col. Gordon C., m.v.o.(4th).
 Wilson, Henry Francis, c.m.g.
 Wilson, James, c.s.i.
 Wilson, Col. Thomas, c.b.(c).
 Wilton, Ernest C. C., c.m.g.
 Windham, Rear-Adm. Charles, c.v.o.
 Wing, Col. Frederick D. V., c.b.(m).
 Wingate, Col. George, c.i.e.
 Wingfield, Maj. Walter C., m.v.o.(4th).
 Winsloe, Rear-Adm. Alfred L., c.v.o., c.m.g.
 Winslow, Col. Richard W. C., c.b.(m).
 Winter, Sir Francis P., c.m.g.
 Witham, Col. James K. M., c.m.g.
 Wodehouse, Edmond Henry, c.b.(c).
 Wodehouse, Henry Ernest, c.m.g.
 Wodehouse, Lt.-Gen. Joceline H., c.b.(m), c.m.g.
 Wollaston, Arthur N., c.i.e.
 Wollaston, Gerald W., m.v.o.(4th).
 Wollaston, Hy. N. Phillips, c.m.g.
 Wood, Charles M., c.b.(c).
 Wood, Col. Henry, c.b.(c).
 Wood, James L., c.m.g.
 Wood, Maj. John Wm. M., m.v.o.(4th).
 Wood, Rev. Joseph, m.v.o.(4th).
 Woodhead, Lt.-Col. Henry, c.m.g.
 Woodland, Col. Arthur L., c.b.(m).
 Woods, Insp.-Gen. Henry Charles, c.v.o., c.b.(c), R.N.
 Woods, Percy, c.b.(c).
 Woolcombe, Col. Chas. Louis, c.n.(m).
 Woon, Maj.-Gen. John B., c.b.(m).
 Wootton, Ch.-Insp. James, c.b.(c), R.N.
 Wordsworth, William, c.i.e.
 Worthington, Arthur M., c.b.(c).
 Wortley, Col. Hon. Edward J. Montagu-Stuart, c.b.(m), c.m.g., m.v.o.(4th), D.S.O.
 Wratislaw, Albert C., c.m.g.
 Wratislaw, Adm. Hy. Rushworth, c.b.(m).
 Wray, Lt.-Col. J. Cecil, m.v.o.(4th).
 Wrench, Edward Mason, m.v.o.(4th).
 Wright, Col. Archibald J. A., c.b.(m).
 Wrightson, Walsh, c.m.g.
 Wyatt, Capt. Francis O., m.v.o.(4th).
 Wyatt, Thomas Hy., m.v.o.(4th), I.S.O.
 Wyde, Everard Wm., c.m.g.
 Wyde, William Henry, c.m.g.
 Wylie, Maj.-Gen. Henry, c.s.i.
 Wylie, Col. Alexander K., c.b.(m).
 Wyly, Col. Harold C., c.b.(m).
 Wynch, Lionel M., c.i.e.
 Wyndham, Capt. William F. G., m.v.o.(4th).
 Wyndham, Col. Walter G. Crole, c.b.(m).
 Wynn, Sir H. L. Watkin Williams, Bt., c.b.(c).
 Wynno, Col. Trevorodyn R., c.i.e.
 Wynyard, Col. Rowley, m.v.o.(4th).
 Yar Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, c.s.i.
 Yasni Khan, Subadar Major, c.i.e.
 Tate, Col. Charles E., c.s.i., c.m.g.
 Yelding, Col. Wm. Richard, c.i.e., D.S.O.
 Yorke, Hon. Alexander G., c.v.o.
 Yorke, Lt.-Col. Horatio A., c.b.(c).
 Yorston, Col. Archibald M. Carthew, c.b.(m).
 Young, Capt. Arthur H., c.m.g.
 Young, Charles A., m.v.o.(4th).
 Young, Maj. Frank P., c.i.e.
 Young, George, m.v.o.(4th).
 Young, Col. Geo. Frederick, c.b.(m).
 Young, Col. Jno. Smith, m.v.o.(4th).
 Young, Wm. Douglas, c.m.g.
 Youngusband, Arth. Delaval, c.s.i.
 Youngusband, Col. George John, c.b.(m).
 Yule, Col. James Herbert, c.b.(m).
 Zaverlat, Cavaliere Ladislao J. P. P., m.v.o.(5th).



Ribbon, Red with blue edge.

INSTITUTED 9th November, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.



- COMPANIONS. D.S.O.
- Abadie, Capt. Eustace H. E.
 Abbott, Maj. Fredk. Wm.
 Abbott, Col. H. E. Stacy.
 Agnew, Maj. Q. G. K. M. J.
 Ainsworth, Capt. Wm. John.
 Airey, Lt.-Col. H. P., C.M.G.
 Aldridge, Maj. John B., R.A.
 Alexander, Capt. A. de V.
 Alexander, Col. E. O., I.A.
 Alexander, Col. Harvey.
 Allard, Capt. Herbert, R.A.
 Allen, Capt. Wm. Lynn.
 Allen, Lt.-Col. Robt. F., R.E.
 Amos, Capt. Herbert G. M.
 Amphlett, Maj. Charles G.
 Anderson, Maj. E. C. R. A. M. C.
 Anderson, Capt. Jno., A.S.C.
 Anderson, Capt. N. G., A.S.C.
 Anderson, Capt. Rowld. J. R.
 Anderson, Col. Wm. O.
 Angel, Capt. T. L. (Kimberley).
 Anley, Capt. Barnett D. L. G.
 Annesley, Maj. James H. A.
 Annesley, Maj. Wm. Rd. N.
 Anstruther, Col. C. F. St. C.
 Apin, Col. Philip J. H., I.A.
 Applin, Capt. Regd. V. K.
 Archdale, Capt. T. M., R.A.
 Ardagh, Capt. Geo. Halding.
 Armitage, Capt. Cecil H.
 Armitage, Rev. Robert.
 Armstrong, Col. Gerald D.
 Armstrong, Col. O. C., I.A.
 Arnold, Col. A. James.
 Ashburner, Capt. Lionel F., M.V.O.
 Ashby, Capt. W.
 Aspinall, Lt.-Col. Robert L.
 Asser, Capt. Verney.
 Astell, Capt. Somerset C. G. F.
 Austin, Maj. Herb. H., C.M.G.
 Aytoun, Maj. Andrew.
 Backhouse, Maj. Miles Roland Chas.
 Bacon, Capt. R. H. S., C.V.O., R.N.
 Badcock, Maj. Francis F.
 Bagge, Maj. Richard L.
 Bagot, Maj. Hon. Walter L.
 Bailey, Capt. Arthur H.
 Bailey, Capt. Percy J.
 Baillic, Lt.-Col. Augustus C.
 Baillie, Lieut. John Andrew.
 Bainbridge, Capt. Norman B.
 Bainbridge, Lt. Wm. Frank.
 Baird, Maj. Alexr. W. F.
 Baird, Capt. Henry H. O.
 Baker, Capt. A. B. (N.S.W.).
 Baker, Major Robert.
 Baldwin, Maj. Guy M., I.A.
 Balfour, Col. John E. A.
 Banks, Maj. Henry John A.
 Barker, Lt.-Col. W. F., C.M.G.
 Barlow, V.-Adm. Charles J.
 Barlow, Maj. Charles Wynn.
 Barnardiston, Capt. S. J. B.
 Barnes, Maj. Regd. W. R.
 Barnett, Maj. William A.
 Barnett, Lt.-Col. W. C.
 Barry, Maj. S. Leonard.
 Bartholomew, Maj. Hugh J.
 Bartlett, Maj. Edwin.
 Barton, Maj. Charles G.
 Barton, Capt. Charles W.
 Barton, Col. M. O., R.E.
 Bates, Col. Charles L.
 Battye, Capt. Clinton W.
 Bayard, Lt.-Col. Rosinold.
 Bayford, Capt. Edmond H.
 Bayly, Maj.-Gen. A. W. L., C.B.
 Beale, Maj. Henry Yelverton.
 Beatty, Maj. Charles H. L.
 Beatty, Capt. David, M.V.O., R.N.
 Beech, Major John R., C.M.G.
 Begbie, Maj.-Gen. E. W., C.B.
 Belcher, Capt. H. T., R.A.
 Bellfield, Maj.-Gen. H. E., C.B.
 Bell, Capt. G. T.
 Bell, Capt. Henry S.
 Bellamy, Capt. Robert.
 Benbow, Ch. Insp. of Mach.
 Sir Henry, K.C.B., R.N.
 Bennett, Lt.-Col. Alfred Chas.
 Bennett, Capt. Alf. J.
 Bennett, Maj. Charles H.
 Bennett, Colonel William.
 Benson, Capt. Chas. Bingley.
 Benson, Maj. H. Wightman.
 Bentinck, Maj. Walter Guy.
 Bentinck, Maj. Lord Wm.
 Augustus Cavendish.
 Beresford, Maj. Hon. Jno. G. Horsley.
 Berkeley, Capt. Christer R.
 Bernal, Capt. Greville H. W.
 Bethell, Col. E. H., R.E.
 Beveridge, Maj. Wilfrid Wm. Ogilvy, M.P.
 Bepson, Lt.-Col. Wm. Geo. L.
 Biggs, Lt.-Col. Hy. Vero, R.E.
 Bingham, Maj. O. B. B. Smith.
 Binny, Capt. Stuart S.
 Birch, Capt. Edward M., R.A.
 Bird, Col. Spencer G.
 Bird, Lt.-Col. Wilkenson Dent.
 Birkin, Lt.-Col. Richard L.
 Bishop, Capt. Fredk. E.
 Blackader, Maj. Charles G.
 Blackburne, Capt. O. Harold.
 Blackwood, Capt. Ld. Fredk.
 Temple Hamilton-Temple.
 Blair, Capt. Arthur.
 Blake, Maj. Napoleon J. R.
 Blakey, Maj. Herbert N.
 Blankensley, Maj. R. B. D., R.E.
 Blenkinsop, Lt.-Col. L. J. A. V. D.
 Blomfield, M.-Gen. G. J. A. V., C.B.
 Bodé, Maj. Louis W.
 Boland, Lieut. S. R.
 Bolitho, Maj. William E. T.
 Boid, Maj. Louis Jean.
 Bond, Capt. Charles Farbery.
 Bond, Engr.-Comm. Edmd. E., R.N.
 Bond, Maj. Reginald C.
 Bonus, Lt.-Col. William John.
 Boon, Capt. George.
 Booth, Maj. William Henry.
 Borradaile, Lt.-Col. H. R.
 Doncher, Capt. Benjamin H.
 Boulton, Maj. Chas. Percy.
 Bourke, Lt.-Col. Henry B.
 Bowden, Fleet-Surg. W., R.N.
 Bowen, Maj. O. O. C., R.E.
 Bowen, Capt. Gerard C.
 Bowen, Capt. H. J. Ap O.
 Bowers, Lieut. D. A. Hare.
 Bowler, Capt. William Jas.
 Boyall, Capt. Alfred M.
 Boyce, Maj. Wm. George B.
 Boycott, Lt. - Col. Thos. Andrew Wight.
 Boyd, Capt. Gerald Farrell.
 Boys, Maj. Reg. H. H., R.E.
 Bradley, Capt. Guy H. L.
 Bradley, Capt. Robert Wm.
 Braithwaite, Capt. Wm. G.
 Brake, Lt.-Col. Herb. E. J., C.B.
 Breading, Capt. Geo. Remington.
 Breerton, Lt.-Col. Edwd. F.
 Brett, Maj. Charles J. H.
 Bridges, Maj. Geo. T. A., R.A.
 Bridges, Lieut. G.
 Bridgford, Maj. Robert J.
 Brierley, Capt. G. T., R.A.
 Brindle, Rt. Rev. Bishop.
 Brinton, Maj. John T., M.V.O.
 Brittan, Lt.-Col. Reginald.
 Brocklebank, Lieut. J. J.
 Brodie, Maj. Ian Ashley.
 Moreton.
 Bromfield, Maj. Harry H.
 Brooke, Lt.-Col. Ronald G.
 Brooke, Lt.-Col. Victor R.
 Brown, Capt. O. W. Wreford.
 Browne, M.-Gen. A. G. F., C.B.
 Browne, Lieut. A. J. Bessell.
 Brown, Capt. Chas. M., R.E.
 Browne, Capt. Clement.
 L. Seton Seton, I.A.
 Browne, R. G. George F., C.B.
 Browne, Maj. H. Hamilton.
 (N.S.W.).
 Browne, Maj. John Wm.
 Browne, Capt. Walter H.
 Brownlie, Capt. J. J.
 Bru de Wold, Col. H. T.
 Brunker, Lt.-Col. Capel M.
 Bryant, Capt. Henry G.
 Buchan, Lieut. Ernest N.
 Buckle, Maj. Christopher R.
 Buckle, Maj. Matthew P.
 Buist, Maj. H. J. M., R.A.M.C.
 Buller, Lt.-Col. H. H. Yarde.
 Bulkeley, Maj. Henry C.
 Bulman, Capt. Philip.
 Bunbury, Lt.-Col. Vesey T.
 Burnaby, Capt. Hugo Beaumont.
 Burnett, Maj. John O., R.A.
 Buston, Maj.-G. P. T. C. H. R. E.
 Butcher, Lt.-Col. A. E. A., R.A., M.V.O.
 Byron, Maj. Richard.
 Campbell, Capt. Archd. Jno.
 Campbell, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles, M.V.O.
 Campbell, Col. G. C., I.A.
 Campbell, Capt. Duncan F.
 Campbell, Lieut. Duncan L.
 Campbell, Col. Fredk. I.A.
 Campbell, Major John.
 Campbell, Col. Jno. E. R.
 Campbell, Maj. J. H. R. A. M. C.
 Campbell, Capt. John V.
 Campbell, Capt. K. J. R.
 Campbell, Col. M. D.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Walter.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Wm. Kentigern Hamilton.
 Campbell, Cpt. Wm. Robinson.
 Canny, Lieut. James C. M.
 Cape, Capt. O. S. (N.S.W.).
 Capell, Capt. Algernon B.
 Capper, Br.-Gen. Thompson.
 Carden, Maj. Henry C.
 Cardew, Lt.-Col. Geo. H., A.S.C.
 Cardigan, Maj. Earl of.
 Carew, Maj. Geo. A. Lade.
 Carington, Maj. Hon. Rupert.
 Clement Geo.
 Carleton, Maj. Frederick M.
 Carleton, Maj. Guy A.
 Carleton, Maj. Lancelot R.
 Carpenter, Capt. A., R.N.
 Carter, Capt. Aubrey J.
 Cartwright, Capt. Fras. L.
 Cass, Maj. Charles H.
 Caulfield, Maj. Algernon M.
 Caulfield, Lt.-Col. Gordon N.
 Cavendish, Capt. John S.
 Cecil, Col. Lord Edward.
 Chancellor, Capt. J. R., R.E.
 Channer, Col. Bernard, I.A.
 Chapin, Capt. S. (Cape).
 Charles, Capt. J. R., R.E.
 Charlton, Capt. Lionel E.
 Chatterdown, Comm. E., R.N.
 Chetwode, Maj. Sir P. W., St.
 Chiazzi, Lt. V. W.
 Chichester, Maj. A. A.
 Cholmondeley, Capt. H. R.
 Christian, Maj. Gerard.
 Christie, Lt. A. E. (Canada).
 Christie, Lt. H. B. (N.S.W.).
 Christophers, Maj. Edgar.
 Christy, Lieut. Stephen Hy.
 Chute, Maj. Pierce T.
 Clark, Maj. Robt. L., A.O.D.
 Clarke, Capt. Roland V.
 Clarke, Maj. L. A. Graham.
 Clarke, Maj. L. F. (Victoria).
 Clarke, Capt. T. H. M., R.A.M.C.
 Clayhills, Lieut. George.
 Clements, M.-G. R. A. P., C.B.
 Clarke, Maj. Albert Wm.
 Clifford, Lieut. E. S. (W. A.).
 Clifford, Capt. Wigram.
 Climo, Maj. Skipton H., I.A.
 Clives, Capt. Ernest Wm.
 Coates, Maj. Henry W. I.
 Coates, Maj. Reg. C. R. A.
 Coats, Maj. Andrew.
 Cobble, Lt.-Col. A. S. F., C.B., I.A.
 Cobbe, Maj. Henry H., I.A.
 Cochrane, Maj. J. E. C. J.
 Cockburn, Col. George.
 Cockey, Engr.-Lt. Geo. H.
 Codrington, Lt.-Col. H. A.
 Coffin, Maj. J. E. Pine.
 Coker, Col. Edmund Rogers.
 Cole, Col. Arthur Willoughby.
 Geo. Lowry, C.B.
 Cole, Maj. Henry Wells.
 Coleridge, Lt. Col. Hugh P.
 Coles, Col. A. Horsman, C.M.C.
 Collen, Capt. E. H. E., R.A.
 Collings, Lt.-Col. Godfrey I.
 Collins, Capt. A. E. S. Aust.
 Collins, Capt. Ernest R.
 Collins, Rev. Reginald F.
 Collins, Lieut. Richd. Henn.
 Collis, Capt. Robert H.
 Collyer, Capt. G. J.
 Colville, Maj. George N.
 Colvin, Col. Cecil H.
 Compton, Lt.-Col. Lord A. F.
 Concanon, Maj. Edmond G.
 Conry, Capt. James L. J.
 Cooke, Capt. A. St. J., I.A.
 Cooper, Col. Edward J., C.B.
 Cooper, Capt. W. W. Herri-
 gers, A.S.C.
 Corry, Capt. John B., R.E.
 Corry, Maj. Noel A. L.
 Cory, Capt. Edward J.
 Cory, Capt. George N.
 Costeker, Capt. John Hy. D.
 Couchman, Col. G. H. II.
 Cowan, Maj. B. W.
 Cowan, Capt. Walter H., M.V.O., R.N.
 Cowie, Capt. Hy. Ed. C., R.E.
 Cowie, Capt. Hugh N. R.
 Cox, Lt.-Col. Edward Henry.
 Cox, Capt. Walter H., I.A.
 Coxhead, Maj. Thomas I.
 Craddock, Maj. Sheldon W. K.
 Crane, Capt. C. P.
 Craske, Maj. John.
 Crumford, Capt. George S. G.
 Crofton, Capt. Visc., M.V.O.
 Crofton, Col. M. S., C.B.
 Crofton, Comm. E. G. Lowther.
 Crofts, Maj. Richard, R.A.M.C.
 Crompton, Lt.-Col. B. (Natal).
 Crossman, Capt. Geo. Lytton.
 Cubitt, Lt.-Col. Thos. Ashley.
 Cullum, Capt. G. G.
 Cummins, M.-G. Jas. T., C.B.
 Cunningham, Capt. Sir T. A.
 A. Montgomery, Bt.
 Cunningham, Capt. G. G., C.B.
 Cunningham, Capt. J. K. Dick-
 cure, Col. Herbert Capel.
 Curry, Col. Montagu C.
 Curtis, Col. Regl. S.
 Cuthbert, Capt. James H.
 Dalmahey, Lieut. Patrick.
 Carfrae.
 Daly, Lieut. P. J.
 Dumant, Lt.-Col. J. H.
 Daniel, Maj. Charles J.
 Daniell, Capt. Edward H. E.
 Darley, Maj. Henry R.
 Darling, Lt. Herib. F. (W. A.).
 Daubeney, Col. E. Kaye.
 Daunt, Capt. Richard A. C.
 Davenport, Lt.-Col. William.
 Brouley.
 Davidson, Lt.-Col. Chas. J. L.
 Davidson, Maj. George H.
 Davidson, Capt. John H.
 Davidson, Capt. Percival.
 Davidson, Lt.-Col. T. St. Clair.

- COMPANIONS, D.S.O. —cont.
- Davie, Maj. A. F. Ferguson, C.B.E.
- Davies, Capt. Charles Henry.
- Davies, Capt. Llewelyn A. I.
- beric Emilis Price, P.O.
- Davies, Col. Thos. A. H.
- Davies, Surg.-Maj. W. T. F.
- Davis, Col. G. M.C.B., C.M., I.M.S.
- Dawney, Lieut. Guy Payan.
- Dawney, Capt. Hon. Hugh.
- Dawney, Maj. Hon. John.
- De Brett, Capt. H. S., R.A.
- De Castilla, Capt. J. C. (N.S.W.).
- De Crempigny, Capt. C. Cham-
pion.
- Deedes, Capt. Chas. Parker.
- Deedes, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Hy.
- De Falbe, Maj. Vigant W.
- De la Bère, Maj. Richard
Norman.
- Delamain, L.-Col. Walter S., I.A.
- Delap, Capt. G. G., R.A.M.C.
- De Lisle, Col. H. de B., C.B.
- de Lotbinière, Maj. Henri
Gustave Joly.
- De Moleyns, Lt.-Col. Hon.
F. R. W. Eveleigh.
- Denning, Maj. Geo. Lewis, C.B.
- Denisson, Capt.
- De Rougemont, Maj. C. H.,
M.V.O.
- Derry, Capt. Arthur.
- De Salis, Capt. Edw. A.
- De Sausmarcz, Capt. C., R.A.
- Deshon, Col. Charles J., R.A.
- Devine, Surg.-Maj. James A.
- Dickson, Col. Wm. P., C.B.
- Dickinson, Maj. Neville H. C.
- Dickson, Capt. J. Quayle.
- Digan, Maj. Augustin J.
- Dillon, Capt. C. T. Francis.
- Dimsey, Fleet-Surg. E. R.
- Dingwall, Capt. Kenneth.
- Dobell, Lt.-Col. Charles M.
- Dod, Br. Mj. Owen O. Wolley-
Dodds, Capt. T. H.
- Dodson, Maj. H. B., R.A.
- Donaldson, Lt.-Col. J.
- Doran, Col. Walter R. B.
- Dorling, Lt.-Col. Lionel.
- Dorrien, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. L.
Smith, K.C.B.
- Dorward, Maj. - Gen. Sir
Arthur R., K.C.B.
- Douglas, Capt. H. E. M., P.O.
- Douglas, Capt. J. S. J.
- Douglas, Capt. Sholto W., R.A.
- Douglas, Col. William.
- Douglas, Lt.-Col. Wm. Charles
- Dove, Maj. F. A. (N.S.W.).
- Downes, Col. William K.
- Downing, Maj. Henry J.
- Doyle, Maj. I. P., I.M.S.
- Doyle, Capt. R. D. (N.S.W.).
- Drage, Lt.-Col. W. H., A.S.C.
- Driscoll, Lt.-Col. D. P.
- Dugdale, Maj. Jas. Gordon.
- Dugmore, Capt. W. F. B. R.
- Duka, Capt. Alb. T. (Qnsid.).
- Duly, Lt. Charles (Rhodesia).
- Du Maurior, Maj. Guy Louis B.
- Duncan, Maj. Francis J.
- Duncan, Capt. John.
- Duncombe, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. V.
- Dundas, Major Laurence C.
- Durnford, V.-Adm. Sir J.,
K.C.B.
- Dyer, Capt. Stewart B. B.
- Earle, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy., Bart.
- Earle, Maj. Maxwell.
- East, Maj. Fitzp., A.V.D.
- East, Maj. Lionel Wm. P.
- Eastwood, Major Hugh de
Crempigny.
- Eden, Capt. William R.
- Edmann, Capt. Ernest E., R.A.
- Edwards, Maj. Stanley M.
- Edwards, Maj. Fitzjames M.
- Edwards, Lt. Hubert de B.
- Edwards, Col. Jno. B., I.A.
- Edwards, Capt. W. F. Savery.
- Egerton, Capt. Arthur F.
- Egerton, Gen. Sir C.C., C.B.
- Edlerton, Com. F. H., R.N.M.
- Elder, Capt. Edward G.
- Elliot, Maj. Fras. A. M.
- Elliot, Lt.-Col. Sir E. L., K.C.M.
- Ellis, Lt.-Col. W. H. W., I.M.S.
- Ellis, Maj. Conyngham R. C.
- Elwos, Maj. L. E. Cary.
- Emerson, Capt. Norman Z.
- English, Col. Fred. Paul.
- Ensor, Capt. Howard, R.A.M.C.
- Etheridge, Maj. C. de Courcy.
- Eustace, Maj. Alex. Hy., I.A.
- Eustace, Maj. G. L. Eustace
Robertson.
- Eustace, Maj. Henry M.
- Evans, Lt.-Col. Chas. W. H.
- Evans, Capt. Edward.
- Evans, Maj. Fisher Hy. Freke.
- Evans, Capt. William, R.A.
- Evatt, Col. John T., I.A.
- Everett, Colonel Edward, C.B.
- Ewart, Lt.-Col. Richard Hy.
- Fair, Maj. James George.
- Fairbairn, Capt. J. C. (N.S.W.).
- Fairweather, Capt. J. M. (Cape).
- Falkner, Res. Thos. Felton.
- Fane, Capt. Cecil.
- Fanehawe, Lt.-Col. Robert.
- Fargus, Capt. Harold.
- Farquhar, Capt. Francis D.
- Farquhar, Maj. M. G.
- Farquharson, Maj. David L.
Wilson.
- Farrar, Col. Sir George.
- Farrar, Capt. J. P.
- Faussett, Maj. O. G. Godfrey.
- Fayle, Maj. R. J., R.A.M.C.
- Feilden, Maj. Granville
Chelmondeley.
- Feilding, Maj. Geoffrey P. T.
- Feltham, Lieut. J. A. P.
- Fendall, Lt.-Col. Charles P.
- Fendall, Lt. Percy P. W.
- Fenwick, Col. Hy. T., M.V.O.
- Ferguson, Capt. Hy. G. de L.
- Ferguson, Maj. J. D., R.A.M.C.
- Fergusson, Br.-Gen. Sir C.,
Bt., M.V.O.
- Fernyough, Capt. Hugh C.
- Ferrier, Col. Jas. A., C.B., R.E.
- Festing, Lt.-Col. A. Hoskyns,
C.M.G.
- Fiasschi, Maj. T. H. (N.S.W.).
- Fielden, Capt. Harold.
- Firman, Lt.-Col. Robert B.
- Fiset, Lt.-Col. E. (Canada).
- Fisher, Capt. Harold.
- Fisher, Maj. John, I.M.S.
- Fisher, Capt. Julian L.
- Fitton, Col. H. Gregory, A.D.C.
- FitzGerald, Maj. Geo. A., R.A.
- FitzGerald, Capt. P. Desmond.
- Fitzherbert, Lt.-Col. Fras. E.
- Fitzwilliam, Maj. Earl.
- Fitznagan, Lieut. Evelyn B.
- Flanning, Maj. C. C., R.A.M.C.
- Fletcher, Surg.-Capt. Wm.
- Flood, Lieut. W. A. L.
- Flood, Capt. Arthur Solly.
- Foley, Maj. Frank W.
- Forbes, Capt. David.
- Forbes, Lieut. Gordon S. D.
- Forbes, Maj. Harry.
- Ford, Maj. Reginald, A.S.C.
- Ford, Lt.-Col. Rd. W., R.A.M.C.
- Forrest, Capt. Charles E.
- Forrest, Lt.-Col. William.
- Porte, Capt. Herbert A. G.
- Portescue, Col. Hon. C. N.,
C.M.G.
- Roster, Maj. Montague A.
- Poster, Capt. Wilfred L., R.A.
- Powler, Capt. C. H.
- Fowler, Lt.-Col. Fras. John.
- Fowler, Maj. Jno. S., R.E.
- Fox, Capt. Arthur M., R.A.
- Fox, Maj. Robert F., R.A.
- Foxcroft, Lieut. M. C.
- Francis, Maj. Sidney G.
- Frankland, Capt. A. Pelham.
- Fraser, Capt. Ian M., R.N.
- Fraser, Lieut. Percy Wm. N.
- Freeth, Capt. Geo. H. Basil.
- Frere, Major Sir Bartle
Compton Arthur, Bart.
- Fuhr, Capt. R. S. H., R.A.M.C.
- Fulton, Capt. Harry T., I.A.
- Furse, Maj. Wm. Thos., R.A.
- Gallagher, Capt. Albert E.
- Galloway, Capt. Lennox, R.A.
- Galloway, Lt.-Col. H. L., C.M.G.
- Gamble, Lt.-Col. Richard N.
- Garland, Col. Ernest A. C.
- Garratt, Br.-Gen. Fras. S., C.B.
- Garsia, Maj. Herbert Geo.
Anderson.
- Garvey, Capt. Chudleigh.
- Gascoigne, Col. Ernest F. O.
- Gascoigne, Col. R. F. T.
- Gausson, Capt. Jas. Robt., I.A.
- Gay, Maj. Arthur W., R.A.
- Gaude, Lt.-G. R. J., R.A.M.C.
- Gedye, Capt. J. B.
- Gibb, Capt. Evan, A.S.C.
- Gibb, Col. John H. S.
- Gifford, Lt.-Col. W. Carter.
- Gilbert, Lt.-Col. Arch. Robt.
- Gillan, Maj. William A.
- Gilliat, Major John B.
- Gillman, Maj. Webb, R.A.
- Gilmour, Col. R. G. Gordon,
C.B.
- Gilson, Capt. C. H.
- Girdwood, Capt. Austin O.
- Gironard, Lieut. Colonel Sir
Edouard P. C., K.C.M.G.
- Glanusk, Lt.-Col. Lond.
- Glanville, Lt.-Col. Fras., R.E.
- Glasgow, Lieut. T. W. (Qnsid.).
- Glendon, Col. Count, C.V.O.
- Glover, Lt.-Col. Robt. E. B.
- Glabb, Col. Frederic M., R.E.
- Glyn, Maj. Geoffrey C.
- Godden, Maj. Henry Tufton.
- Godman, Maj. Sherard H.
- Goldie, Capt. Mark L., M.V.O.
- Goldsmith, Col. R. Edmund.
- Goodwin, Mj. T. H. J. G., R.A.M.C.
- Goodwyn, Maj. Hy. E., R.E.
- Goodwyn, Lieut. Percy C. W.
- Gordon, Capt. Alister Fraser.
- Gordon, Lt.-Col. Hon. Fredk.
- Gordon, Col. James Hy., C.B.
- Gordon, Maj. Lawrence G. F.
- Gordon, Capt. R. (Qnsid.).
- Gordon, Col. Stannus Verner.
- Gorges, Lt.-Col. Edmund H.
- Gorrie, Maj. Harry V., A.S.C.
- Gorringe, Br.-Gen. G. F., C.M.G.
- Goschen, Lt. Arthur A., R.A.
- Gough, Lt.-Col. Alan P. G.
- Goulburn, Lt.-Col. Cuthbert E.
- Gowans, Maj. James.
- Graham, Lt.-Col. H. W. Gore.
- Graham, Maj. John M., A.
- Grallame, Capt. Jno. Crum.
- Grant, Capt. Archibald S.
- Grant, Capt. Arthur.
- Grant, Capt. Geo. P., I.A.
- Grant, Capt. R. C. (Cape).
- Grant, Capt. Robert P. S.
- Grattan, Col. O'Donnell C.
- Graves, Capt. Percival Hope.
- Green, Lt.-Col. Alfred L.
- Green, Maj. Arthur Dowson.
- Green, Capt. Henry E.
- Green, Maj. Thomas H. M.
- Green, Maj. T. A. (N.S.W.).
- Greener, Capt. H. (S. Afr.).
- Greenly, Maj. Walter H.
- Greig, Capt. Ronald H., R.E.
- Gresson, Capt. Thomas T.
- Griffin, Maj. C. P. G., I.A.
- Griffin, Capt. Henry L., R.A.
- Griffith, Maj. Charles R. J.
- Griffith, Lt.-Col. G. R., A.V.D.
- Griffiths, Maj. Charles du
Plat Richardson.
- Grimshaw, Capt. Cecil T.
Wrigley.
- Grove, Maj. Ernest W., R.A.
- Grubb, Capt. Alex. H. W., R.E.
- Gubbins, Capt. Richard R.
- Gurdon, Maj. Bertrand
E. M., C.I.E.
- Gwynn, Maj. Chas. W., R.E.
- Hadow, Col. Reginald C.
- Haggard, Maj. A. C. Parker.
- Haldane, Col. Jas. A. L., C.B.
- Hale, Maj. Chas. H., R.A.M.C.
- Hale, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., R.A.M.C.
- Hall, Capt. Geo. C. Miller, R.E.
- Hall, Lt.-Col. King, C.B., R.N.
- Hall, Lt.-Col. Montagu H.
- Hall, Lt. Percy Byng.
- Hall, Col. Reginald H.
- Hallett, Col. J. W. Hughes, C.B.
- Haly, Maj.-Gen. Richard
Hobden O'Grady, C.B.
- Hamerton, Capt. Albert E.,
R.A.M.C.
- Hamilton, Capt. Claud Geo.
Cole.
- Hamilton, Br.-Gen. H. I. W.,
C.B.
- Hamilton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian
S. M., K.C.B.
- Hamilton, Capt. John G. H.
- Hamilton, Capt. Keith R.
- Hamilton, Col. W. George.
- Hammond, Col. Sir A. G.,
K.C.B., P.O.
- Hamond, Lieut. Philip.
- Harbord, Capt. Edw. R.
- Hardestole, Capt. R. hard N.
- Hare, Maj. R. H., M.V.O.
- Hare, Capt. Robert W.
- Harrington, Capt. Charles H.
- Harley, Maj. Hy. Kellett.
- Harman, Maj. George M. N.
- Harper, Lt.-Col. Geo. M., R.E.
- Harris, Maj. Chs. B. N., A.V.D.
- Harris, Capt. Charles E. St. J.
- Harrison, Maj. Edgar G., C.B.
- Harrison, Lt.-Col. Thomas E.
- Harvey, Lt.-Col. Jno. Robt.
- Harvey, Maj. P. Napier, R.E.
- Harvey, Maj. William Leeg.
- Hastings, Col. E. Spence, C.B.
- Hastings, Capt. Wilfrid C.
Norrington.
- Hatchell, Col. Henry M.
- Hutton, Capt. E. H. Finch.
- Houghton, Maj. Hy. Wilfrid.
- Hoy, Maj. James Reginald
M. Dalrymple.
- Haycock, Capt. V. R. Hine, R.A.
- Hayden, Maj. Frederick A.
- Headlam, Col. J. E. W., R.A.
- Heath, Col. Genard Moore.
- Heath, Capt. Ronald Mac-
clesfield.
- Heberden, Capt. G. A.
- Henderson, Col. David.
- Henderson, Lieut. F. B.,
C.M.G., R.N.
- Heneage, Maj. Alfred R.
- Heneage, Maj. Hon. Henry
Greville.
- Henegan, Major John.
- Heneker, Lt.-Col. C. G., A.S.C.
- Hennell, Col. Sir Reginald.
- Hopper, Col. Albert James.
- Herrath, Maj. Edgar.
- Herbert, Maj. Claude, I.A.
- Heugh, Comm. John Geo., R.N.
- Heygate, Col. H. G. Hage.
- Heyworth, Maj. Frederic J.
- Hibbert, Maj. Godfrey L.
- Hickie, Lt. Daniel Aloysius.
- Hickman, Col. T. E., C.B.
- Hickson, Col. Samuel A. E.
- Higgins, Capt. J. F. A., R.A.
- Higginson, Brig.-Maj. C. P.
- Hill, Capt. Charles G.
- Hill, Capt. Hon. O. R. Clegg.
- Hill, Col. Felix Frederick.
- Hill, Capt. Frank W. R.
- Hill, Maj. John, I.A.
- Hilliard, Mj. M. A. (N.S.W.).
- Hobart, Maj. Claud V. C.
- Hobbs, Capt. Regd. F. A., R.E.
- Hodgson, Capt. Geo. Cecil.
- Hodson, Lt.-Col. Geo. B., I.A.
- Hogg, Maj. Ian Graham.
- Holden, Maj. Edward O. S.
- Holford, Lt. Chas. P., R.A.
- Holford, Maj. J. R. E.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*
 Holland, *Com. G. E., C.I.E.*
 Holman, *Capt. Hrbt. Campbell*
 Holman, *Capt. R. C.*
 Holmden, *Maj. F. A.*
 Holmes, *Lt.-Col. W. (N.S.W.)*
 Holt, *Mj. Maurice P. G. RAMS.*
 Home, *Capt. Rht. Elton, R.A.*
 Hood, *Capt. Hon. Horace L. A., R.N.*
 Hook, *Capt. G. (Rhodesia)*
 Hooper, *Maj. A. W., R.A.M.C.*
 Hooper, *Capt. R. G. Grnside.*
 Hopkinson, *Capt. E.*
 Hornby, *Maj. Montague L.*
 Horsfall, *Capt. A. H. (N.S.W.)*
 Horton, *Capt. Jas. H., I.M.S.*
 Hoskins, *Maj. Arthur R.*
 Howell, *Lt.-Col. Hugh de B.*
 Howard, *Lt. Geoffrey Weston.*
 Howard, *Lieut. T. W.*
 Howley, *Lieut. Wilfrid R.*
 Howley, *Maj. Jasper J.*
 Hudson, *Capt. Corrie, I.M.S.*
 Huggins, *Lt.-Col. Ponsonby G.*
 Hughes, *Capt. A. M.*
 Hughes, *Col. Geo. A., R.A.M.C.*
 Hughes, *Lieut. J. G. (N.Z.)*
 Hugo, *Capt. James H. Fredk.*
 Humby, *Maj. James Fredk.*
 Hume, *Col. C. Vernon, m.v.o.*
 Humphreys, *Capt. Dashwood W. H.*
 Humphreys, *Maj. G., R.A.*
 Humphries, *Lt. J. F. (S. Aust.)*
 Hunt, *Lieut. Fredk. E.*
 Hunt, *Comm. George Percy Edward, R.N.*
 Hunter, *Gen. Sir A., K.C.B.*
 Hunter, *Col. G. D., R.A.M.C.*
 Huntington, *Maj. Arth. W.*
 Hutchens, *Capt. Harold J.*
 Hutchinson, *Major George E. Ford.*
 Hutchinson, *Lieut. Hugh M.*
 Huth, *Lieut. Percival O.*
 Hutton, *Maj. Gilbert M.*
 Hyslop, *Major James.*
 Ingfield, *Col. Francis R.*
 Ingfield, *Col. Norman R.*
 Innes, *Capt. J. Archibald.*
 Irving, *Lt.-Col. A. Bell.*
 Irving, *Lieut. L. E. W.*
 Ives, *Lieut. C. M. (S. Aust.)*
 Jackson, *Capt. George H. N.*
 Jackson, *Col. H. Kendal.*
 Jackson, *Lieut. J. E.*
 Jackson, *Capt. L. W. De V. Sadleir.*
 Jackson, *Lt.-Col. Sydney C. F.*
 Jackson, *Capt. Thomas Darc.*
 Jacob, *Maj. A. LeG., C.I.E., I.A.*
 Jardine, *Maj. James B.*
 Jardine, *Capt. Walter.*
 Jebb, *Capt. Gladwyn Dundas.*
 Jebb, *Capt. Joshua H. M.*
 Jechoat, *Capt. Algernon O.*
 Jenkins, *Maj. Edward V.*
 Jenkins, *Capt. Fred.*
 Jenner, *Lt.-Col. Albt. Victor.*
 Jennings, *Maj. Jas. W., R.M.C.*
 Jervis, *Maj. Hon. St. L. H.*
 Johnson, *Capt. Arthur Evans.*
 Johnson, *Capt. Chas. Regd.*
 Johnson, *Maj. Cyril M. Ross.*
 Johnson, *Lt.-Col. Frank E.*
 Johnson, *Col. F. Luttman.*
 Johnson, *Capt. Harry Cecil.*
 Johnson, *Capt. Raymond B.*
 Johnston, *Lt.-Col. Horace Jas.*
 Johnstone, *Maj. F. B., R.A.*
 Johnstone, *Col. Mont. G.*
 Jones, *Capt. Frank A.*
 Jones, *Maj. Herbert John.*
 Jones, *Capt. Llewellyn M.*
 Jones, *Capt. Walter Thomas Cresswell, R.M.L.I.*
 Jordan, *Capt. Richard P.*
 Jourdain, *Maj. Chas. E. A.*
 Judge, *Capt. Spencer Fras.*
 Karslake, *Capt. Henry, R.A.*
 Kavanagh, *Col. Charles Toier McM., m.v.o.*

Kearsy, *Capt. Alex. H. C.*
 Keary, *Col. H. D. Urban, A.D.C.*
 Keenan, *Surgeon-Lieut. C. B.*
 Keene, *Col. Alfred, m.v.o.*
 Keene, *Maj. Hy. L. Ruck.*
 Keighley, *Col. C. Marsh, c.b.*
 Keith, *Colonel J. James, R.A.*
 Keller, *Capt. Rudolph H.*
 Kelly, *Capt. James A. M. J. P.*
 Kelly, *Lieut. O. W.*
 Kelly, *Col. R. M. B. F., R.A.*
 Kembal, *Col. G. V., c.b.*
 Kempster, *Col. Francis J.*
 Kondahl, *Comm. Chas. J. C., R.I.M.*
 Kenna, *Col. P. A., F.T.C., A.D.C.*
 Kennard, *Capt. Arth. M., R.A.*
 Kennedy, *Capt. Macdougall Ralston, R.E.*
 Kenney, *Col. A. H., C.M.G.*
 Kenrick, *Capt. G. E. Regl.*
 Kensington, *Lieut. Lord.*
 Koppel, *Capt. C. R., R.N., c.v.o.*
 Ker, *Capt. Charles A., R.A.*
 Kerr, *Maj. Fredk. Walter.*
 Kerr, *Col. Robert Scott.*
 Kerry, *Maj. Earl of, m.v.o.*
 Kersey, *Maj. Hy. Maitland.*
 King, *Lt.-Col. Alexander Jas.*
 King, *Maj. Algernon D'A.*
 King, *Capt. E. R.*
 King, *Capt. George O. Cooper.*
 King, *Maj. James G. King.*
 Kingston, *Capt. Wm. Miles.*
 Kinsman, *Capt. Wm. A. Cecil.*
 Kirby, *Lt. M. T. (Victoria).*
 Kirkpatrick, *Lieut. H. J.*
 Kirkpatrick, *Maj. Henry Powhall.*
 Kirkpatrick, *Maj. Wm., I.A.*
 Kirkwood, *Lt.-Col. O. H. M.*
 Knatchbull, *Capt. Regd. N.*
 Knight, *Maj. Wyndham Chas.*
 Knowles, *Lt. George, I.A.*
 Knox, *Maj. Arthur R., R.A.*
 Laing, *Capt. J.*
 Lainson, *Capt. Alexander J.*
 Lambert, *Capt. Robert.*
 Lambert, *Lt.-Col. W. Miller.*
 Lambton, *Col. Hon. Charles.*
 Lambton, *Capt. George O.*
 Lambton, *Lt.-Col. Hon. W., C.M.G.*
 Laming, *Maj. Henry T.*
 Langford, *Capt. Charles.*
 Langley, *Capt. E. J. Flynn.*
 Lascelles, *Capt. Walter O.*
 Laurie, *Lt.-Col. Claude V. E.*
 Lawrence, *Capt. Fredk. Geo.*
 Lawrence, *Maj. Freeling R.*
 Lawrie, *Maj. Chas. E., R.A.*
 Lawson, *Lt.-Col. Wm. A. W.*
 Lawton, *Lt.-Col. T. E. (Cape).*
 Laycock, *Lt.-Col. Joseph F.*
 Layton, *Maj. Edward.*
 Leach, *Col. H. P., c.b.*
 Learmonth, *Lieut. F. C.*
 Leckie, *Lt. J. E. (Canada).*
 Lecky, *Col. F. Beauchamp.*
 Lee, *Maj. G. L. (N.S.W.)*
 Lees, *Lt.-Col. Sir E., Bt.*
 Lefroy, *Capt. Bertram P.*
 Leggett, *Capt. Archibald H.*
 Leggett, *Maj. E. H. M., R.E.*
 Le Grange, *Rev. William.*
 Leigh, *Capt. Ohandos.*
 Leland, *Capt. H. J. Collett.*
 Le Marchant, *Maj. J. St. G.*
 Le Motte, *Capt. Edwd. D'A.*
 Lempiere, *Maj. Henry A.*
 Leslie, *Capt. G.*
 Lethbridge, *Maj. E. A. E.*
 Leuchars, *Lt.-Col. Geo., c.m.g.*
 Lewes, *Capt. P. Vaughan, R.N.*
 Lewin, *Capt. Arthur Corrie.*
 Lewis, *Col. Bridges G.*
 Lewis, *Col. H. Le Roy.*
 Lewis, *Maj. A. F. Owen.*
 Lewis, *Capt. R. O. (Tasmania).*
 Lichtenburg, *Capt. John W.*
 Lilley, *Lt. J. L. (Victoria).*
 Lindsay, *Br.-Gen. Walter F. L.*
 Livesay, *Capt. Robt. O'Hara.*

Llewellyn, *Capt. Hoel.*
 Lloyd, *Capt. Arthur A.*
 Lloyd, *Br.-Gen. Francis, c.b.*
 Lloyd, *Capt. L. N., R.A.M.C.*
 Lodi, *Maj. Lord, m.v.o.*
 Loch, *Capt. Stewart G., R.E.*
 Lockett, *Capt. William J.*
 Lockhart, *Maj. P. C. Elliott.*
 Logan, *Maj. Edw. T.*
 Lomas, *Fleet-Surg. Ernest C.*
 Long, *Maj. Arthur, A.S.C.*
 Long, *Capt. Walter.*
 Longridge, *Maj. Theodore.*
 Lovat, *Lt.-Col. Lord, c.v.o.*
 Low, *Maj. R. Balmain, I.A.*
 Lowe, *Maj. Arthur C., R.A.C.*
 Lowther, *Maj. Henry C., m.v.o.*
 Luard, *Maj. Arthur J. H.*
 Luard, *Capt. Chas. Elmhirst.*
 Lucas, *Maj. Fredk. Geo., I.A.*
 Lugard, *Maj. Edward Jas.*
 Lugard, *Brig.-Gen. Sir F. J.*
 Deatry, *c.m.g.*
 Luke, *Capt. Thos. M., R.A.*
 Lukin, *Lt.-Col. H. T., C.M.G.*
 Lye, *Maj. Robert Cobb.*
 Lyle, *Col. Hugh Thos.*
 Lyle, *Capt. J. C. V. (Cape).*
 Lyon, *Maj. Francis, R.A.*
 Maberly, *Col. C. Evan.*
 MacAndrew, *Lieut. H.*
 Macandrew, *Maj. H. E. J. M.*
 MacBarnet, *Maj. Alex. E., I.A.*
 MacIntock, *Maj. Augustus.*
 MacIntock, *Maj. E. L., R.E.*
 MacIntock, *Capt. Harold B.*
 McCormick, *Lieut. J. (Tasmania).*
 McCracken, *Col. Fredk. W. N.*
 McCulloch, *Capt. Rht. H. F., R.A.*
 McDonald, *Maj. Archd. Wm.*
 McDonald, *Capt. Peter.*
 Macdonald, *Capt. K., A.S.C.*
 Macdonald, *Lt.-Col. Regd. P.*
 Macdonell, *Capt. A. C.*
 Macdonell, *Capt. Daniel H.*
 Macdonnell, *Capt. A. H. (Canada).*
 McDouall, *Capt. Robert.*
 McDouall, *Capt. Duane A.*
 Macgregor, *Capt. Philip A.*
 McHardy, *Capt. A. Anderson.*
 Muchlachlan, *Capt. A. F. C.*
 MacInnes, *Capt. Duncan S.*
 MacKenzie, *Comm. Colin.*
 MacKenzie, *Maj. Edward L.*
 MacKenzie, *Capt. J. R.*
 MacKenzie, *Capt. Thos. Campbell, R.A.M.C.*
 Mackie, *Capt. E. F. (Canada).*
 Mackie, *Lt.-Col. John.*
 Mackworth, *Capt. H. L., R.E.*
 MacLagan, *Op. E. G. Sinclair.*
 MacLaren, *Maj. Kenneth.*
 McLoughlin, *Lt.-Col. Hubert J.*
 McLean, *Capt. A. A. (N.S.W.)*
 Maclean, *Capt. Donald Chas. Hugh.*
 Maclean, *Capt. Henry D. N.*
 McLeod, *Gen. Sir Donald S., K.C.I.E.*
 McLeod, *Col. R. G. McQ.*
 McLoughlin, *Maj. Geo. S., R.A.M.C.*
 McLoughlin, *Capt. M. W. (Cape).*
 McMahon, *Lt.-Col. Sir W. H., Bt.*
 McMahon, *Maj. Norman R.*
 McKicking, *Major Harry.*
 McMillan, *Capt. A. (Canada).*
 Macmillan, *Staff-Surg. C. C.*
 MacMunn, *Maj. Geo. F., R.A.*
 McMurdo, *Capt. A. Montagu.*
 McNeill, *Capt. Malcolm.*
 Maconchy, *Col. E. Wm. S. K.*
 Maconchy, *Capt. Fredk. C.*
 Macpherson, *Capt. James, I.A.*
 Macquoid, *Maj. Charles E.*
 Every, *F. Kirwan, I.A.*
 McVenn, *Capt. Donald A. D.*
 Madden, *Lt.-Col. Geo. O., c.b.*
 Magnia, *Maj. Herbt. Richd.*
 Mahon, *May-Gen. B. T., c.b.*
 Mahon, *Col. Sir W. H., Bt.*

Mair, *Capt. Geo. T., R.A.*
 Mairis, *Capt. Geoffrey B. de M.*
 Maitland, *Capt. J. D. Heriot.*
 Major, *Capt. Chas. Thos.*
 Makins, *Maj. Ernest.*
 Malcolm, *Col. H. H. Leith.*
 Malcolm, *Capt. J. Alex. (S.A.C.).*
 Malcolm, *Capt. Neill.*
 Malcolm, *Maj. Pulteney.*
 Mallock, *Maj. Thomas R.*
 Mance, *Capt. H. Osborne.*
 Mangles, *Maj. Walter J.*
 Mangles, *Capt. Roland Hy.*
 Manifold, *Capt. Michael G. E. Bowman, R.E.*
 Manners, *Capt. Lord Robert William Orlando.*
 Mansel, *Col. Alfred, R.A.*
 Mansel, *Col. Geo. Clavell.*
 Mantell, *Lt.-Col. Patrick R.*
 March, *Capt. Earl of, m.v.o.*
 Marden, *Maj. Arthur Wm.*
 Marjoribanks, *Capt. Hon. Dudley C.*
 Markor, *Maj. Raymond J.*
 Marks, *Capt. Claude L.*
 Marriot, *Maj. John.*
 Marriot, *Maj. Regd. Adams.*
 Marriot, *Maj. Richard G. A.*
 Marsden, *Lieut. G. (Cape).*
 Marsh, *Lieut. Cuniffe H.*
 Martin, *Insp.-Gen. James H.*
 Martin, *Plt.-Surg. Jas. M.*
 Marton, *Capt. Richd. O., R.A.*
 Martyr, *Lt.-Col. Cyril G.*
 Mason, *Lt. James C. (Canada).*
 Masserene, *Maj. Viscount.*
 Massie, *Capt. Jno. Hamon.*
 Matcham, *Capt. William F.*
 Mathew, *Lt.-Col. C. Massy.*
 Mathias, *Lt.-Col. H. B., R.A.M.C.*
 Matthews, *Col. Frank B.*
 Matthias, *Lt. G. M. (I.L.H.).*
 Maturin, *Capt. Regd. G., R.A.*
 Maud, *Capt. Chas. Carus.*
 Maude, *Lt.-Col. Frederick S.*
 Maurice, *Capt. David B.*
 Maxse, *Col. F. Ivor, c.v.o.*
 Maxwell, *Capt. D. L. (I.L.H.).*
 Maxwell, *Lt.-Col. Francis Aylmer, F.T.C.*
 Maxwell, *Col. Hon. Hy. E.*
 Maxwell, *M.-G. Sir J. G., K.C.B.*
 May, *Capt. John Cyril.*
 Maynard, *Capt. Charles C. M.*
 Mayne, *Capt. Chas. Robt. G.*
 Meares, *Capt. Aubrey.*
 Meiklejohn, *Capt. Ronald F.*
 Merriek, *Capt. G. C., R.A.*
 Merriman, *Maj. Regd. G., R.A.*
 Micklem, *Maj. Hy. Andr., R.E.*
 Middelg, *Capt. S. (Cape).*
 Midwinter, *Capt. E. Colpoys.*
 Milford, *Lieut. A. (Cape).*
 Miller, *Lt.-Col. Alfred D.*
 Miller, *Capt. Edward D.*
 Miller, *Capt. Hugh de B., R.A.*
 Miller, *Capt. Hon. Egremont J.*
 Milne, *Col. Geo. Fras., R.A.*
 Milner, *Lt.-Col. Geo. Francis.*
 Milner, *Lieut. Marcus H.*
 Minchin, *Lt.-Col. Chas. F., I.A.*
 Mitchell, *Capt. W. E. O.*
 Mitford, *B.-G. Bertram R., c.b.*
 Moberly, *Maj. Fredk. J., I.A.*
 Moir, *Capt. James P., R.E.*
 Molony, *Maj. Trevor O., W.R.A.*
 Molynaux, *Major Edwd. M. J.*
 Money, *Col. Gordon L., c.b.*
 Money, *Capt. Noel E.*
 Montgomery, *Lieut. F. C.*
 Montgomery, *Col. R. A. K.*
 Moore, *Lieut. Altheban.*
 Moore, *Maj. Chas. H. Grant.*
 Moore, *Lieut. T. M. (N.S.W.).*
 Moore, *Capt. Wm. Henry.*
 Moores, *Capt. Chas. F., A.S.C.*
 Moorhouse, *Maj. Harry C.*
 Morgan, *Lt.-Col. Anth. H., A.M.S.*
 Morgan, *Maj. Cecil Buckley.*
 Morgan, *Col. Hill G., A.S.C.*
 Morland, *Col. Thos. L. N., c.b.*

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—cont.	Peirse, Maj. Henry B. de la	Reynolds, Maj. Philip Guy.	Shafto, Capt. A. Duncombe.
Morris, Maj. Lewis E.	P. Beresford.	Rhodes, Lt.-Col. Elmhrst.	Shakerley, Capt. Geoff. Chas.
Morris, Lt.-Col. A. H., c.m.g.	Pell, Maj. Beauchamp T.	Ricardo, Capt. A. St. Q.	Shakespear, Lt.-Col. Jno., c.i.e.
Morris, Lt.-Col. Wm. Pollok	Pelly, Col. John S.	Richards, Capt. Bernard O.	Sharp, Maj. Frank Wm., A.V.D.
Morrison, Lt. E. W. B. (Canada)	Penton, Lt.-Col. R. H.	Richards, Captain Sydney	Shaw, Capt. Cecil A.
Morse, Capt. F. Alexander.	Perceval, Maj. Claude J., R.A.	Richardson, Maj. Francis J.	Shaw, Lt.-Col. Sir F. W., Bt.
Moss, Major Ernest W.	Perceval, Lt.-Col. E. Maxwell	Richardson, Maj. John	Shea, Maj. John S. M.
Mossop, Capt. James.	Percival, Capt. Arthur J. B.	Richey, Maj. G. H. M.	Shearer, Lt.-Col. J., i.m.s.
Mullaly, Maj. Alexander.	Percival, Capt. Harold F. P.	Rickman, Capt. W. E.	Shce, Maj. Martin Archet.
Murphy, Lt.-Col. W. R., i.m.s.	Pereira, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., c.m.g.	Riggall, Capt. A. H. (Tasm.).	Shelton, Lt.-Col. Wellington
Murray, Colonel Andrew.	Perkins, Captain A. E.	Riley, Capt. Rupert F.	A. D.
Murray, Br.-Gen. A. J., c.v.o.	Perkins, Maj. Alfred Thrale.	Roberts, Lt.-Col. Henry Roger	Shepherd, Maj. C. Sinclair.
Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir E. R., Bt.	Perkins, Maj. Jno. Chas. C., i.a.	Crompton.	Shepherd, Col. C. Herbert.
Murray, Maj. Frank.	Perkins, Surg.-Maj. R. C.	Robertson, Rev. James.	Sheppard, Capt. Ponsonby.
Murray, Col. Kenelm Digby.	Perry, Capt. Arthur O.	Robertson, Col. W. Robt., G.B.	Sheppard, Maj. Samuel G.
Murray, Capt. M. F.	Peterson, Maj. F. H., i.a.	Robinson, Maj. F. W. T.	Sheppard, Maj. Seymour H.
Murray, Maj. Walt. Graham.	Petre, Maj. Charles L. R.	Roche, Col. T. H. de M.	Sherrin, Col. W. Maxwell.
Naismith, Lt.-Col. William J.	Peyton, Col. Wm. Eliot.	Rodger, Maj. T. H. (S. Afr.).	Shewan, Capt. Hugh M.
Nash, Maj. W. Fleetwood.	Phillips, Lt.-Col. Ivor.	Rogers, Lt.-Col. Fred. A., i.m.s.	Shewen, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. T.,
Nelson, Col. Fortescue John.	Phillimore, Comm. V. E. B.	Rogers, Col. George W., i.a.	K.C.B.
Nason, Maj. Henry H. W.	Phillips, Capt. E. Hawtin.	Rogers, Lt.-Col. Sir John	Shore, Lt.-Col. Offley R. S. F.,
Neal, Capt. H. V. J. McCann.	Phillips, Capt. Henry J. V.	Godfrey, A.M.S., K.C.M.G.	A.A.
Neillson, Capt. Walter G.	Phillipotts, Maj. Louis M., R.A.	Rogers, Lt.-Col. J. Middleton.	Short, Capt. P. H.
Nesbitt, Captain O. W.	Pickering, Capt. W. (Cape).	Rollston, Lt.-Col. Lancelot.	Shortland, Capt. Henry V.
Nesbitt, Capt. Hugh L., R.A.	Pigott, Maj. Grenville E.	Romilly, Capt. Bertram H.S.	Short, Lieut. H. H.
Neville, Col. William C.	Pike, Maj. Wm. W., R.A.M.C.	Romilly, Col. F. W., c.v.o.	Shoutbridge, Maj. Thomas H.
Newbigging, Capt. Wm. P. E.	Pilchen, Maj. E. M., R.A.M.C.	Rose, Col. H. Metcalfe, i.a.	Shute, Col. H. G. Deane.
Neylan, Maj. John N. (Cape).	Pilleau, Maj. Henry C.	Rose, Capt. Thos. Allen.	Shuter, Capt. Reginald G.
Nichol, Lt.-Col. Chas. E., m.b.	Pilson, Major Arthur F.	Ross, Maj. Charles.	Sidgwick, Lieut. Charles C. D.
Nicholl, Capt. Donald F., R.A.	Pink, Col. Francis J., c.m.g.	Ross, Lieut. Charles.	Silburn, Capt. P. A. (Zaire).
Nicholson, Lieut. B. (Cape).	Pirie, Maj. Arthur Murray.	Ross, Lieut. H. F. C.	Sims, Capt. Reginald F. M.
Nicholson, Lieut. Edward	Place, Capt. Chas. Otley, R.E.	Roth, Lt.-Col. R. E.	Sinclair, Lt.-Col. A. L., i.a.
Hugh Meredith, R.N.	Pollard, Capt. W. A. (Cape).	Roupey, Lt.-Col. Ernest P. S.	Sinclair, Capt. Sir J. R. G., Bt.
Nicholson, Col. J. S., c.b.	Polson, Captain D. (N.Z.).	Rouse, Maj. Hubert, R.A.	Singleton, Capt. Henry T. O.
Nicholson, Lt. Col. (aviator) H. L.	Ponsonby, Maj. John.	Rowand, Lieut. Alex., R.N.M.	Sitwell, Col. Wm. Hy.
Nicol, Capt. A. G. D.	Ponsonby, Lieut. W. R.	Rovercroft, Maj. Ernest C., i.a.	Skinner, Col. Geo. J., i.a.
Norie, Maj. C. E. de M., i.a.	Poole, Capt. Fras. G.	Rovercroft, Lt.-Col. Geo. F., i.a.	Sladen, Maj. D. Ramsay.
Norman, Capt. Montagu C.	Poole, Capt. Fredk. Cuthbert.	Rowley, Capt. Cecil A.	Sloan, Lt. John M., R.A.M.C.
Normand, Lieut. P. H.	Poore, Maj. Robt. Montagu.	Roy, Lieut. J. E. G. (Cape).	Sloman, Maj. H. Stanhope.
Norris, Lt.-Col. Richard Jos.	Poore, Capt. Roger A.	Royston, Lt.-Col. J. R. (W.A.).	Smith, Capt. C. F. (Cape).
Northey, Capt. William.	Popham, Capt. Robert S.	Rundall, Lt.-Col. F. M., c.b.	Smith, Capt. Fredk., R.A.M.C.
Norton, Capt. A. B. M. (S.	Portal, Col. Bertram P.	Runde, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry	Smith, Lieut. Geoffrey, R.A.
Aust.).	Porter, Maj. F. J. W., R.A.M.C.	M. Leslie, K.C.B.	Smith, Lt.-Col. Hy. Lockhart.
Nugent, Lt.-Col. Oliver S. W.	Porter, Maj. Herbert A.	Russell, Capt. Horatio D.	Smith, Capt. Horace M.
Nunburnholme, Lord.	Powell, Col. A. F., R.A.	Rutherford, Captain J. B.	Smith, Capt. Hugh William.
Nunn, Col. J. A., c.b., A.V.D.	Powell, Maj. Ed. W. M., R.A.	Ruthven, Capt. Hon.	Smith, Capt. K. J. Kincaid.
Nunn, Cpt. Thos. Hy. Clayton.	Power, Lieut. William S.	Christian M. Hore.	Smith, Capt. Leonard K.
Nurich, Maj. Hon. Mur-	Poynder, Maj. Sir John P.	Ruthven, Maj. Hon. W. P.	Smith, Maj. Wm. H. U.
rough, M.V.O.	Dickson, Bt.	H. (Master of Ruthven).	Smith, Capt. A. A. Dorrien.
"Brien, Maj. W. E. (N.S.W.).	Poynter, Maj. Arthur V.	Ryan, Maj. Chas. M., A.S.C.	Smith, Lieut. E. P. Dorrien.
"Donnell, Col. Hugh, i.a.	Poyser, Vet. Col. Richd.	Ryan, Capt. George J.	Smith, Capt. D. O. Percy.
"Donnell, Lt.-Col. T. J.,	Pratt, Maj. Ernest St. George.	Ryder, Maj. Chas. H. Dudley.	Smithman, Captain F. J.
R.A.M.C.	Pratt, Maj. H. Roger E., i.a.	Rynd, Capt. Francis F., R.A.	Smithson, Col. Walter C.
Farrell, Maj. M. (Victoria).	Pratt, Capt. Mervyn.	St. Leger, Col. H. Hungerford.	Smyth, Maj. Geoffrey H. J. S.
glivie, Capt. Hon. L. G. G.	Prescott, Cpt. J. J. W., R.A.M.C.	Sandbach, Col. Arth. E., R.E.	Smyth, Col. Owen S., R.A.
Gorman, Cpt. C. J., R.A.M.C.	Presgrave, Col. Edward R. J.	Sanders, Maj. G. E. (Canada).	Smyth, Maj. Robert Napier.
Idman, Capt. Richd. D. F.	Preston, Lt.-Col. Jenico E.	Sandilands, Capt. James W.	Soames, Lieut. A. (Cape).
Ildman, Capt. John S., R.A.	Price, Capt. Bartholomew G.	Sangmeister, Maj. F. A. W.	Sowerby, Lt.-Col. Harry J.
Malley, Capt. C. E. J. Glyn.	Price, Lt.-Col. Chas. H. U., i.a.	Sapite, Maj. Francis.	Spedding, Capt. Charles R.
Mearns, Captain B. E. A.	Price, Capt. Charles L.	Sargent, Lt.-Col. Harry N.,	Spong, Maj. Chas. S., R.A.M.C.
Neill, Col. W. H. Slingsby.	Prichard, Maj. Chas. Stewart.	A.S.C.	Sprague, Lt.-Col. Basil Edw.
rr, Lt.-Col. Alexander S.	Pringle, Col. Robert, A.V.D.	Saunders, Capt. Edward A.	Spry, Capt. Leighton Hume.
rr, Capt. John B.	Prior, Capt. John H., R.E.	Saunders, Capt. Ernest H.	Stacpole, Capt. George W. R.
rr, Capt. Michael Harrison.	Prior, Lieut. M.	Saunders, Capt. F. J., R.M.L.C.	Stairs, Capt. H. B. (Canada).
sborn, Maj. Philip Barlow.	Pritchard, Maj. H. Lionel, R.E.	Saunders, Capt. George F. C.	Standford, Lt.-Col. W. (Cape).
swald, Lt. Wm. Digby (Cape).	Probyn, Capt. P. J., R.A.M.C.	Saville, Lt.-Col. Geo. W. Wrey.	Stanley, Capt. Hon. F. C.
ttley, Lt.-Col. Geo. Fredk.	Puckle, Maj. H. O., A.S.C.	Savile, Col. Walter Clare.	Stanfeld, Capt. John R. E.
useley, Maj. B. Glyn, R.A.	Pugh, Lieut. H. J.	Scaife, Capt. G. S. Garland.	Stanfeld, Capt. Thomas W.
get, Col. Harold, c.b.	Pufteney, Col. William P. c.b.	Scallan, Maj.-Gen. R. L., c.b.	Stanton, Col. Hy. Ernest.
ine, Capt. Albert Inghram.	Purcell, Capt. J. F. (Cape).	Schreiber, Maj. Acton L., R.E.	Stapleton, Lt. J. H. (Aust.).
ine, Capt. Jas. Henry, R.A.	Quin, Colonel Windham H.	Scott, Col. Arthur B., R.A.	Stead, Lt.-Col. Alfred James.
lmer, Capt. Arth. Percy.	Wyndham.	Scott, M. G. Douglas A., c.v.o.	Steele, Lt.-Col. Fredk. Wm.
lmer, Capt. Cyril E., R.A.	Quirk, Col. John Owen, c.b.	Scott, Capt. George J.	Steele, Lieut. J. E. (Cape).
lmer, Capt. George C.	Radclyffe, Maj. Jasper F.	Scott, Maj. Harvey.	Steinacker, Lt.-Col. F. V.
lmer, Capt. Gerald L.	Radclyffe, Capt. Nathaniel R.	Scott, Capt. Lord Herbert A.	Stephenson, Lieut. Eric S.
lmer, Captain Henri A.	Radclyffe, Maj. Charles E.	Montagu-Douglas.	Stevenson, Capt. A. Gavin.
arker, Capt. F. M. (W. Aust.).	Ramsbotham, Capt. J. B.	Scott, Maj. Robt. K., R.A.	Stevenson, Capt. E. H., R.A.
arry, Maj. H. J., R.A.M.C.	(Cape).	Scott, Lt.-Col. B. C., i.a.	Stevenson, Capt. Robt. (A.Z.).
arry, Col. L. E. Sidney.	Rankin, Capt. Charles H.	Scott, Lt. E., c.i.e., i.a.	Stewart, Capt. Algernon B. A.
arsons, Lt.-Col. Fredk. G.	Rattray, Maj. Hahlane B.	Scott, Capt. W. (Cape).	Stewart, Lt.-Col. Bryce.
aterson, Maj. Ewing.	Rattray, Capt. P. M.	Scratchley, Maj. Victor H. S.	Stewart, Maj. C. Gordon, R.A.
aterson, Capt. Ian V.	Raw, Lieut. Rupert George.	Scudamore, Maj. Charles P.	Stirling, Capt. George M. H.
aterson, Maj. Arthur H.	Rawlin, Capt. A. Kennedy.	Secombe, Maj. Arch. K., A.S.C.	Stirling, Capt. Jas. David.
Tylden.	Rawnsley, Col. Claude, A.S.C.	Seckham, Col. Bassett T.	Stirling, Lt. Walter Fras.
aterson, Lt.-Col. J. H.	Ready, Capt. Felix F.	Seel, Maj. E. H. Molyneux.	Stockwell, Lt.-Col. George I.
aterson, Lt. Norman, R.A.	Reeves, Maj. Paget E. Stuart.	Seely, Lt.-Col. John B. B.	Stoker, Lt.-Col. Alfred, R.A.
ul, Capt. Jas. R. Alex.	Reid, Lt.-Col. Alexander.	Segrave, Capt. Wm. H. Erik.	Street, Lt.-Col. A. W. F., R.A.
(Hunter).	Reid, Col. Ellis R., c.b.	Schly, Maj. William, i.m.s.	Strickland, Maj. Edward P.
ake, Mj.-Gen. Richd. L., c.b.	Reid, Capt. D. E. (Quail).	Sell, Capt. E. O.	Stuart, Lt. Jno. T. Burnett.
ake, Col. Walter A.	Reid, Capt. Herbert Ambrose.	Sempill, Maj. Hon. D. Forbes.	Studd, Capt. Herbert W.
arso, Col. Hugh W.	Rennie, Capt. George A. P.	Settle, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry	Sunderland, Col. M. S. J.
ehles, Capt. Arthur S.	Rennie, Capt. John George.	Hamilton, K.C.B.	
ehles, Major Evelyn C.			

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—<i>cont.</i> Sutcliffe, Col. Herbert C., C.B. Sutton, Lt.-Col. A. A., R.A.M.C. Swanston, Maj. Chas. O., I.A. Swayne, Col. C. H., R.A.M.C. Swayne, Capt. Oswald R. Sweetenham, Maj. G. K. Swinton, Maj. E. D., R.E. Sykes, Lt.-Col. W. Ainley, I.M.S. Symes, Capt. Geo. Stewart. Synnot, Capt. A. H. S. Hart. Synnot, Lt. R. V. O. Hart. Taggart, Maj. Harold A. L. Talbot, Lt.-Col. Lord Edmund B., M.V.O., M.P. Talbot, Maj. Frederick G. Tanner, Col. John A. Tarbet, Lt.-Col. Alex. F., C.M.O. Tarbet, Capt. William G. Taylor, Maj. A. H. Mendle. Taylor, Lt.-Col. H. Neufville. Taylor, Maj. St. John L. H. Du Plat, R.A. Taylor, Capt. W. Wm. Pitt-Teck, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Alexander of, C.V.O. Teck, Maj. H.S.H. Prince Francis of, K.C.V.O. Temple, Col. Chas. Pilcher. Ternan, B.-C. T. P. B., C.M.O. Teverson, Col. Richard K. Thackwell, Capt. Chas. Joseph. Thackwell, Col. O. G. R., I.A. Theobald, Capt. H. C. Webb. Thesiger, Capt. Hon. W. G. Thomas, Col. A. H., C.B. Thomas, Col. Sir Godfrey Vignoles, Bart., C.B. Thompson, Col. Chas. W. Thompson, Lt.-Col. Hy. N., M.B. Thompson, Maj. Roland W. Thompson, Lieut. T. Thompson, Col. Wm. Oliver. Thomson, Maj. H. D. White. Thymne, Capt. Algernon Carteret. Thynne, Maj. Ulric O. Tickell, Maj. Edward James. Tidswell, Maj. Edward C. Tighe, Lt.-Col. Michael Joseph. Tighe, Maj. Vincent John. Tillard, Capt. Arthur B., I.A. Tivey, Maj. E. (Victoria). Tobin, Col. Frederick J. Todd, Lieut. T. J. M. Tomkins, Capt. H. Leith, I.A.	Tompson, Lt. Regd. H. D., R.A. Tonge, Lt.-Col. Wm. Corrie. Toogood, Capt. Cecil. Topham, Maj. T. Harrison. Topping, Capt. Thomas E. Tottenham, Maj. Charles B. Townley, Lt. N. V. (Quail). Townshend, Col. Charles Vere Ferrers, C.B. Travers, Maj. Joseph O. Treeby, Maj. Henry P. Tremore, Maj. C. A. C. Trench, Col. Fredk. J. A., C.V.O. Trenchard, Maj. H. M. Tringham, Lieut. Arch. M. Triscott, Col. Chas. P., R.A. Trotter, Maj. Alg. R., M.V.O. Trotter, Capt. Edward H. Trotter, Maj. G. F., M.V.O. Trowsdale, Capt. Robt. Cecil. Tucker, Capt. S. N. Tudway, Col. Robert Jno. Tullibardine, Lieut.-Col. Marquess of, M.V.O. Turner, Capt. Bingham A. Turner, Capt. Frank Cecil. Turner, Captain H. G. Turner, Capt. R. (S. Afr.). Turner, Lt.-Col. R. E. W., I.C. Turtton, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hy., R.E. Tuson, Maj. George E. Tweedie, Capt. Hy. Carmichael. Tweedie, Col. John Lannoy. Twemlow, Col. E. R. Twynnam, Maj. Humphrey M. Tyndall, Capt. W. E. M. Unett, Capt. John A. Uniacke, Capt. Andrew Gore. Upcher, Maj.-G. Russell, C.B. Upton, Capt. Edward J. Gott. Vallancey, Maj. Ily D'E. Van Soneren, Capt. William Weymouth, I.A. Vaughan, Maj. Chas. Davies. Vaughan, Maj. John. Vaux, Capt. Ernest. Venables, Maj. Charles J. Venour, Maj. Wilfrid J. Vernon, Lieut. R. C. Vickery, Lieut. C. Edwin, R.A. Vigors, Maj. Philip U. W. Vigors, Capt. Richard P. L. Villiers, Capt. Evelyn F. Villiers, Lieut. Regd. H. Vipan, Maj. Charles.	Waco, Col. E. Chas., R.A. Wake, Capt. Horward. Walker, Capt. G. H. (N.Z.). Walker, Maj. Harold Bridge-wood. Walker, Capt. Jno. Douglas G. Walter, Lt.-Col. John MacNeill. Walshall, Capt. E. C. W. D., R.A. Wallwyn, Capt. Fulke Jas. Ward, Lt. Arthur Claud. Wardle, Capt. Ernest V. L. Warre, Capt. Henry C. Warwick, Captain J. A. Waterlow, Maj. James F. Watermeyer, Capt. J. H. H. Watson, Capt. Charles F. Watson, Capt. Harold F. Watson, Maj. James K., C.M.O. Watson, Capt. William E. Watt, Capt. John Alexander (S. Austr.). Wauchope, Capt. A. Grenfell. Wauchope, Maj. David A. Way, Capt. Alfred Cotton. Wolkwood, Maj. Cecil. Welchman, Lt. Edwd. Theo. Weldon, Lt.-Col. Sir A., Bt. Weldon, Capt. Francis H. Wells, Capt. John Bayford. Westlake, Col. Almond P. Westmacott, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.B. Weston, Col. Aylmer G. Hunter, R.E. Whatman, Capt. Amherst B. Whetley, Capt. Leon L., I.A. Wheeler, Capt. Henry L. Whigham, Maj. Robt. Dundas. White, Col. Fredk. R.M.L.I. White, Capt. Frederick A. White, Capt. James Robert. White, Maj. Samuel R. L. Whitehead, Cpt. E. K. (Natal). Wickham, Capt. Charles G. Wickham, Capt. T. E. P., R.A. Wickham, Lt. T. S. (S. Afr.). Wilkin, Capt. Henry D., R.N. Wilkins, Col. J. S., I.M.S. Wilkinson, Col. G. A. E. Wilkinson, Capt. Hy. T. D. Wilkinson, Mj. T. H. Des Vaux. Wilkinson, Capt. William T. Willecks, Maj.-Gen. Sir J., K.C.M.G. Williams, Capt. Arthur F. C. Williams, Capt. Ashley P. W.	Williams, Col. E. C. Inguoville. Williams, Capt. Edwd. Ern. Williams, Capt. H. A., I.M.S. Williams, Maj. Hugh B., R.E. Williams, Maj. Weir de L. Willis, Lieut. Evelyn S. Constantine. Wilson, Lt.-Col. A. E. Wilson, Maj. Cecil W. Wilson, Capt. Olive H. A. Wilson, Lt.-Col. Edmond Monkhouse, C.M.G., R.A.M.C. Wilson, Capt. Eric E. B., R.E. Wilson, Capt. Francis A., R.A. Wilson, Capt. Guy Greville. Wilson, Br.-Gen. Henry Hughes. Wilson, Major Herbert H. Wilson, Capt. Leslie O., R.M.L.I. Wilson, Major N. (Cape). Wilson, Lt.-Col. R. H. F. W. Wingate, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. R., K.C.B. (Sivdard). Winfield, Maj. John M. Winsloe, Maj. Alf. R., R.E. Winwood, Maj. William Q. Wishart, Capt. R. (Cape). Wodehouse, Capt. E. O. F. Wood, Maj. Alex. V. L. Wood, Maj. Chas. P. Leitch. Wood, Maj. E. Fitzg. M. Wood, Col. Hastings St. Leger. Wood, Capt. John L. Woodward, Capt. Fras. W. Wormald, Maj. Fredk. W. Worship, Capt. Verelst Turner. Wortley, Col. Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart. Wortley, Col. Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart, C.B. Wray, Capt. K. (S. Afr.). Wright, Capt. Bache Allen. Wright, Lt.-Col. F. W., I.M.S. Wright, Col. George, R.A. Wright, Col. Harry. Wynn, Lt.-Col. Robt. Wm. Herbt. Watkins Williams. Wynne, Maj. Reginald. Wynter, Capt. Fras. A., R.A. Wynyard, Capt. Edwd. Geo. Yale, Col. James Corbet. Yatman, Maj. Clement. Yielding, Col. W. R., C.B.E.
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Secretary and Registrar. R. H. Brade, War Office, S.W.

The Imperial Service Order—Companions. I.S.O.

Ribbon, Blue with red edge.

INSTITUTED 26th June, 1902.

SOVEREIGN: HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., EMPEROR OF INDIA.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.



COMPANIONS. Adams, William Henry. Addy, William Frume. Adika, Raja of Perak. Aldridge, Thomas Joshua. Allen, Benjamin. Allen, George Thomas. Anderson, John Gerard. Anderson, Thomas. Ansell, Wm. James David. Apperson, George Latimer. Atchley, C. Newton. Bailey, William Henry. Bailey, Rowland, M.V.O. Bacallay, Robert Buchanan. Barling, Joseph. Bartlett, H. Fagerström. Barly, Francis Albert. Beall, Capt. George. Beard, Charles Thomas. Beck, James Scott. Bell, Robert, Lt. D., F.R.S. Belshaw, Edward. Bennett, George Wheatley.	Beresford, Marcens de la P. Berkely, Essex D. Berry, Henry Fitzpatrick. Bigge, Lt.-Col. Sir A. J. Binnie, James. Birch, Claude Churchill. Bird, James Wm. F. Blakey, James. Boucher, Antoine Alphonse. Braddell, Octavins H. Brand, Ferdinand. Brook, Herbert Arthur. Brown, Frederick. Brown, George. Brown, Harry. Brown, Miss Mary. Browne, Albert. Browne, George. Browne, William. Bullock, Samuel. Bulmer, James Alfred. Burns, James. Burt, Octavins. Byrne, James Patrick.	Calder, Robert. Callow, John Hope. Calvert, John Jackson. Campbell, Henry Cooke. Castrell, Robert. Caulerick, H. Africanus. Caufield, Fras. J. R. T. St. G. Chamberlain, Arthur George. Chapman, William Arthur. Christoffels, William S. Clarke, William. Cleave, John. Clifton, Robert Cecil. Cobley, Walter Henry. Cochrane, Robert. Cochran, Timothy Augustine. Collier, Fredk. William. Colls, Thomas Arthur. Collyer, William Robert. Connah, Thomas William. Conolly, William Wallington. Conney, Bolton Garvill. Conrigan, Henry.	Courtney, John M., C.M.O. Cowper, Francis Henry. Cramp, William Dawkins. Crawford, Alfred. Creasy, Leonard. Creilly, William Richard. Cundall, Herbert M. Dale, Augustus Charles. Darley, Cecil West. Davies, Henry. Deering, William H. Delell, Charles. De Kretser, Edward. Denton, William. Dillon, Patrick Lawlor. Dimond, William James. Douglas, Samuel Henry. Dowder, George. Drennan, William James. Duff, Benjamin Michael. Duncan, James Murray. Dunn, Thomas Smith. Du Vergé, Louis S. Rathier.
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COMPANIONS—continued.	Hooley, Samuel Cutler.	Moon, Henry E.	Sharp, Thomas Herbert.
Dynham, Edward.	Hoskins, William.	Moore, John Robt.	Shaw, Bernard.
Eccles, Maj. Dorset, v.d.	Houndie, Henry Chas. H. H.	Moore, George.	Sholl, Lionel Henry.
Edwards, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.	Hughes, Walter Tatham.	Mowatt, Sir Francis, c.c.b.	Sholl, Richard A.
Sir Fleetwood L., c.c.v.o.	Humphreys, Noel A.	Moysey, Henry Luttrell.	Smart, William Wilkinson.
Edwards, Henry James.	Hunt, George Henry.	Muir, William.	Smeeton, Samuel Page.
Elliott, Lawrence Stirling.	Hunter, Charles Hastings.	Murphy, Martin.	Smith, Allan Frith.
Elliott, John Cutbush.	Hyde, James Wilson.	Murray, Abijah.	Smith, Edgar Albert.
Ellis, John Chute Buck.	Inglis, Albenmarle P., m.v.o.	Murray, Colin Alexander.	Smith, Frederick Bonham.
Engelbach, Alfred H. H.	Irvine, Lt.-Col. Acheson G.	Murray, Sir George H., c.c.b.	Smith, Lt.-Col. Henry Robt.
Pwart, David.	Jackson, J. Whitfield.	Neitenstein, Frederick Wm.	Smith, Miss M. Constance.
Fairbairn, Robert.	Jackson, Morton Strode.	Newbery, Arthur.	Smyth, Chas. Edw. Owen.
Fane, Rt. Hon. Sir S. D.	Jago, Thomas Sampson.	Newman, Edward Braxton.	Somerville, David Hughes.
Ponsonby, c.c.b.	Jarvis, Lt.-Col. Arthur L.	Nops, Walter.	Speeding, William C.
Farrell, Edward George.	Jerome, Thomas Stroud.	Norris, George Michael.	Spencer, Frederick.
Fincham, Harry.	Johnston, Robt. Mackenzie.	Nowell, Edwin Cradock.	Stephens, Richard.
FitzGerald, James.	Jones, Charles Jerome.	O'Dell, Thomas Alexander.	Stevens, Frederick.
Fleischer, William Martin.	Jones, Louis Kossuth.	Okeaten, Wm. Edwd. Parry.	Stevenson, Thomas.
Fleming, James.	Kelly, John.	Oliver, William.	Stewart, Daniel.
Ford, Charles.	King, Arthur Thomas.	Ommamney, Sir M., c.c.m.c.	Strawbridge, William.
Portesque, Laurence.	King, Thomas Mulball.	Outtrint, Lt. Col. Frank Leon.	Strong, John Alexander.
Foster, Edward Alexander.	King, William Frederick.	Owen, William.	Strouze, Samuel English.
Francis, James Schreiber.	Kirkpatrick, Francis.	Owsley, John William.	Sutherland, Edward D.
Fraser, George L. B., c.c.b.	Knollys, Lord, c.c.v.o.	Parneice, William Grannis.	Taché, Eugene Etienne.
Fraser, Hanson Werry.	Laborde, Edward Daniel.	Peace, Sir Walter, k.c.m.g.	Taghlaferro, Napoleone.
Freeman, Edwd. Bothamley	Lambert, Francis L.	Pearce, George Henry.	Tanner, Henry.
Fryer, Charles E.	Langford, John.	Pearson, Charles Wemyss.	Tate, Frank.
Gaffney, Thomas Burke.	Larcombe, Thomas.	Pearson, Octavius Henry.	Taylor, John James, c.b.
Gage, Thos. R. Paillie.	Larlet, Henry James.	Pedley, Arthur Charles.	Taylor, John T.
Galer, John Maxcey.	Leach, Frederick.	Pennell, Charles Henry.	Taylor, William T.
Garcia, Arthur Henry.	Leah, Samuel Dawson.	Perkins, Harry Innes.	Temple, Henry William.
Gardiner, Fredk. Wm.	Lennas, Peter Edmund.	Pike, Edmund William.	Thomas, Philip Henry.
Gardiner, John.	Le Moine, J. de Saint-D.	Pillans, Charles Eustace.	Thomas, Francis Rhys.
Garraway, David Gloster.	Le Sueur, Henry.	Pilot, Rev. Canon Wm., D.D.	Thompson, Sir E. M., k.c.b.
Gayley, John.	Levey, Charles James.	Platts, Thomas.	Thompson, James Coulthred.
Gibb, J. A. T.	Lewis, Richard.	Plowman, Edward Philip.	Thomson, Alexander.
Gibson, Frederick Allan.	Lister, Joseph Storr.	Pope, Joseph, c.m.g.	Tigar, Edward.
Gill, Thomas.	Lister, Robert John.	Porral, Albert.	Tilney, John Deane.
Gilpin, Edwin.	Livingstone, Matthew.	Pottinger, David.	Timperley, William Henry.
Gobeil, Antoine.	Lockyer, Nicholas C.	Power, Augustus.	Todd, George.
Goldsmith, John Mills.	Long, Thomas.	Primrose, Sir Henry, k.c.b.	Todd, John S. B., c.m.g.
Gould, Edward.	McCwen, John Roche.	Probyn, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir	Tombs, Robert Charles.
Gould, Edward Blencowe.	McLermott, Peter Joseph.	Dighton M., 1 st C. c.c.b.	Topp, Charles Alfred.
Gratham, John.	MacDonald, Col. Donald A.	Ralph, William.	Trenam, Edwin.
Gray, William.	MacDonald, John.	Reed, Joseph Martin.	Turvey, Isaiiah.
Gregory, John Uriah.	MacGregor, Sir Evan, c.c.b.	Reid, Alfred Henry.	Usher, Henry Charles.
Grenier, Gerard.	Macgregor, Robert Roy.	Reid, Alexander.	Van der Beck, J. Nicholas.
Grenier, Gustave.	McLachlan, Duncan Clark.	Reynard, Robert Froding.	Vane, Frederick William.
Griffiths, George Hollin.	MacLagan, John.	Rigg, Edward.	Vanning, Alfred.
Grünwald, Samuel Metcalfe.	MacLavery, Edward H. E.	Rivers, Edward George.	Vincent, John.
Guinness, Edwd. John Day.	Macloed, John.	Roberts, Edward.	Wallace, John Roberts.
Hall, Henry.	McMichael, Solon William.	Robertson, Thomas.	Watkins, Frederick Henry.
Hall, John Carey.	McNaughtan, John, m.p.	Robertson, Thos. Dixon M.T.	Webb, Montagu.
Hall, William C. Briggs.	Munsergh, Cornwall L. W.	Robertson, Wm. Chrystal.	White, H. Rantrey.
Hamilton, Sir Edwd., k.c.b.	Munson, John.	Robson, Robert.	Whyham, William Henry.
Hanson, Charles Rastrick.	Martin, David.	Roche, John.	Wigley, Francis Spencer.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir C.,	Martin, Joseph Samuel.	Roper, Henry Basil.	Williams, Henry, m.v.o.
c.c.m.g.	Masham, William George.	Rowell, John Souleby.	Williams, Henry Owen.
Hardingham, Nathaniel.	Mason, Alfred John.	Rudler, Frederick William.	Williams, James Alexander.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir D.,	Matthews, Thomas Vincent.	Rudolf, Robt. de Montjoie.	Willis, James.
c.c.b.	May, Alfred John.	Rumsey, Comm. Robert	Willmot, Joseph Wm.
Harwin, Edward.	Meakin, Henry Wm.	Murray, R.N.	Wilson, James.
Harwin, Richard William.	Melville, Viscount.	Rushlon, William S.	Wilson, William Robert.
Hatfield, Henry.	Mensah, Alfred.	Russell, James.	Winter, Edwin.
Hautrive, Napoleon.	Metcalfe, Edward.	Russell, James George.	Woffenden, Lt.-Col. Richard.
Hawks, Henry Nicholas.	Michell, John.	Russell, Robert.	Wollaston, Harry N. P.,
Head, Joshua John.	Miles, Alfred Henry.	Ryan, Edward Joseph.	c.m.g.
Headland, John.	Miller, David.	Ryder, William Henry.	Wood, Alfred John.
Heavside, Arthur West.	Miller, George.	Saltmarsh, John.	Woodd, Julia Mary.
Helm, Henry James, F.R.S.	Milkin, Alexander.	Samson, Peter.	Woods, Richd. Lennox.
Henwood, John Chambers.	Mills, James.	Sanderson, Lord, c.c.b.	Wray, Leonard.
Hertford, Percy.	Milroy, Hugh.	Scott, James.	Wright, Uriah John.
Heywood, James Barnes.	Mitchin, Charles O.	Scott, Robert Townley.	Wyatt, Thomas Hy., m.v.o.
Hingston, George.	Minnow, Joseph Lazarus.	Seager, Philip Samuel.	Wyde, John Truro.
Hodgins, John George, L.D.	Mitchell, Frank Wm. Drew.	Sedley, Patrick Perse.	Yeld, Edward.
Hodgson, Thomas.	Mitchell, Robert W. S.,	Senior, Bernard.	
Holsmann, Sir M., k.c.v.o.	c.m.g.	Seth, Arathoon.	
Homages, James Francis.	Montizambert, Frederick.	Sharp, Jno. Reuben Philip.	

Sec. and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, i.s.o., Home Office.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. 1st C.

Ribbon, Crimson for Army; dark blue for Navy.
For CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 26th January, 1856.
A List of surviving recipients.

Adams, Maj.-Gen. Robert B., c.b., 1 st A., Upper Swat	1897	Bell, Priv. D. (South Wales Bord.), Andmeston	1867
Ashford, Serpt. T. (Roy. Fus.), Afghan	1880	Bell, Lt. F. W. (W. Australia), S. Africa	1901
Aylmer, Br.-Gen. Fenton J., c.c.b. & H., Hunza-Nagar	1891	Biscoe, Lieut. J. H. (Tasmania), S. Africa	1900
Babbie, Col. Wm., c.c.m.g., S. Africa	1899	Boisragon, Maj. G. H., 1 st A., Hunza-Nagar	1891
Beech, Priv. W. (Dorby R.), S. Africa	1901	Bradley, Driver F. G. (R.F.A.), S. Africa	1901
Beet, Serpt. H. (Dorby R.), S. Africa	1900	Buller, Gen. Sir Redvers, c.c.b. (K.R.F.C.), Zulul	1899

Byrne, <i>Private</i> Thomas (21st Lancers), <i>Sudan</i> ..	1898	LeCuesne, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Ferd. Simeon, <i>R.A.M.C.,</i>	1889
Cadell, <i>Col.</i> Thomas, <i>c.b., i.a., Mutiny</i> ..	1857	<i>Burma</i> ..	1889
Cameron, <i>Col.</i> A. S., <i>c.b. (Seafth. Highrs.), Mutiny</i> ..	1858	Lloyd, <i>Col.</i> Owen Edward P., <i>R.A.M.C., Burma</i> ..	1893
Carter, <i>Capt.</i> Herbt. Augustine, <i>i.a., Somaliland</i> ..	1904	Lodge, <i>Bombardier</i> Isaac, <i>R.H.A., S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Chaplin, <i>Col.</i> J. W., <i>c.b. (Hampshire R.), China</i> ..	1860	Lucas, <i>Rear-Admiral</i> Charles Davis, <i>Baltic</i> ..	1854
Chase, <i>Col.</i> Wm. St. Lucien, <i>c.b., i.a., Afghan</i> ..	1880	Lyster, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> H. Hammon, <i>c.b., u.s.c., Mutiny</i> ..	1858
Clements, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J. (Ringtn's Guides), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Mackay, <i>Capt.</i> Jno. F. (Hamp. R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Cobbe, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. S., <i>p.s.o. (King's Afr. R.), (Somalil'd)</i> ..	1903	Mayer, <i>Capt.</i> I. C. (Victoria), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901
Cockburn, <i>Lt. H.Z.C. (R. Canadian Dns.), S. Africa</i> ..	1900	McKenna, <i>Ensign</i> Edw. (York and Lanc. R.) <i>N.Z.</i> ..	1863
Coghlan, <i>Supt. Maj.</i> C. (Gordon Highrs.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1857	MacKenzie, <i>Capt.</i> John (R. Scots), <i>Ashanti</i> ..	1880
Colvin, <i>Maj.</i> J. M. Colquhoun, <i>r.e., Mohmand</i> ..	1897	Marling, <i>Col.</i> P. S., <i>c.b. (18th Hussars), Sudan</i> ..	1884
Congreve, <i>Col.</i> W. N., <i>m.v.o. (Rifle Brig.), S. Africa</i> ..	1899	Marshall, <i>Maj.</i> William T. (25th Hussars) <i>Sudan</i> ..	1884
Costello, <i>Capt.</i> Edmund W., <i>i.a., Malakand</i> ..	1897	Martineau, <i>Sergt.</i> H. R. (Protect. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Crauden, <i>Pte.</i> H. G. (18th Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Masterson, <i>Maj.</i> John E. I. (Devon R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Crough, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir O'Moore, <i>k.c.b., i.a., Afghan</i> ..	1879	Maxwell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. A., <i>p.s.o., i.a., S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Cream, <i>Surg.-Capt.</i> T. J. (Imp. Lt. Horse), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Mayo, <i>Arthur</i> (Indian Navy), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1857
Crimmin, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John, <i>c.i.e., i.m.s., Burma</i> ..	1889	Meiklejohn, <i>Capt.</i> M. F. M. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S.A.</i> ..	1899
Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> A. E. (Surrey Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Melliss, <i>Col.</i> Chas. John, <i>i.a., a.d.c., Ashanti</i> ..	1900
Danagher, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (Connaught Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i> ..	1881	Milbanke, <i>Maj.</i> Sir J. P., <i>Bt. (20th Lrs.), S.A.</i> ..	1900
Doogan, <i>Priv.</i> John (1st D.G.), <i>Laing's Nek</i> ..	1881	Monaghan, <i>Trumpeter</i> John (2nd D.G.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1858
Douglas, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. Mills, <i>a.m.s., Andamans</i> ..	1867	Moore, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Arthur T., <i>c.b., i.a., Persia</i> ..	1857
Douglas, <i>Capt.</i> H. E. M., <i>p.s.o., R.A.M.C., S. Africa</i> ..	1899	Mullane, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> Patrick, <i>r.a., Afghan</i> ..	1880
Dowell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> George Dare, <i>n.m.a., Baltic</i> ..	1855	Mullins, <i>Maj.</i> C. H., <i>c.m.g. (Imp. L. H.), S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Doxat, <i>Lt.</i> Alexis C., <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Murray, <i>Corp.</i> Jas. (Conn. Ruig.), <i>Transvaal</i> ..	1881
Dunmore, <i>Maj.</i> Earl of, <i>m.v.o. (16th Lrs.), Upper</i>		Murray <i>Sergt.</i> John (Durham L.I.), <i>New Zealand</i> ..	1854
<i>Sudan</i> ..	1897	Napier, <i>Sergt.</i> William (Somerset L.I.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1858
Durrant, <i>Lt.-Corp.</i> E. (Rifle Brig.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Nesbitt, <i>Capt.</i> R. C. (Mashonaland), <i>Rhodesia</i> ..	1896
Edwards, <i>Priv.</i> Thos. (2nd Highrs.), <i>Sudan</i> ..	1884	Nickerson, <i>Capt.</i> Wm. Hy. S., <i>R.A.M.C., S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Edwards, <i>Maj.</i> Wm. M. M. (High. L.I.), <i>Egypt</i> ..	1882	Norwood, <i>Capt.</i> John (5th D.G.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Engleheart, <i>Sergt.</i> H. (20th Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Nurse, <i>Sergt.</i> G. E., <i>r.a., S. Africa</i> ..	1899
English, <i>Lt.</i> W. John (A.S.C.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	O'Connor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Luke, <i>c.b. (R.W. Fus.), Crimea</i> ..	1854
Farmer, <i>Sergt.</i> Donald (Cann. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Osborne, <i>Priv.</i> Jas. (Northampton R.), <i>Transvaal</i> ..	1887
Farmer, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), <i>Transvaal</i> ..	1881	Parker, <i>Sergt.</i> Charles (R.H.A.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Findlater, <i>Piper</i> G. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>Tirah</i> ..	1897	Paton, <i>Sergt.</i> John (A. and S. Highrs.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1857
Firth, <i>Sergt.</i> James (W. Riding R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Pitts, <i>Lancs-Corpl.</i> J. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
FitzClarence, <i>Maj.</i> C. (Irish Guards), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899	Prondergast, <i>Gen.</i> Sir H. N. D., <i>c.b., r.e., Mut.</i> ..	1857
Fitzpatrick, <i>Priv.</i> F. (Conn. Rang.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1879	Probyn, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., <i>c.b., (Pun-</i>	
Flawn, <i>Priv.</i> Thos. (Conn. Rang.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1879	<i>jab Cavalry), Mutiny</i> ..	1857
Fowler, <i>Sergt.</i> Edmund (Sec. Rif.), <i>Zulu</i> ..	1879	Tunstall, <i>Lieut.</i> H. E. (Protect. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Gifford, <i>Major</i> Lord (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Ashanti</i> ..	1874	Ravenhill, <i>Pte.</i> C. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Glascock, <i>Driver</i> H. H. (R.H.A.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Reed, <i>Maj.</i> Hamilton Lyster, <i>r.a., S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Goodfellow, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Chas. A., <i>r.e., Mutiny</i> ..	1859	Reynolds, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Jas. Henry, <i>r.a.m.c., Zulu</i> ..	1879
Gordon, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> W. E. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Richardson, <i>Priv.</i> G. (Border Regt.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1859
Gordon, <i>Sergt.</i> Wm. J. (W.I.R.), <i>Gambia River</i> ..	1892	Richardson, <i>Sergt.</i> A. H. L. (Strathcona's), <i>S. Af.</i> ..	1890
Gough, <i>Gen.</i> Sir C. J. S., <i>c.b., (Bong. Cav.), Mutiny</i> ..	1857	Ridgway, <i>Col.</i> Richard K., <i>c.b., i.a., Naga Hills</i> ..	1879
Gough, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Hugh H., <i>c.b., i.a., Mutiny</i> ..	1857	Roberts, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Earl, <i>k.c.b., r.a., Mutiny</i> ..	1858
Gough, <i>Col.</i> J. E. (Rif. Brig.), <i>Somaliland</i> ..	1903	Robertson, <i>Lt.</i> William (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1898
Grant, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Charles J. Wm., <i>i.a., Manipur</i> ..	1891	Rogers, <i>Lieut.</i> James (S.A. Constab.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901
Grant, <i>Capt.</i> John Duncan, <i>i.a., Tibet</i> ..	1904	Rolland, <i>Capt.</i> George Murray, <i>i.a., Somaliland</i> ..	1903
Guy, <i>Lieut.</i> Basil John Douglas, <i>r.e., China</i> ..	1900	Rowlands, <i>Gen.</i> Sir H., <i>k.c.b. (Welsh R.), Crimea</i> ..	1851
Hale, <i>Surg.-Maj.</i> Thomas K., <i>c.b. (R. Fus.), Crimea</i> ..	1855	Ruthven, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore- (Cameron	
Halliday, <i>Maj.</i> Lewis S. Tollenmache, <i>m.l.t., China</i> ..	1855	<i>Highlanders), Nile</i> ..	1898
Hamilton, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> T. de C. (Dur. L.I.), <i>Crimea</i> ..	1855	Salmon, <i>Adm.</i> of the Fleet Sir N., <i>c.b., Mutiny</i> ..	1857
Hammond, <i>Col.</i> Sir A. G., <i>k.c.b., p.s.o., i.a., Afghan</i> ..	1879	Sartorius, <i>M.-G.</i> E. H., <i>c.b. (E. Lanc. R.), Afghan</i> ..	1879
Hampson, <i>Sergt.</i> H. (Lpool R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Schofield, <i>Maj.</i> H. N., <i>r.a., S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Hardham, <i>Lieut.</i> W. J. (N.Z.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Scott, <i>Lanc-Corpl.</i> R. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Harding, <i>Chief Gunner</i> Israel, <i>r.e., Egypt</i> ..	1882	Scott, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Robt. G., <i>p.s.o. (C.M.R.), S. Africa</i> ..	1879
Hart, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir R. C., <i>k.c.b., r.e., Afghan</i> ..	1879	Sealey, <i>Saman</i> William, <i>Japan</i> ..	1854
Hartley, <i>Col.</i> E. B., <i>c.m.c. (C.M.R.), S. Africa</i> ..	1879	Shall, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (High. L.I.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899
Heathcote, <i>Lt.</i> A. S. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1857	Smith, <i>Gunner</i> Albert, <i>r.e., Sudan</i> ..	1885
Heaton, <i>Corpl.</i> Wm. (Liverpool Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Smith, <i>Lt.</i> Clement L. (Som. d. M.I.), <i>Somaliland</i> ..	1904
Henlerson, <i>Trooper</i> H. S. (Balawayo), <i>Rhodesia</i> ..	1896	Smith, <i>Sergt.</i> James (The Buffs), <i>Mohmand</i> ..	1899
Hitch, <i>Priv.</i> Fredk. (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Zulu</i> ..	1879	Smith, <i>Maj.</i> J. Manners, <i>c.b., i.a., Hunza-Nagar</i> ..	1891
Holland, <i>Maj.</i> E. (R. Canadian Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Smyth, <i>Maj.</i> N. M. (6th D.G.), <i>Sudan</i> ..	1898
Horne, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir A. D., <i>k.c.b., Mutiny</i> ..	1857	Stagpole, <i>Drum.</i> D. (Middlesex R.), <i>N. W. Zeland</i> ..	1863
Hornby, <i>Col.</i> E. J. Phipps, <i>r.e., S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Sylvester, <i>Asst.-Surg.</i> H. T. (R. W. Fus.), <i>Crimea</i> ..	1855
House, <i>Private</i> Wm. (R. Berks R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Temple, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Wm., <i>r.a.m.c., N.W. Zeland</i> ..	1894
Howse, <i>Maj.</i> N. R. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Thackeray, <i>Col.</i> Sir E. T., <i>k.c.b., r.e., Mutiny</i> ..	1857
Hutchinson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> E. D. Brown-Syngé- (14th		Towse, <i>Capt.</i> E. B. (Gord. H. Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899
<i>Hrs.), South Africa</i> ..	1900	Traynor, <i>Sergt.</i> W. B. (W. Yorks R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901
Ind, <i>Corpl.</i> Shoe-Saith A. E., <i>R.H.A., S. Africa</i> ..	1901	Turner, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> E. W., <i>p.s.o. (R. Can. Dns.), S. Af.</i> ..	1900
Inskon, <i>Capt.</i> Edgar Thos., <i>R.A.M.C., S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Vickers, <i>Corpl.</i> S. (Dorset R.), <i>Tirah</i> ..	1897
Innes, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> James J. McLeod, <i>c.b., r.e., Mutiny</i> ..	1858	Walker, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William George, <i>i.a., Somaliland</i> ..	1903
Johnes, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir J. Hills, <i>c.b., r.a., Mutiny</i> ..	1857	Walker, <i>Mj.</i> A. R. Hill- (Ntunji R.), <i>Transvaal</i> ..	1891
Johnstone, <i>Capt.</i> R. (Imp. Light Horse), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1899	Ward, <i>Private</i> C. (Yorksh. L.I.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Jones, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Alfred S. (6th Lrs.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1857	Wasall, <i>Private</i> Samuel (S. Staff. R.), <i>Zulu</i> ..	1879
Jones, <i>Private</i> Wm. (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Zulu</i> ..	1879	Watson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir John, <i>c.b., i.a., Mutiny</i> ..	1857
Jones, <i>Capt.</i> C. Mansel- (W. York. R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Watson, <i>Mj.</i> T. Colclough, <i>r.e., Malakand</i> ..	1897
Kenna, <i>Col.</i> Paul A., <i>p.s.o. (21st Lrs.), Sudan</i> ..	1898	White, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Sir Geo. Stuart, <i>c.b.</i> ..	
Kerr, <i>Lt.</i> William Alex. (Bomb. Inf.), <i>Mutiny</i> ..	1857	(Gordon Highlanders), <i>Afghan</i> ..	1879
Kirby, <i>Or-M.</i> Sergt. F., <i>r.e., S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Williams, <i>Etc.</i> John (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Zulu</i> ..	1879
Knight, <i>Sergt.</i> H. J. (Liverpool Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Wilson, <i>Adm.</i> of the Fleet Sir A. K., <i>c.b., Sudan</i> ..	1884
Lawrence, <i>Lt.</i> T. (17th Lrs., June 18th Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Wood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir H. E., <i>c.b., (17th Lrs.), Mutiny</i> ..	1858
Lawson, <i>Private</i> E. (Gord. High.), <i>Tirah</i> ..	1897	Wright, <i>Capt.</i> W. D. (R. W. Surrey R.), <i>Nokoto</i> ..	1903
Leach, <i>Lieut.-Gen.</i> Sir E. P., <i>k.c.v.o., r.e., Afghan</i> ..	1879	Wylie, <i>Lieut.</i> Guy G. E., <i>i.a., S. Africa</i> ..	1900
Leake, <i>Surg.-Cpt.</i> A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), <i>S. Afr.</i> ..	1902	Young, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> Alex. (Cape Police), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1901

The House of Commons.

THE second Parliament of King Edward VII. was elected in January and February, 1906, and was opened by the King on 19 Feb. of that year. The General Election had returned 512 Ministerialists (374 Liberals; 54 Labour Members; 84 Nationalists) and 158 Opposition (131 Conservatives and 27 Unionists), distributed as shown in the following table:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				POSITION AS TO PARTIES (1906).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Univer- sities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	9	465	337	128	209 Min.
Wales	19	11	—	30	30	0	30 Min.
Scotland	39	31	1	71	61	11	50 Min.
Ireland	85	16	2	103	84	19	65 Min.
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	512	158	354 Min.

From 1 Nov., 1906, to 31 Oct., 1907, there were bye-elections at *Brigg (C.)*, *Bury St. Edmunds, Colne Valley (Lab.)*, *Derbyshire, N.E.*, *Halifax*, *Hexham*, *Hornsey*, *Huddersfield*, *Jarrow (Lab.)*, *Kirkdale*, *Monmouthshire, N.*, *Rutlandshire*, *Staffordshire, N.W.*, *Stepney*, *Wimbledon*; *Anglesey*; *Aberdeen City*, *Banffshire*, *Perth City*; *Belfast, N.*, *Down, W.*, *Galway City*, *Kilkenny, S.*, *Longford*, *S.*, *Monaghan, N.*, *Tyrone, N.*, *Westmeath, S.*, *Wicklow, E.* Constituencies in italics were won by the political party indicated in parentheses.

At the time of going to press there were vacancies at *West Hull* and *County Carlow*.

On 18 Nov., 1907, the parties stood as follows: Liberal and Labour, 397; Labour (L.R.C.) Members, 32; Socialist, 1; Nationalists, 83. Ministerial total, 512. Conservatives (exclusive of *Worcester City*), 128; Liberal Unionists, 29. Opposition total, 157. Ministerial majority, 355.

The total number of electors upon the register in 1907 is given below, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of the year 1907:—

Division.	Electors.	Population.
England and Wales ...	6,000,933	34,945,600
Scotland	754,852	4,776,163
Ireland	690,841	4,378,568
United Kingdom	7,446,626	44,100,231

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANISATIONS.

The principal political organisations are as follows:—

LIBERAL.—The *National Liberal Federation*, 12, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., founded at Birmingham 31 May, 1877, is a federation of Liberal Associations in England and Wales. The *Liberal Central Association* is the Parliamentary department, and the *Liberal Publication Department* issues periodical literature and political magazines. Among other organisations the *National Reform Union*, 5, Cross Street, Manchester, and 50, Parliament Street, S.W., founded in 1864 for the advocacy of electoral reform and opposition to the Corn Laws, aims at inculcating Liberal principles by means of lectures, &c.; the *Eighty Club*, 1, Hare Court, Temple, E.C., was founded in 1880, and works on similar lines; the *Liberal League*, 34, Victoria Street, S.W., is the outcome

of Lord Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield advocating the abandonment of Home Rule and certain other matters which had accrued to Liberal programmes during recent years; *Home Counties Liberal Federation*, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *London Liberal Federation*, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.; the *Women's Liberal Federation*, 124, Victoria Street, S.W.; and the *Women's National Liberal Association*, 138, Palace Chambers, S.W. The *Scottish Liberal Association* and the *Scottish Women's Liberal Association* are at 7, West George Street, Glasgow. The *Chief Liberal Whip* (Patronage Secretary to the Treasury) is the Rt. Hon. G. Whiteley. *Other Whips*, J. A. Pease, J. H. Lewis, Capt. C. W. Norton, and J. H. Whitley, with the Master of Elibank for Scotland.

CONSERVATIVE.—The *National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., is a federation of Conservative and Constitutional associations in England and Wales. The *Conservative Central Office* is the Parliamentary department, the *Principal Agent* being Col. A. B. Haig. The *National Union of Conservative Associations in Scotland* is at 119A, George Street, Edinburgh. The *Primrose League*, 64, Victoria Street, S.W., founded in 1883, is the educating body, and aims at the Maintenance of Religion, of the Union, and of the ascendancy of the British Empire: *Grand Master*, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; *President Ladies' Council*, Miss Balfour; *Registrar*, F. Willis; *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett. The *Conservative Whips* are Sir A. Acland Hood, Viscount Valentia, H. W. Forster, Victor Cavendish, Lord Balcarras, Marquess of Hamilton, and H. P. Pease.

LIBERAL UNIONIST.—The *Liberal Unionist Council*, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, was formed in 1886, and re-constituted in 1904. Its main object is the prevention of the separation of the governments of Great Britain and Ireland. *President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Sec.*, J. Boraston.

LABOUR.—The Labour Party in Parliament is composed of 31 *Labour Representation Committee* nominees, 11 representatives of the *Miners' Federation*, and 14 *Trade Union* and other representatives. The Parliamentary organisation is the *Labour Representation Committee*, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., which selects candidates, pays a proportion of the *Returning Officers'* expenses, and contributes £200 a year towards the maintenance of elected members.

Sec., J. R. Macdonald, M.P. The *Labour Whips* are D. J. Shackleton and J. R. Macdonald.

SOCIALISTS.—The *Social Democratic Federation*, Chandos Hall, 22A, Malden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C., and the *Independent Labour Party*, 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., have many aims and some members in common. The *Fabian Society*, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., preaches an intellectual Socialism to the middle classes.

IRISH PARTIES.—The *United Irish League* represents the Nationalist Party, and the *Irish Unionist Alliance* the Unionists. The *Nationalist Whips* are Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, P. O'Brien, E. Haviland Burke, and J. P. Boland.

TARIFF REFORM.—The *Tariff Reform League*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., was founded in 1903, in furtherance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for the reform of the Fiscal System of the United Kingdom. Sec., T. W. A. Bagley.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The principal organisation for putting forward the claims of women to the Parliamentary franchise are the *National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies*, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; the *Central Society for Women's Suffrage* (at the same address); the *Women's Social and Political Union*, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.; the *Lancashire and Cheshire Women's Textile Workers' Representation Committee*, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; and the *Women's Co-operative Guild*, Kirkby Fensdale. The offices of the *Women's Local Government Society* are 17, Tothill Street, S.W.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poyntings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant and a writ issued.

AUTUMN SITTING, 1906.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—The House assembled on Oct. 23, and the Merchant Shipping Bill was proceeded with, and was read a third time on Nov. 22. In the Lords it was read a second time on Nov. 27; third, on Dec. 14; and finally passed on Dec. 20.

PLURAL VOTING.—On Oct. 24, the Plural Voting Bill was discussed in the Commons and strongly opposed; but all attempts at amendment were rejected, and, with the assistance of the closure, the Bill was pushed through, and was read a third time on Dec. 3. It was read a first time in the Lords on Dec. 4, but on the 10th it was thrown out.

EDUCATION.—On Oct. 25 the Lords began their examination of the Education Bill, and on the 29th Lord Llandaff moved to postpone Clause 1, but this was withdrawn; an amendment, by Lord Heneage, the same as the Archbishop of Canterbury's, was passed by 256 to 56. On the 30th, Clause 1, as amended, was added, and on the 31st, Clause 2, after the Archbishop of Canterbury's amendment had been accepted by 209 to 47, was added also. After three days' debate, Clause 3 (Religious Instruction) was, with alterations, passed; and Clause 4, after amendments had been passed by 256 to 48, 233 to 83, and 152 to 42, was on Nov. 7 made part of the Bill. Many amendments were made before

the Committee finished, and on Dec. 6 the Bill was read a third time. For three days the Commons discussed the question whether they should consider these amendments, and decided by 416 to 107 to reject them "as a whole." Some attempt was made at conciliation by the Lords, but in the end they accepted Lord Lansdowne's motion, that they should insist on their amendments, by 132 to 52, and on the 20th it was announced in the Commons that the Bill would be dropped.

EDUCATION (Free Meals for School Children) Bill was read a third time in the Commons on Dec. 13, and in the Lords on the 20th.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—The Workmen's Compensation Bill, in which the Home Secretary introduced Domestic Servants late in Committee stage, was read a third time in the Commons on Dec. 13, and in the Lords on Dec. 19.

TRADE DISPUTES.—The Bill upon this subject, which had been read a third time in the Commons on Nov. 9, after Lord R. Cecil's attempt to re-commit the Bill on Clause 5 had been defeated by 220 to 46, was read a second time in the Lords on Dec. 4, and, not without a few amendments, was read a third time on Dec. 14. These were modified by the Commons, and on the 19th the other House agreed to the changes.

LAND TENURE.—On Nov. 6 closure was moved and carried to expedite this Bill, and Mr. Balfour's motion for adjournment was lost by 342 to 115. On the 23rd, motion for its rejection being defeated by 260 to 27, the Bill was read a third time. It was read a second time on Dec. 5 in the Lords, and a third time on Dec. 19. There was some disagreement as regards the alterations made in the Bill, but this was finally overcome.

TOWN TENANTS.—The Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill was read a third time on Nov. 30, and in the Lords a third time on Dec. 18; later on the Houses came to terms on their modification, with a proviso as to time of claim.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.—The Public Trustee Bill was passed on Dec. 20.

SESSION 1907.

KING'S SPEECH.—On the 12th of February, 1907, the Second Session of his Second Parliament was opened by the King in person, accompanied by the Queen, and in the Royal Speech, in which the so-called differences existing between the Lords and the Commons were referred to, the members were called upon to consider: Licensing Reform; the Reconstitution of the Military Forces; Holdings and Valuation of Land in Scotland; Court of Criminal Appeal; Labour in Mines; Women to serve on Local Bodies; and Small Holdings and better housing of the people. In the Lords the address was moved by Lord Castletown and seconded by the Earl of Chichester. Lord Lansdowne reviewed the policy of the Government adumbrated in the Speech, Lord Ripon replied, and the address was agreed to. In the Commons, Mr. J. Tennison moved the address and Mr. Rainy seconded. Mr. Balfour opened the criticism of the Opposition, the Premier replied, and the debate finished on Feb. 20. During this period, amongst the amendments and censures, Sir G. Parker called attention to the case of the New Hebrides, to which Sir E. Grey replied; Mr. Barnes moved an amendment on Old Age Pensions, meeting with the sympathy of the Government, who could not make any immediate promises; Mr. J. Mason called attention to agriculture, which led to both sides speaking in

favour of more attention being given to farming interests. Lord Percy moved an amendment to postpone the "Lords" question, and Mr. J. W. Hills one regretting no mention on Colonial Conference.

THE "LORDS" QUESTION.—Lord Newton's Bill for the reform of the House of Lords was read a first time on Feb. 21, but was withdrawn on May 7, when Lord Cawdor's motion, after Lord Crewe's amendment had been refused by 198 to 46, was agreed to, and later on a Committee was appointed. On June 26 the Prime Minister's motion on the House of Lords, after a three days' debate, was accepted by 432 to 147.

SMALL HOLDINGS.—On March 19 the Small Holdings (Scotland) Bill was introduced and was read a first time, and on April 30, after Mr. Ferguson's amendment had been defeated, a second time. Mr. Balfour moved for a Committee of the whole House, but this was refused. On Aug. 5 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved and carried the closure, and on the 6th Mr. Long's new clause was lost by 176 to 120, and his amendment on Clause 1 by 263 to 82; and under the guillotine the other clauses added without discussion, and the Bill was read a third time on Aug. 8. On motion for second reading in the Lords, Lord Balfour moved that the House decline to proceed with the measure; Lord Rosebery said he should not vote for a Bill which would "introduce into the healthy body corporate of Scotland the poisonous bacillus of the Irish Agrarian system"; Lord Carrington defended the Bill; Lord Lansdowne pointed out that there was no justification for exceptional legislation in Scotland outside the Crofter area; he proposed to postpone the second reading until they had the English Bill before them, and this was carried by 162 to 39. On Aug. 22 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that as the Lords appeared to intend alterations in the Bill so that it would not carry out the intention of the Government, it would be dropped.

The English Small Holdings and Allotments Bill was presented for discussion after it had been amended by the Standing Committee. On Aug. 14, the third day allowed, the amendments were defeated, and some not considered, and the Bill was reported. On the debate on third reading, on Aug. 16, Mr. Balfour warned the Government against building exaggerated hopes on the basis of this legislation; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman answered with vehemence that the Government would not accept from the Lords any alteration that impaired its efficiency, and after being read amid loud Ministerial cheers was sent to the Lords, where, on Aug. 19, it met, if not an entirely friendly, a kindly and sympathetic reception. On Aug. 21, 22, and 23 the Bill was discussed and some few amendments were made and the Bill was passed.

THE BUDGET.—Mr. Asquith produced his Budget on April 18. He proposed to reduce the income tax on earned incomes under £2,000 to 4s., leaving the tax on unearned incomes at 1s.; to increase the death duties on amounts over £50,000, with a further tax (super tax) on amounts over £1,000,000. He estimated that the revenue at existing taxation would be £44,190,000; the deduction in income tax would reduce this by £2,000,000, and the increase in death duties would add £233,000. The expenditure for the year he estimated at £40,757,000, and after deducting the grant to

schools of £200,000, and allocating £1,500,000 towards paying off the National Debt, there would remain £333,000 for contingencies. This led to some strong criticism, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain pointed out that the continuance of this high rate of taxation allowed for no expansion in case of emergency, that the Budget was not a radical one, and also that it would not assist the working man. Strong opposition was shown to the income tax being made a permanent impost in times of peace, while the tax on tea, and indeed all indirect taxation, was objected to by many, notably by Mr. McKenna, who said he wished all indirect taxes to be abolished and the revenue to be raised by income tax and death duties. The attempts to alter the terms of the Budget having failed, the Finance Bill was read a third time on July 30.

SUPPLY.—Supply (Estimates) began on Feb. 1, and as usual led to discussions on many subjects of more or less importance. On Aug. 1 (the 20th day), after Mr. Bonar Law had strongly condemned the action of the Government as regards the Sugar Convention, pointing out that the Convention had increased the exports of sugar and had added no burden to the consumer, the price of sugar having fallen 1s. and 2s. per cwt., the Automatic Closure came into force, and the remainder of the votes were agreed to without question; and the Appropriation Bill was read a first time, and on Aug. 21 the Bill was read a second time in the Lords and passed through its remaining stages.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. Morley read his Indian Budget on June 6. It showed a further reduction in the Salt Tax and in the Revenue from Opium, and he said that it was intended to reduce the Military expenditure by half a million sterling. He justified his action as regards the native disorders, this being in general approved by the Opposition.

ARMY.—On Feb. 25, in the Army Estimates, Mr. Haldane outlined the proposed changes in the land forces, principally as regards the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. On March 4 he introduced his Bill for the establishment of County Associations and for the forming of a Force to be called the Territorial (or Home) Force, intended to absorb the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. On order for second reading, on April 9, Mr. Wyndham moved an amendment to the effect that the new arrangement, while not providing an adequate force for Home Defence, would fail to supply a prompt support for the Regular Army in the field. This was defeated on April 23 by 388 to 109, and the Bill was read by 343 to 31. On May 28, in Committee, Mr. Balfour spoke against the destruction of the Militia. The Bill was read a third time on June 19 by 286 to 63. On second reading in Lords, Lord Roberts congratulated Mr. Haldane on his modified views, but regretted his giving way on drill and military training in schools, and considered the scheme would not provide for protection overseas nor for home defence. In Committee, the Earl of Portsmouth announced the concessions of the Government as regards the Militia; Lord Methuen's amendment on the training of boys was accepted by 130 to 31; and on July 23, after more amendments had been made, the Bill was passed.

NAVY.—In Navy Estimates Mr. E. Robertson sketched out the policy of the Government on naval affairs. After pointing out their views as to economy, he said that two ships of the Dread-

nought type were to be constructed, and he endeavoured to show that we were keeping up to more than the two-standard principle. The opposition differed from this, Mr. Lee and Mr. Balfour pointing out what they considered the illogical conclusions in the statement, which had been backed up by the Premier. On July 4, Lord Tweedmouth, in answer to Lord Cawdor, gave a detailed description of the Navy, asserting that it was in an efficient condition, that the Government were not basing their action on false economy but upon the advice of experts of large experience. Lord Cawdor expressed his satisfaction, and the subject was dropped.

PROCEDURE RULES.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman produced his new Procedure Rules on March 20. On April 11, motion for precedence in discussion was carried by 324 to 89, and the suspension of the 10 o'clock Rule by 320 to 90. On the question that most Bills read a second time be referred to Standing Committees, Sir F. Banbury moved to exempt Bills dealing with powers of the Crown or of either House of Parliament; this motion was rejected by 313 to 65. On April 16 the "guillotine," which had been carried the previous day by 289 to 87, caused the Rules to be passed under pressure. It was understood that there could not be more than four Standing Committees—two new and two old, or four new—and that the House could transfer to the new Standing Committees the Bills now sent to the old ones. Bannerman's Resolution on New Procedure was carried by 359 to 124—majority 235.

IRELAND.—During the discussion on the new Rules, Mr. Birrell had observed that the Irish Council ("Devolution") Bill would remain in the House, and he hoped it would have a happy and peaceful passage. On May 7 the Bill was introduced, but it met with such strong opposition that it was under the limitation of the closure that it was read first time—for, 426; against, 121. On June 3, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman stated that this and the University Education (Ireland) Bill would be abandoned. Mr. Birrell introduced his promised Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill on June 27. On motion for second reading on July 3 there was a long discussion, and after an amendment had been rejected by 315 to 98, the Bill was read a second time. On July 17 and 19 it was in Committee; the Premier's guillotine resolution was carried by 293 to 85, and several amendments were rejected, and on July 23 the Bill was reported. It was read in the Lords a second time on Aug. 6, after a long discussion opened by Lord Lansdowne. It was resumed on Aug. 9, when the amendments were not as numerous as might have been expected, but tended to modify greatly the Bill; Lord Atkinson's, to leave out the first subsection and insert a new one, was held by Lord Crewe to wreck the Bill, but it was carried by 153 to 34; Lord Lansdowne's, to limit the number of tenants to be dealt with to 2,000, was agreed to. On Aug. 12 Lord Atkinson's amendment to Clause 2 was agreed to, and some other alterations having been made, the Bill passed through Committee stage. On Aug. 15 the Report was agreed to after it had been decided, on a division, that the Act should cease to have effect after three years, instead of four, as proposed by the Government. The Commons objected to some of the amendments, and made their own amendments on them, but on Aug. 27 the Lords agreed in the main with these, and in the King's Speech,

read at the closing of the Session, he was able to place this Bill amongst those he had given his assent to.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.—Sir J. Lawson Walton introduced this Bill on April 17, and it was read a second time on May 30, after Mr. Rawlinson's motion that it be read that day six months had been rejected without division, and was referred to a Standing Committee. The amendment of the committee having been passed by the Commons, the Bill was examined in committee in the Lords on Aug. 8, when various amendments were agreed to, Lord Halsbury's, that a certificate from the judge who had tried the case be required, being accepted by 54 to 32, and on Aug. 16 it was read a third time, subject to amendments, which were agreed to by the Government.

PATENTS.—Mr. Lloyd-George introduced his Bill for the reform of the laws relating to patents on March 19. This Bill, which escaped being a Party question, was read a third time on Aug. 13, and passed the Lords on Aug. 26.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—The Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a second time in the Commons by 263 to 34. In the Lords an amendment to make it not retrospective was defeated, and one not to make it compulsory for a clergyman to perform the service in these cases was accepted, and the Bill was passed on Aug. 26 by 98 to 54.

SCOTLAND.—The Land Values (Scotland) Bill was considered on Report on Aug. 20. Mr. Harold Cox's amendment was defeated by 248 to 58, and Mr. Cochrane's by 238 to 51; and Mr. Balfour's and other amendments having failed, the Bill was read a third time by 172 to 33. It was introduced in the Lords for second reading on Aug. 26, when Lord Robertson moved that the House decline to proceed with a measure that would do nothing but mischief. A long discussion ensued, Lord Lansdowne remarking that it was impossible to consider a Bill thrust upon them at so late a date, and Lord Robertson's motion was agreed to by 118 to 31.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1680. W. Williams.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1685. Sir John Trevor.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.	1694. Paul Foley.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	1700. Robert Harley.
	1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708. Sir Richd. Onslow.	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton.	1788. Hn. W. Grenville.
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Hy. Addington.

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (created Lord Redesdale).	
1802. Charles Abbot (created Lord Colchester).	
1817. Charles M. Sutton (cr. Visct. Canterbury).	
1835. James Abercromby (cr. Lord Dunfermline).	
1839. Chas. Shaw-Lefevre (cr. Visct. Eversley).	
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (cr. Visct. Ossington).	
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (cr. Visct. Hampden).	
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (created Visct. Peel).	
1895. William Court Gully (created Visct. Selby).	
1905. James William Lowther.	

(Elected January and February, 1906.)

Abbreviations:—L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; S. = Socialist; N. = Nationalist; C. = Conservative and Unionist.

* Denotes a Member of the last Parliament, and † a change of constituency.

England.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 7,418	BATH (City of) (2), 7,968	BODMIN (Cornwall), 10,731
† Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O.,	Donald Maclean, L. 4,102	(Bye-election 24 July, 1906.)
L. 2,933	George Peabody Gooch, L. 4,069	F. Freeman-Thomas, L. ... 4,969
* Wm. Frederic Lawrence, C. 2,734	Lord Alexander Thynne, C. 3,123	G. J. Sandys, C. 3,876
ABINGDON (Berks), 8,875	* Col. Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., C. 3,088	BOLTON (2), 20,388
E. A. Strauss, L. 3,943	BATTERSEA, 15,369	George Harwood, L. 10,953
Capt. H. G. Henderson, C. 3,767	Rt. Hon. John Burns, Lab. 7,387	Alfred Henry Gill, Lab. ... 10,416
ACCRINGTON (N.E. Lancs), 15,301	A. Shirley Benn, C. 5,787	Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, C. 6,693
Sir Joseph F. Leese, K.C., L. 7,209	BEDFORD (Borough), 5,535	BOOTLE (S.W. Lancs), 20,721
Dan Irving, S. 4,852	Percy Barlow, L. 2,771	Col. Thos. Mylce Sandys, C. 7,821
S. M. Holden, Lab. 619	* Charles Guy Pym, C. 2,278	A. P. Thomas, L. 7,481
ALTRINCHAM (Cheshire), 16,492	BEDS.: see Biggleswade and Luton.	BORDESLEY (Birmingham), 16,653
William J. Crossley, L. ... 8,358	BERKS: see Abingdon, Newbury,	Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, C. 7,763
* Coningsby R. Disraeli, C. 5,667	and Wokingham.	J. Bruce Glasier, Lab. ... 3,976
ANDOVER (Hants), 10,423	BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 10,619	BOSTON, 3,896
Capt. Walter V. Faber, C. 4,603	George J. Cooper, M.R.C.S., L. 4,775	George Henry Faber, L. ... 1,801
George Judd, L. 4,524	* Hy. Jno. Cockayne Cust, C. 3,016	* William Garfit, C. 1,694
APPLEBY (Westmorland), 6,528	BERWICK-UPON-TWEED	BOSWORTH (Leicestersh.), 13,114
Leifchild Stratten Jones, L. 2,894	(Northumberland), 9,316	Sir Charles Benjamin Bright
Lord Kerry, C. 2,891	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey, Bt., L. 5,102	McLaren, Bt., K.C., L. 7,678
ASHBURTON (Devon), 10,429	Thos. Walter H. Inskip, C. 2,862	A. Stoneham, C. 3,627
Harry Trelawny Eve, K.C., L. 5,079	BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 7,780	BOW AND BROMLEY (Tower
Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell, C. 3,790	Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, L. 4,127	Hamlets), 10,545
ASHFORD (Kent), 13,864	* Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee	G. Stopford Brooke, L. 4,596
Lawrence Hardy, C. 5,995	Bhownaggee, K.C.I.E., C. 2,130	A. P. Du Cros, C. 3,974
P. Harris, L. 5,614	BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 7,262	BRADFORD (Central), 9,978
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 8,248	Edw. Hare Pickersgill, L. 3,542	Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., L. 4,954
Arthur H. Scott, L. 4,310	* Samuel Forde Ridley, C. 2,064	Hon. Vicary Gibbs, C. 3,614
* Herbert Jas. Whiteley, C. 3,342	BEWDLEY (Worcestersh.), 10,231	BRADFORD (East), 15,136
ASTON MANOR, 12,149	Alfred Baldwin, C. 5,912	W. E. Briggs Priestley, L. 6,185
Evelyn Cecil, C. 7,134	Godfrey R. Benson, L. 2,718	Sir Vincent H. P. Caillard, C. 4,277
John A. Richardson, L. ... 2,431	BIGGLESWADE (Beds), 14,085	E. R. Hartley, S. 3,090
ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 15,484	Arthur William Black, L. 6,902	BRADFORD (West), 13,965
Ald. Batty Langley, L. 6,523	* Lord Alwyne Compton, C. 4,298	Frederick W. Jowett, Lab. 4,957
Arnold Muir Wilson, C. ... 5,736	BIRKENHEAD, 17,010	* Sir Ernest F. S. Flower, C. 4,147
AYLESBURY (Bucks), 11,661	Henry Vivian, L. 7,074	W. Claridge, L. 3,580
Hn. Lionel W. Rothschild, C. 5,675	* Sir Elliott Lees, Bt., C. ... 5,271	BRENTFORD (Middlesex), 17,153
Silas Kitto Hocking, L. ... 4,463	John A. Kensit, Protestant 2,118	V. H. Rutherford, M.B., L. 6,506
BANBURY (Oxon), 7,748	BIRMINGHAM (Central), 10,670	* James Bigwood, C. 6,053
Hon. Eustace Twistleton	Ebenezer Parkes, C. 5,684	BRIDGWATER (Somerset), 10,180
Wykeham-Fiennes, L. ... 3,992	T. Grosvenor Lee, L. 2,075	Hy. G. Montgomery, L. ... 4,422
Viscount Villiers, C. 2,796	BIRMINGHAM (East), 14,469	R. A. Sanders, C. 4,405
BARKSTON ASH (Yorks, W. R.),	Sir John Benjamin Stone, C. 5,928	BRIGG (Lincs), 11,908
10,286	James Holmes, Lab. 5,343	(Bye-election 26 Feb., 1907.)
George R. Lane-Fox, C. ... 4,894	BIRMINGHAM (North), 8,981	Sir Berkeley D. G. Sheffield,
Joseph O. Andrews, L. ... 4,246	John T. Middlemore, C. ... 5,172	Bt., C. 5,389
BARNARD CASTLE (Durham),	J. Hood, L. 1,275	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Guest, L. 5,273
11,617	BIRMINGHAM (South), 11,611	BRIGHTON (2), 20,976
Arthur Henderson, Lab. ... 5,540	Viscount Morpeth, C. ... 5,542	Ernest Amherst Villiers, L. 9,062
Capt. E. W. Bell, C. 3,888	John V. Stevens, Lab. 2,641	Edw. Aurelian Ridsdale, L. 8,919
BARNLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 19,564	BIRMINGHAM (West), 12,483	Capt. George C. Tryon, C. 8,188
Joseph Walton, L. unop.	Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, C. 7,173	Hon. John Edw. Gordon, C. 8,176
BARNSTAPLE (Devon), 12,908	R. L. Outhwaite, L. 2,094	BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 12,108
Ernest Joseph Soares, L. ... 6,510	BIRMINGHAM: see also Bordesley	John Tudor Walters, L. ... 5,409
W. E. Horne, C. 4,465	and Edgbaston.	* James Fitzalan Hope, C. 4,408
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 9,426	BISHOP AUCKLAND (Durham),	BRISTOL (East), 14,543
Charles Duncan, Lab. 5,167	12,790	Chas. Edw. H. Hobhouse, L. 7,935
Sir Chas. Wm. Cayzer, Bt., C. 3,395	James Mellor Paulton, L. 7,430	T. B. Johnston, C. 3,129
BASINGSTOKE (Hants), 12,049	G. E. Markham, C. 3,056	BRISTOL (North), 13,061
(Bye-election 12 March, 1906.)	BLACKBURN (2), 21,127	† Rt. Hon. Aug. Birrell, K.C., L. 6,953
Arthur Clavell Salter, K.C., C. 4,852	Sir Wm. H. Hornby, Bt., C. 10,291	John Alderson Foote, K.C., C. 4,011
Harry Calvert Verney, L. ... 4,593	Philip Snowden, Lab. 10,282	BRISTOL (South), 14,935
E. Polden, L. (Ind.) 467	Geoffrey Drake, C. 8,832	William Howell Davies, L. 7,964
BASSETT LAW (Notts), 11,320	Edwin Hamer, L. 8,892	* Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, C. 5,772
Frank Hilyard Newnes, L. 5,365	BLACKPOOL (N. Lancs), 20,399	BRISTOL (West), 9,423
Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. George	Wilfred William Ashley, C. 10,131	George Abraham Gibbs, C. 4,267
Milner, Bt., C. 4,834	Vivian Phillips, L. 7,078	T. J. Lennard, L. 3,902
		BRITTON (Lambeth), 10,724
		J. H. Severens, L. 4,521
		Davison Dalziel, C. 4,235

BUCKINGHAM (Bucks), 12,334 <i>Fredk. William Verney, L.</i> 6,253 Hon. T. F. Freemantle, C. 4,673	CHESTERFIELD (Derby) 15,077 <i>James Haslam, Lab.</i> 7,254 Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, C. 5,590 CHESTERTON (Cambs), 10,386 <i>Edwin Samuel Montagu, L.</i> 4,829 *Maj. W. R. Greene, C. 4,316	DARTFORD (N.W. Kent), 19,741 <i>James Rowlands, Lab.</i> 9,532 *Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bt., C. 6,728
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: see Aylesbury, Buckham, and Wycombe.	CHICHESTER (Sussex), 11,225 Lord Edmund B. Talbot, D.S.O., C. 5,197 John Ernest Allen, L. 4,174 CHIPPENHAM (Wilts), 8,838 <i>Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Bt., L.</i> 4,937 J. R. Randolph, C. 2,971	DARWEN (N.E. Lancs), 16,544 <i>Ald. John Rutherford, C.</i> 7,792 F. G. Hindle, L. 7,767
BUCKROSE (Yorks, E. R.), 10,151 <i>Lucie White, L.</i> 5,236 Viscount Garnock, C. 3,634	BURNLEY, 15,983 <i>Fred Madison, Lab.</i> 5,288 Gerald Arbuthnot, C. 4,964 Hy. Mayers Hyndman, S. 4,932	DEPTFORD, 15,397 <i>Charles W. Bouverie, Lab.</i> 6,231 *A. H. Aylmer Morton, C. 4,977 Herbert Vivian, L. 7,726
BURTON (Staffs), 11,465 <i>Maj. Robert F. Ratcliff, C.</i> 5,613 Capt. F. Vane, L. 4,572	BURY (Lancashire), 9,068 <i>George Toulmin, L.</i> 4,626 §Reginald Jaffray Lucas, C. 3,499	DERRY (Borough) (2), 19,543 <i>Richard Bell, Lab.</i> 10,361 Sir Thomas Roe, L. 10,239 Capt. J. H. E. Holford, C. 6,421 E. G. Spencer-Churchill, C. 6,409
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, 2,740 (Bye-election 24 Aug., 1907.) <i>Hon. Walter E. Guinness, C.</i> 1,631 Walter Baldwin Yates, L. 741	CAMBERWELL (North), 12,519 <i>T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., L.</i> 6,314 Charles Hervey Hoare, C. 3,497	DERBYSH. (Mid. or Belper), 12,757 <i>Sir James Alfred Jacoby, L.</i> 7,065 Samuel Cresswell, C. 3,475
CAMBERWELL: see also Dulwich and Peckham.	CAMBORNE (Cornwall), 9,210 <i>Albert Edward Dunn, L.</i> 4,614 Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C., C. 2,384 J. Jones, S. 109	DERBYSHIRE (N.E., or Eckington), 16,233 (Bye-election 30 Jan., 1907.) <i>William Edwin Harvey, L.</i> 6,644 Josiah Court, M.R.C.S., C. 5,915
CAMBRIDGE (Borough), 8,850 <i>S. O. Buckmaster, K.C., L.</i> 4,232 Almeric Hugh Paget, C. 3,924	CAMBRIDGESHIRE: see Chesterton, Newmarket, and Wisbech	DERBYSH. (S., or Repton), 16,326 <i>Herbert Henry Raphael, L.</i> 7,561 *John Gretton, jun., C. 6,468
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2), 6,972 <i>S. H. Butcher, LL.D., C.</i> 3,050 J. F. Peel Rawlinson, C. 2,976 *Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorst, K.C., C. 1,653	CANTERBURY (City), 3,868 <i>John Henniker-Heaton, C.</i> 2,210 W. J. Fisher, L. 1,262	DERBYSH. (W., or Wirksworth), 11,443 <i>Rt. Hon. Victor Christian William Cavendish, C.</i> 5,282 E. Hinmets, L. 4,728
CARLISLE (City), 7,513 <i>Frederick Wm. Chance, L.</i> unop.	CHATHAM, 13,432 <i>John Jenkins, Lab.</i> 6,692 §Maj. John E. Jameson, C. 4,020	DEVIZES (E. Wilts), 8,988 <i>F. E. N. Rogers, L.</i> 4,247 Maj. Godfrey D. White, C. 3,633
CHELMSFORD (Essex), 11,767 <i>Maj. Sir F. C. Rasch, Bt., C.</i> 4,915 A. H. Dence, L. 4,461	CHELSEA, 11,536 <i>Emslie J. Horniman, L.</i> 4,660 *Charles A. Whitmore, C. 4,031	DEVONPORT (2), 14,978 <i>Hudson B. Kearley, L.</i> 6,923 Sir J. Williams Benn, L. 6,527 Sir John Jackson, C. 5,239 F. Holme Sumner, C. 5,080
CHELTONHAM, 8,114 <i>J. E. Sears, L.</i> 3,910 *Jas. Tynte Agg-Gardner, C. 3,509	CHELTENHAM, 8,114 <i>J. E. Sears, L.</i> 3,910 *Jas. Tynte Agg-Gardner, C. 3,509	DEVONSHIRE: see Ashburton, Barnstaple, Honiton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torquay, and Totnes.
CHERTSEY (Surrey), 15,419 <i>Francis J. Marnham, L.</i> 6,365 *Lt.-Col. Lord Bingham, C. 6,266	CHESTER-LE-STREET (Durham), 20,910 <i>J. W. Taylor, Lab.</i> 8,085 S. Duncombe Shafto, C. 4,985 A. B. Tebb, Lab. 4,606	DEWSBURY, 13,951 <i>Walter Runciman, L.</i> 6,766 W. B. Boyd-Carpenter, C. 2,054 Ren Turner, Lab. 2,620
CHESTER: see Altrinch'm, Crewe, Eddisby, Hyde, Knutsfd., Macclesfield, Northwich, and Wirral	CHESTER (City), 7,918 <i>Alfred Mond, L.</i> 3,524 *R. Armstrong Yerburch, C. 3,477	DONCASTER (Yorks, W. R.), 18,682 <i>Charles Norris Nicholson, L.</i> 9,315 *Sir Fredk. W. Fison, Bt., C. 5,646
CHESTER-LE-STREET (Durham), 20,910 <i>J. W. Taylor, Lab.</i> 8,085 S. Duncombe Shafto, C. 4,985 A. B. Tebb, Lab. 4,606	CHESTER-LE-STREET (Durham), 20,910 <i>J. W. Taylor, Lab.</i> 8,085 S. Duncombe Shafto, C. 4,985 A. B. Tebb, Lab. 4,606	DORSET (E., or Poole), 13,557 <i>Charles Henry Lyell, L.</i> 6,104 Charles E. Van Raalte, C. 6,385
		DORSET (N., or Shaftesbury), 8,459 <i>Arthur Walter Wills, L.</i> 4,151 Sir Randolph Baker, Bt., C. 3,508
		DORSET (S., or Dorchester), 10,845 <i>T. T. L. Scarisbrick, L.</i> 5,035 *Col. William E. Brymer, C. 4,411
		DORSET (W., or Bridport), 7,413 <i>Col. Robt. Williams, C.</i> 3,671 J. Johnstone Haye, L. 2,832
		DOVER, 6,593 <i>Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, C.</i> 3,266 R. J. Bryce, L. 1,705
		DROITWICH (Mid. Worc.), 11,283 <i>Cecil B. Harnsworth, L.</i> 5,761 Capt. E. A. Knight, C. 4,611

DUDLEY, 17,564	ESSEX (S.E., or Tilbury), 20,591	GRIMSBY, GREAT, 16,058
Arthur G. Hooper, L. 8,296	Rowland Whitehead, L. ... 9,230	Sir George Doughty, C. 6,349
Gilbert Henry Cloughton, C. 7,542	Capt. J. R. Newman, C. ... 7,170	H. H. Haldinstein, L. 4,040
DULWICH (Camberwell), 15,286	ESSEX: see also Chelmsford,	Tom Proctor, Lab. 2,248
(Bye-election 15 May, 1906.)	Epping, Harwich, Maldon,	
*Andrew Bonar Law, C. ... 6,709	Romford, Saffron Walden, and	GUILDFORD (Surrey), 14,469
D. Williamson, L. 5,430	Walthamstow.	W. H. Cowan, L. 6,430
DURHAM (City), 2,580	EVERTON (Liverpool), 10,149	*Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, C. 5,630
John Walter Hills, C. 1,313	J. S. Harnood-Banner, C. 3,949	HACKNEY (Central), 8,779
*Hon. Arthur Ralph Douglas	W. Hanbury Aggs, L. 2,884	Sir Albert Spicer, Bt., L. ... 3,998
Elliott, C. (Ind.) 880	EVESHAM (Worcestersh.), 9,756	*A. H. E. Allhusen, C. 3,382
DURHAM (Mid., or Brancepeth),	Lt.-Col. C. Wigram Long, C. 4,385	HACKNEY (North), 11,334
13,733	Maj. A. W. Biggs, L. 4,293	Thomas Hart Davies, L. ... 4,655
John Wilson, Lab. unop.	EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 5,891	*William E. Bousfield, C. 4,431
DURHAM (N.W., or Lanchester),	Richard Robert Cherry, L. 2,291	HACKNEY (South), 13,126
16,384	*Charles McArthur, C. 2,170	Horatio W. Bottomley, L. 6,736
Llewellyn Archer Atherley-	EXETER (City), 9,567	*Thomas H. Robertson, C. 3,257
Jones, K.C., L. 9,146	Sir G. Kekewich, K.C.B., L. 4,463	Rev. W. Riley, L. (Ind.) ... 804
Sir R. Marcus Filmer, Bt., C. 3,992	*Sir E. Vincent, K.C.M.G., C. 4,384	HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 6,403
DURHAM (S.E., or N. Tees), 16,690	EYE (N.E. Suffolk), 10,166.	Sir Wm. R. Cremer, Lab. ... 2,772
Hon. Fdk. W. Lambton, C. unop.	(Bye-election 6 April 1906.)	Hon. Rupert Guinness, C. 2,371
DURHAM (County of): see also	Westman H. M. Pearson, L. 4,568	HALIFAX (2), 15,221
Barnard Castle, Bishop Auck-	Marquess of Graham, C. ... 4,371	J. Parker, Lab. 8,937
land, Chester-le-Street, Hough-	FAREHAM (S. Hants), 17,120	(Bye-election 6 March, 1907.)
ton-le-Spring, and Jarrow.	Arthur H. Lee, C. 7,683	John H. Whitley, L. unop.
EALING (Middlesex), 20,436	Surg.-Gen. G. J. H. Evatt,	HALLAM (Sheffield), 12,956
Herbert Nield, C. 8,261	C.B., L. 6,331	Rt. Hon. C. B. S.-Wortley,
Arthur H. Hutton, L. 6,982	FAVERSHAM (Kent), 14,860	K.C., C. 5,546
E. GRINSTEAD (Sussex), 10,726	T. B. Napier, LL.D., L. ... 6,925	Alexander Grant, L. 5,495
Charles J. H. Corbett, L. ... 4,793	*Capt. John Howard, C. ... 5,091	HALLAMSH. (Yks., W. R.), 18,085
Prof. Edgar March Crook-	FINSBURY, East, 5,326	John Wadsworth, Lab. 8,375
shank, M.R.O.S., C. 4,531	Joseph Allen Baker, L. ... 2,461	F. A. Kelley, C. 6,807
EASTBOURNE (Sussex), 12,913	†Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby, C. 1,772	HAMMERSMITH, 14,007
Hubert Beaumont, L. 5,933	FINSBURY: see also Clerkenwell	Sir Wm. Jas. Bull, C. 5,111
*Sir L. Lindsay-Hogg, Bt., C. 5,303	and Holborn.	George Blaiklock, L. 4,562
ECCLES (S.E. Lanes), 16,832	FOREST OF DEAN (Glos.), 10,336	George Belt, S. 885
George H. Pollard, M.D., L. 5,841	Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke,	HAMPSHIRE: see Andover, Basing-
T. Stuttard, C. 5,246	Bt., L. unop.	stoke, Fareham, New Forest,
Ben Tillett, Lab. & Soc. ... 3,985	PROME (Somerset), 12,612	Petersfield, and Wight (Isle of).
ECCLESALL (Sheffield), 12,911	Sir John E. Barlow, Bt., L. 6,297	HAMPSTEAD, 11,467
Ald. Samuel Roberts, C. ... 5,566	Charles T. Foxcroft, C. ... 4,552	Joseph S. Fletcher, C. 4,934
R. G. Lambert, L. 5,392	FULHAM, 20,620	George F. Rowe, L. 4,461
EDDISBURY (Cheshire), 10,983	Timothy Davies, L. 8,037	IFLANDSWORTH (Staffs), 26,243
Hon. Arthur L. Stanley, L. 5,315	*William Hayes Fisher, C. 7,407	Maj. E. C. M. Thompson, C. 13,407
*Col. Edward T. Davenant	GAINSBOROUGH (Lincs), 12,370	Herbert Samuel Leon, L. 8,636
Cotton-Jodrell, C. 4,192	Charles A. Moreing, C. ... 5,071	HANLEY, 16,156
EDGBASTON (Birmingham), 13,230	GATESHEAD, 18,614	Enoch Edwards, Lab. 9,183
Sir Francis W. Lowe, C. ... 7,263	John Johnson, Lab. 9,651	*Arthur Howard Heath, C. 4,287
Hon. Lionel R. Holland, L. 3,103	Sir T. V. S. Angier, C. 5,126	HARBOROUGH (Leic.), 17,227
EGREMONT (Cumbld.), 9,093	GLOUCESTER (City), 8,043	Rudolf C. Leinmann, L. ... 8,380
Hugh Fullerton, L. 4,067	Russell Rea, L. 3,921	Charles H. Dixon, C. 6,382
Capt. E. J. M. Lumb, C. ... 3,255	Henry Terrell, K.C., C. 3,619	HARROW (Middlesex), 28,627
ELLAND (Yorks, W. R.), 13,823	GLOUCESTERSHIRE: see Ciren-	James Gibb, L. 11,393
Chas. P. Trevelyan, L. ... 7,609	cester, Forest of Dean, Stroud,	Hon. W. R. W. Peel, C. ... 10,977
Sir Thomas Henry Brooke-	Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.	HARTLEPOOLS, The, 14,086
Hitching, C. 3,962	GORTON (S.E. Lanes), 16,547	Sir Chris. Furness, L. ... unop.
ENFIELD (Middlesex), 23,386	John Hodge, Lab. 8,566	HARWICH (Essex), 13,144
James Branch, L. 9,790	S. W. Royle, C. 4,341	Arthur Levy Lever, L. 5,650
*Col. Henry F. Bowles, C. 7,674	GRANTHAM, 3,383	Harry K. Newton, C. 5,368
EPPING (W. Essex), 11,374	Arthur Priestley, L. 1,663	HASTINGS, 8,758
Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M.	Leonard A. C. Brassey, C. 1,554	Harvey Du Cros, C. 4,348
Lockwood, C.V.O., C. 5,204	GRAVESEND, 6,568	*F. Freeman-Thomas, L. ... 3,935
S. Barclay Heward, L. 4,030	Sir Gilbert Parker, D.O.L., C. 3,102	HENLEY (Oxon), 9,826
EPSOM (Mid-Surrey), 15,933	Sir William Geary, Bt., L. 1,413	Philip Morrell, L. 4,562
William Keswick, C. 7,316	James Macpherson, Lab. ... 873	*Sir R. T. H. Hodge, Bt., C. 4,050
A. W. Anton, L. 6,221	GREENWICH, 13,049	HEREFORD (City), 3,852
ESKDALE (Cumb.), 10,811	Richard S. Jackson, L. ... 4,906	J. Stanhope Arkwright, C. 1,934
Hon. Geoffrey William	I. Hamilton Beun, C. 3,565	Col. E. S. L. Scudamore, L. 1,692
Algernon Howard, L. ... 4,467	*Lord Hugh Cecil, C. 2,356	HEREFORDSHIRE: see Leomin-
*Claude W. H. Lowther, C. 4,230		ster, and Ross.

HERTFORD (Herts), 11,124
Abel Henry Smith, C. 4,836
Charles Roden Buxton, L. 4,756

HERTFORDSHIRE: see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.

HEXHAM (Northumb.), 11,116
 (Bye-election 27 Mar., 1907.)
Richard Durning Holt, L. 5,401
Col. Chas. L. Bates, D.S.O.C. 4,244
HEYWOOD (S.E. Lancs.), 10,463
Edward H. Holden, L. ... 5,351
Capt. M. Buller, C. 4,245

HIGH PEAK (Derbysh.), 11,154
Oswald Partington, L. 5,458
A. Profumo, C. 4,662

HITCHIN (Herts), 9,820
Julius Bertram, L. 4,157
John J. W. Miller, C. 4,081
HOLBORN (Finsbury, W.), 9,242
James F. Remnant, C. 3,881
Stephen Miall, L.L.D., L. ... 2,705
HOLDERNESS (Yks., E. R.), 10,117
Arthur Stanley Wilson, C. 4,440
E. J. Wilberforce, L. ... 4,411
HOLMFIRTH (Yks., W. R.), 12,129
Henry Joseph Wilson, L. 6,850
Capt. Sydney G. Jebb, C. 2,677

HONITON (Devon), 9,797
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt., C. 4,854
W. B. Luke, L. 3,711
HORNCASTLE (Lincs), 9,637
Ld. Willoughby de Eresby, C. 4,250
Alderman A. Adams, L. ... 4,100
HORNSEY (Middlesex), 22,120
 (Bye-election 5 June, 1907.)
Earl of Ronaldshay, C. ... unop.

HORSHAM (Sussex), 10,508
Earl Winton, C. 4,903
L. R. Erskine, L. 4,286
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING (Durham), 15,711

Robert Cameron, L. 9,429
R. B. L. V. Williams, C. ... 3,639
HOWDENSHERE (Yks., E. L.), 9,893
Col. H. B. H.-Broadley, C. 4,763
Percy G. R. Benson, L. ... 4,150
HOXTON (Shoreditch), 7,754
Hon. Claude Geo. Hay, C. 3,489
Henry Ward, L. 2,753

HUDDERSFIELD, 17,568
 (Bye-election 28 Nov., 1906.)
Arthur James Sherwell, L. 5,762
T. Russell Williams, Lab. 5,422
John Foster Fraser, C. 4,844
HULL (Central), 8,861
Sir Henry S. King, K.C.I.E., C. 4,345
A. J. Bentham, Lab. 3,167

HULL (East), 13,073
Thomas R. Feysen, L. 6,881
L. R. Davies, C. 4,519

HULL (West), 20,192
 (Bye-election pending.)

HUNTINGDON (Hunts), 5,272
Samuel H. Whitbread, L. 2,426
John Cator, C. 1,957
HUNTINGDONSHIRE: see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.

HYDE (Cheshire), 11,314
Charles D. Schwann, L. ... 5,545
**Edward Chapman, C.* 4,482

HYTHE, 6,520
Sir Edw. A. Sassoon, Bt., C. 3,246
H. C. Biron, L. 2,347
ILKESTON (Derbyshire), 17,216
Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. Foster, L. 9,655
Lawrence Clark Tipper, C. 5,338
INCE (S.W. Lancs.), 12,986
Stephen Walsh, Lab. 8,046
**Col. H. B.-H. Blundell, C.B., C.* 3,410

IPSWICH (2), 12,146
Sir Daniel Ford Goddard, L. 6,396
Felix Townshend Cobbold, L. 6,290
**Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt., C.* 4,591
Samuel J. G. Hoare, C. ... 4,232

ISLINGTON (East), 10,786
George Herbert Radford, L. 4,477
**Sir Benj. L. Cohen, Bt., C.* 3,710

ISLINGTON (North), 12,075
David S. Waterlow, L. 5,284
**Sir G. C. T. Bartley, K.C.B., C.* 4,418

ISLINGTON (South), 8,361
Thomas Wiles, L. 3,606
**Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, C.* 1,991
W. Hunt, C. 870

ISLINGTON (West), 9,229
Thomas Lough, L. 4,116
F. H. Medhurst, C. 3,618

JARROW (Durham), 17,195
 (Bye-election 4 July, 1907.)
Peter Francis Curran, Soc. 4,698
P. Rose-Innes, K.C., C. 3,930

Spencer Leigh Hughes, L. 3,474
J. O'Hanlon, Nat. 2,122
KEMBLEY (Yks., W. R.), 13,125
Ald. John Brigg, L. 5,322

W. M. Ackworth, C. 3,229
W. T. Newlove, Lab. 3,102
KENDAL (Westmorland), 6,477
Dudley S. Smith, K.C., L. 2,899

**Lt.-Col. Joceline Fitz Roy Bagot, C.* 2,647
KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 10,273
Stephen Collins, L. 4,639

**Sir Fredk. L. Cook, Bt., C.* 3,954
KENSINGTON (North), 10,270
Henry Y. Stanger, K.C., L. 4,416
Wm. E. Hume-Williams, K.C., C. 3,358

KENSINGTON (South), 9,223
Earl Percy, C. 4,835
Sir Edward L. O'Malley, L. 1,624

KENT: see Ashford, Dartford, Faversham, Medway, St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks, Thanet (Isle of), and Tonbridge.

KIDDERMINSTER, 4,697
E. B. Barnard, L. 2,354
S. Baldwin, C. 2,083

KING'S LYNN, 3,692
Lieut. Carlyon W. Bellairs, R.N., L. 1,506
**Thomas Gibson Bowles, C.* 1,164
Alau H. Burgoyne, C. 772

KINGSTON (Surrey), 17,270
George Cave, K.C., C. 7,655
R. White, L. 6,937

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: see Hull.
KINGSWINFORD (Staffs), 13,912
Henry S. Staveley-Hill, C. 6,311
Hon. Fredk. E. Guest, L. 5,470

KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 10,529
 (Bye-election 27 Sept., 1907.)
Charles McArthur, C. 4,000
J. Hill, Lab. 3,330

KNUTSFORD (Cheshire), 11,141
Alfred J. King, L. 5,296
**Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, C.* 4,596

LAMBETH (North), 6,903
Horatio Myer, L. 2,162
Major W. H. Gastrell, C. 1,904
Dadabhai Naoroji, L. 733
**Fredk. W. Horner, C. (Ind.)* 108

LAMBETH: see also Brixton, Kennington, and Norwood.

LANCASHIRE, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and Lonsdale (North).

LANCASHIRE, North-East: see Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, and Rossendale.

LANCASHIRE, South-East: see Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe, Farnworth, Stretford, and Westhoughton.

LANCASHIRE, South-West: see Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton, Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.

LANCASTER (N. Lancs.), 14,085
Norval Watson Helme, L. 6,524
Col. Wm. Henry Foster, C. 5,640

LAUNCESTON (Cornwall), 9,858
G. Croydon Marks, L. 4,658
G. J. Sandys, C. 2,736

LEAMINGTON: see Warwick and Leamington.

LEEDS (Central), 8,893
Robert Armitage, L. 4,188
**Rt. Hon. Ger. W. Balfour, C.* 3,219

LEEDS (East), 9,490
James O'Grady, Lab. 4,299
**Henry Strother Cautley, C.* 2,208

LEEDS (North), 21,196
Rowland Hirst Barran, L. 9,593
J. D. Birchall, C. 7,108

LEEDS (South), 15,119
Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C., L. 6,200
A. Fox, Lab. 4,930

Sir Henry William Ramsay
Fairfax-Lacy, Bt., C. 3,126
LEEDS (West), 18,518
Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, L. 9,258
S. Samuel, C. 6,450

LEEK (Staffordshire), 11,545
Robert Pearce, L. 5,749
**Charles Bill, C.* 4,275

LEICESTER (Boro') (2), 25,129
John R. Macdonald, Lab. 14,685
**Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, C.* 7,504
 (Bye-election 30 Mar., 1906.)

Franklin Thomason, L. ... 10,766
**Sir Jno. F. L. Rolleston, C.* 7,206

LEICESTERSHIRE: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.

LEIGH (S.W. Lancs.), 13,380
John P. Leese Brunner, L. 7,175
Donald Macmaster, K.C., C. 5,169

LEOMINSTER (Hereford), 9,328
Edmund Lamb, L. 3,892
**Sir James Rankin, Bt., C.* 3,864

LEWES (Sussex), 15,560 <i>Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., C.</i> 7,172 <i>Hector Morison, L.</i> 5,458	MANCHESTER (N.W.), 11,411 <i>Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, L.</i> 5,639 <i>W. Joynton Hicks, C.</i> 4,398	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 9,650 <i>Josiah C. Wedgwood, L.</i> ... 5,155 <i>*Sir Alfred Seale Haslam, C.</i> 2,948
LEWISHAM, 22,243 <i>Maj. E. Feetham Coates, C.</i> 9,689 <i>Frederick W. Aveling, L.</i> 8,006	MANCHESTER (South), 14,221 <i>Arthur A. Haworth, L.</i> ... 8,002 <i>L. Eaton Smith, C.</i> 3,770	NEWINGTON (West), 7,147 <i>Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton, L.</i> 4,446 <i>R. E. Bellios, C.</i> 2,425 NEWINGTON: see also Walworth.
LICHFIELD (Staffordsh.), 10,123 <i>T. Courtenay T. Warner, L.</i> 5,421 <i>Hon. Rbt. V. Grosvenor, C.</i> 2,991	MANCHESTER (S.W.), 8,551 <i>G. D. Kelley, Lab.</i> 4,101 <i>*Wm. Johnson Galloway, C.</i> 2,875	NEWMARKET (Cambs), 9,934 <i>Charles Day Rose, L.</i> 4,666 <i>G. H. Verrall, C.</i> 3,883
LIMEHOUSE (Tower H.), 6,234 <i>William Pearce, L.</i> 2,981 <i>Sir Harry S. Samuel, C.</i> 2,007	MANFIELD (Notts), 17,931 <i>Arthur Basil Markham, L. unop.</i> MARYLEBONE (East), 6,598 <i>Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., C.</i> 2,827 <i>Adolf M. Lazarus-Langdon, K.C., L.</i> 2,167	NEWPORT (Salop), 10,777 <i>Col. Rt. Hon. Wm. Slaney Kenyon-Slaney, C.</i> 4,848 <i>F. Neilson, L.</i> 4,682
LINCOLN (City), 10,645 <i>Charles H. Roberts, L.</i> 5,110 <i>*Charles Hilton Seely, C.</i> 3,718 <i>Henry Page Croft, C.</i> 1,163	MARYLEBONE (West), 8,447 <i>Sir Samuel E. Scott, Bt., C.</i> 3,445 <i>Sir H. Hamilton Johnston, G.C.M.G., L.</i> 2,791	NEWTON (S.W. Lancs), 13,837 <i>James Seddon, Lab.</i> 6,434 <i>*Lt.-Col. R. Pilkington, C.</i> 5,893
LINCOLNSHIRE: see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Skefard, Spalding, & Stamford.	MEDWAY (Kent), 14,628 <i>Col. Chas. Edward Warde, C.</i> 6,167 <i>Anemlin Williams, L.</i> 6,061	NORFOLK (E., or N. Walsham), 11,237 <i>Robert John Price, L.</i> 5,631 <i>Raymond Frede. Boileau, C.</i> 3,435
LIVERPOOL: see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (E.), Toxteth (W.), Walton, and West Derby.	MELTON (Leicester), 15,815 <i>Hy. de Rosenbach Walker, L.</i> 7,800 <i>*Sir Arthur Grey Hazelrigg, Bt., C.</i> 6,033	NORFOLK (M., or Dereham), 9,490 <i>Lord Wodehouse, L.</i> 4,197 <i>W. Lewis Boyle, C.</i> 4,170
LONDON (City) (2), 31,030 (Bye-election 27 Feb., 1906.) <i>*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, C.</i> 15,474 <i>Thomas Gibson Bowles, L.</i> 4,134 (Bye-election 15 June, 1906.) <i>*Sir F. G. Bantock, Bt., C. unop.</i>	MIDDLEBROUGH, 20,322 <i>Joseph Harelock Wilson, Lab.</i> 9,251 <i>*Col. Sir S. A. Sadler, V.D., C.</i> 6,870 <i>George Lansbury, S.</i> 1,380	NORFOLK (N., or Aylsham), 10,795 <i>Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. E. Gardon, K.C.M.G., L.</i> 5,155 <i>F. S. Reppington, C.</i> 3,628
LONDON UNIVERSITY, 5,212 <i>Sir Philip Magnus, C.</i> 1,840 <i>*Sir Mich. Foster, K.C.B., L.</i> 1,816	MIDDLESEX: see Brentford, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.	NORFOLK (N.W., or Freethridge), 11,140 <i>Sir George White, L.</i> 5,772 <i>W. J. Lancaster, C.</i> 2,972
LOUGHBOROUGH (Leic.), 13,126 <i>Sir Maurice Lary, L.</i> 6,803 <i>W. Baring Du Pre, C.</i> 5,023	MIDDLETON (S.E. Lancs), 14,314 <i>W. Ryland Atkins, L.</i> 7,018 <i>Cyril Potter, C.</i> 5,485	NORFOLK (S., or Diss), 9,643 <i>Arthur W. Scarnes, L.</i> 4,677 <i>Sir Edward Mann, Bt., C.</i> 3,519
LOUTH (Lincolnshire), 10,075 <i>Robert William Perks, L.</i> 4,551 <i>F. Comyn Platt, C.</i> 3,572	MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,419 <i>Bertram S. Straus, L.</i> 2,295 <i>*Hn. Harry L. W. Lawson, C.</i> 2,169	NORFOLK (S.W., or Thetford), 8,936 <i>Richard Winfrey, L.</i> 4,416 <i>*Sir Thos. Leigh Hare, Bt., C.</i> 3,513
LOWESTOFT (Suffolk), 14,002 <i>Edward Beauchamp, L.</i> 6,510 <i>Lt.-Col. Francis A. Lucas, C.</i> 4,905	MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 11,207 <i>Lewis Haslam, L.</i> 4,531 <i>E. E. Micholls, C.</i> 3,939 <i>James Winston, L.</i> 1,678	NORMANTON (Yorks, W.R.), 15,474 <i>Frederick Hall, Lab.</i> unop.
LUDLOW (Shropshire), 10,765 <i>Roland Hunt, C.</i> 4,978 <i>F. Horne, L.</i> 4,218	MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 13,871 (Bye-election 19 Feb., 1907.) <i>Rt. Hn. Reginald McKenna, L.</i> unop.	NORTH LONSDALE (N. Lancs), 9,738 <i>G. B. Haddock, C.</i> 4,121 <i>*Robt. Fredk. Cavendish, L.</i> 3,942
LYNN REGIS: see King's Lynn.	MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 15,858 <i>Col. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt., C.B., L.</i> 7,503 <i>*Col. Courtenay Morgan, C.</i> 6,216	NORTHAMPTON (Boro') (2), 11,954 <i>Herbert Woodfield Paul, L.</i> 4,479 <i>John G. Shipman, L.D., L.</i> 4,244 <i>R. R. B. Orlebar, C.</i> 4,078 <i>F. Gorell Barnes, C.</i> 4,000 <i>J. Williams, S.</i> 2,544 <i>J. Gribble, S.</i> 2,366
MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire), 8,636 <i>Col. Wm. B. Brocklehurst, L.</i> 4,251 <i>W. Bromley-Davenport, C.</i> 3,757	MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 16,880 <i>Thomas Richards, Lab.</i> ... unop.	NORTHANTS (East, or Wellingborough), 16,862 <i>Sir Fras. A. Chamang, Bt., L.</i> 9,017 <i>Sir Arthur Richard De-Capell-Brooke, Bt., C.</i> ... 5,414
MAIDSTONE, 5,870 <i>Isaacant Castlereagh, C.</i> 2,841 <i>Sir Francis H. Evans, Bt., K.C.M.G., L.</i> 2,709	MORLEY (Yorks), 15,160 <i>Alfred Eddison Hutton, L. unop.</i> MORPETH, 9,425 <i>Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, Lab.</i> 5,518 <i>Stuart A. Coats, C.</i> 1,919	NORTHANTS (Mid), 13,450 <i>Harry Mansfield, L.</i> 6,307 <i>Robert Francis Peel, C.</i> ... 5,067
MALDON (Essex), 10,613 <i>Thomas Robert Bethell, L.</i> 4,773 <i>Hon. Charles H. Strutt, C.</i> 4,624	NEW FOREST (Hants), 11,030 <i>Sir R. H. Hobart, K.C.V.O. L.</i> 4,949 <i>*Henry Francis Compton, C.</i> 4,501	NORTHANTS (North), 10,688 <i>George Nicholls, Lab.</i> 4,880 <i>*Col. Sackville George Stopford Sackville, C.</i> 4,195
MANCHESTER (East), 12,724 <i>Thos. G. Horridge, K.C., L.</i> 6,403 <i>Rt. Hon. Arth. J. Balfour, C.</i> 4,423	NEWARK (Notts), 10,863 <i>John Ralph Starker, C.</i> ... 4,772 <i>Alexis M. Mandeville, L.</i> 4,449 NEWBURY (Berks), 11,740 <i>Frederic C. Mackarness, L.</i> 5,338 <i>*William Arthur Mount, C.</i> 4,936	NORTHANTS (South), 9,023 <i>Thomas N. A. Grove, L.</i> ... 4,136 <i>Hon. Charles D. Pennant, C.</i> 3,814
MANCHESTER (North), 10,624 <i>Sir C. E. Schaumann, Bt., L.</i> 5,716 <i>Harry Sowler, C.</i> 3,262	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 36,009 <i>William Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 18,866 <i>Thomas Cairns, L.</i> 18,223 <i>*Sir Walter R. Plummer, C.</i> 11,942 <i>*George Renwick, C.</i> 11,223	NORTHAMBERLAND: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tynemouth, and Wansbeck.

NORTHWICH (Cheshire), 12,527
Rt. Hon. Sir John Tomlinson
Brunner, Bt., L. 6,343
Col. B. North, C. 4,551

NORWICH (2), 20,390
George H. Roberts, Lab. & S. 11,059
**Louis John Pallett, L.* 10,972
Ernest E. Wild, C. 7,460

NORWOOD (Lambeth), 12,867
Gibson S. Bowles, C. 5,567
N. W. Hubbard, L. 4,743

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (East), 12,451
Sir H. J. S. Cotton, K.C.S.I., L. 6,020
**Edward Bond, C.* 4,290

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (S.), 13,656
Arthur Richardson, Lab. 6,314
**Lord Henry Cavendish-*
Bentinck, C. 5,514

NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 16,506
James Henry Foxall, L. 8,107
W. L. P. Rowley, C. 5,262

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (or Notts):
 see Bassettlaw, Mansfield,
 Newark, and Rushcliffe.

NUNEATON (Warwick), 15,021
William Johnson, Lab. 7,677
**Francis Alexander Newdi-*
gate Newdgate, C. 5,849

OLDBURY: see Worcester, N.

OLDHAM (2), 32,387
Alfred Emmott, L. 17,397
John Albert Bright, L. 16,672
C. B. Crisp, C. 11,989
E. L. Hartley, C. 11,391

ORMSKIRK (S. W. Lancs), 12,624
Hon. A. Stanley, M.V.O., C. 6,207
C. Y. C. Dawbarn, L. 3,891

OSGOLDCROSS (Yks., W. R.), 16,935
§Sir J. Compton Rickett, L. 8,482
O. C. H. Wheeler, C. 4,358

OSWESTRY (Salop), 10,490
Wm. Clive Bridgeman, C. 5,011
**Allan Heywood Bright, L.* 4,508

OTLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,670
Jas. Hastings Duncan, L. 6,307
William W. Thompson, C. 4,658

OXFORD (City), 8,615
Viscount Valentia, C. 3,910
George Whale, L. 3,810

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 6,528
Rt. Hon. J. Gilbert Talbot, C. unop.
Sir W. Reynell Anson, Bt., C. unop.

OXFORDSHIRE: see Banbury,
 Henley, and Woodstock.

PADDINGTON (North), 9,602
L. G. Chiozza-Money, L. 3,825
Arthur Straits, C. 2,419
Sir Hy. C. Burdett, K.C.B., C. 877

PADDINGTON (South), 6,143
Sir Thos. George Fardell, C. 2,919
C. Williamson Milne, L. 1,502

PECKHAM (Camberwell), 12,401
Charles Goddard Clark, L. 5,903
**Sir Fk. Geo. Banbury, Bt., C.* 3,564

PENRITH (Cumberland), 8,845
Rt. Hon. Jas. W. Louthier, C.
Speaker, unop.

PENRYN AND PALMOUTH, 2,926
John Barker, L. 1,345
D. B. Hall, C. 2,248

PETERBOROUGH (City), 6,025
G. George Greenwood, L. 3,326
**Sir Robert Purvis, C.* 2,167

PETERSFIELD (Hants), 9,983
Wm. Graham Nicholson, C. 4,349
H. B. Money-Coutts, L. 4,253

PLYMOUTH (2), 18,196
T. W. Dobson, L. 9,021
C. E. Mallet, L. 8,914

*Henry Edwd. Duke, K.C., C. 6,547
H. G. Smith, C. 6,234

PONTEFRAC, 3,288
Thomas Willans Nussey, L. 1,837
Col. Charles Edward Yate,
C.S.I., C.M.G., C. 1,030

POPULAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,088
Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles
Luxton, L. 4,546

G. O. Berwick, C. 2,235

PORTSMOUTH (2), 30,754
Thos. Arth. Bramsdell, L. 10,500
Sir John Baker, L. 10,236

W. Sanders, Lab. 8,172
Maj. Edmond H. Hills, C. 7,970
A. W. Whitelaw, C. 7,752

Frederick T. Jane, Ind. 1,859

PRESTON (2), 18,626
John T. MacPherson, Lab. 10,181
Harold Cox, L. 8,538

*John Kerr, C. 7,303
**Sir Wm. Edward Murray*
Tomlinson, Bt., C. 6,856

PRESTWICH (S. E. Lancs), 19,267
Sir Frederick Cawley, Bt., L. 10,187
W. T. Hedges, C. 6,024

PUDSEY (Yorks, W. R.), 15,069
Rt. Hon. George Whiteley, L. 7,043
Lt.-Col. C. W. R. Ford, C. 3,541

RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH
 (S. E. Lancs), 13,151
Theodore Cooke Taylor, L. 6,719

S. Musgrave, C. 5,117

RAMSEY (Hunts), 6,751
A. C. Foster-Boulton, L. 3,184
**Rt. Hon. A. E. Fellowes, C.* 2,803

READING, 11,041
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C., L. 5,407
G. Horace Johnstone, C. 4,710

REIGATE (Surrey), 13,817
H. C. Brodie, L. 6,067
Lt.-Col. R. H. Rawson, C. 5,848

RICHMOND (Yorks, N. R.), 10,112
Francis Dyke Acland, L. 4,468
Lord Ronaldshay, C. 4,360

RIPON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,635
Henry F. Blosse Lynch, L. 5,645
**Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton, C.* 5,332

ROCHDALE, 13,831
A. G. Cunningham Harvey, L. 5,912
**Col. Clement M. Roys, C.* 4,449

*G. C. Hobson, S. 2,506

ROCHESTER, 5,763
Ernest H. Lamb, C.M.G., L. 2,967
**Charles Tuff, C.* 2,374

ROMFORD (Essex), 45,579
Sir John Henry Bethell, L. 21,534
**Louis Sinclair, C.* 12,679

ROSS (Hereford), 10,394
Lt.-Col. Alan C. Gardner, L. 4,497
**Capt. Percy A. Clive, C.* 4,185

ROSSENDALE (N. E. Lancs), 12,765
Rt. Hon. L. V. Harcourt, L. 6,881
J. R. Keby-Fletcher, C. 4,662

ROTHERHAM (Yorks, W. R.),
 18,482

Sir W. Hy. Holland, Bt., L. unop.

ROTHERHAM (Southwark), 8,700
H. W. Carr-Gomm, L. 4,192
**J. Cunningham Macdonald, C.* 2,821

RUGBY (Warwickshire), 11,451
Corrie Grant, K.C., L. 5,181
A. D. Steel-Maitland, C. 4,907

RUSHCLIFFE (Notts), 17,883
Rt. Hon. John E. Ellis, L. 9,094
H. Frazer Wyatt, C. 5,460

RUTLANDSHIRE, 4,083
 (Bye-election 11 June, 1907.)
John Gretton, C. 2,213

W. F. H. Lyon, L. 1,362

RYE (Sussex), 12,842
G. L. Courthope, C. 6,122
**Dr. C. F. Hutchinson, M.D., L.* 4,964

SAFFRON WALDEN (Essex), 8,779
Joseph Albert Pease, L. 4,203
Sir W. Balfour Bartelot,
Bt., C. 2,935

ST. ALBANS (Herts), 12,497
Col. Edward H. Cartle, C. 5,856
**J. Bamford Slack, L.* 5,304

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (Kent), 15,841
Right Hon. Aretas Akers-
Douglas, C. 7,655

C. W. B. Prescott, L. 4,794
ST. AUSTELL (Cornwall), 10,235
Wm. Alex. McArthur, L. 5,667

R. Garnett, C. 2,516

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ., 9,328
 (Bye-election 15 June, 1906.)
§Rt. Hon. Alf. Lyttelton, K.C. unop.

ST. GEORGE (Tower Hamlets), 3,246
William Wedgwood Benn, L. 1,685
Henry Hallifax Wells, C. 1,064

ST. HELENS, 12,174
Thomas Glover, Lab. 6,038
**Sir H. Seton-Karr, C.M.G., C.* 4,647

ST. IVES (Cornwall), 8,980
Sir Clifford J. Cory, Bt., L. 4,244
Philip Edward Pilditch, C. 3,052

ST. PANCRAS (East), 7,552
Hugh Cecil Lea, L. 4,208
**Sir Thomas Wrightson, C.* 2,327

ST. PANCRAS (North), 7,988
Willoughby H. Dickinson, L. 4,094
**Edward R. Pacy Moon, C.* 2,643

ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,329
P. Whitwell Wilson, L. 2,109
**Maj. Herbert M. Jessel, C.* 2,043

ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,282
Sir William Job Collins, L. 3,230
**Harry Robert Graham, C.* 2,545

SALFORD (North), 9,517
William Pollard Byles, L. 4,915
**Frederick Platt-Higgins, C.* 3,788

SALFORD (South), 8,645
Hilaire Belloc, L. 4,230
**James Grimble Groves, C.* 3,378

SALFORD (West), 13,814
G. W. Agnew, L. 7,329
**Sir Lees Knowles, Bart, C.* 5,119

SALISBURY (City), 3,356
Sir E. P. Tennant, Bt., L. 1,646
**Sir Walter Palmer, Bt., C.* 1,605

SCARBOROUGH, 6,250		SPEN VALLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 11,300		SUSSEX (County of): see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye.	
W. Russell Rea, L.	3,128	Sir Thos. P. Whittaker, L.	5,956	TAMWORTH (Warwick), 15,491	
C. E. Hunter, C.	2,619	R. Johnson, C.	3,092	Sir Philip A. Muntz, Bt., C.	7,561
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 5,761		STAFFORD (Borough), 3,885		J. Seymour Keay, L.	4,842
Thos. Power O'Connor, N.	2,808	Charles Edward Shaw, L.	1,947	TAUNTON, 3,590	
Alfred A. Tobin, K.C., C.	1,117	S. R. C. Bosanquet, C.	1,636	Sir Edward Boyle, K.C., C.	1,842
SEVERN-OAKS (Kent), 17,256		STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 15,738		Arthur Ponsonby, L.	1,503
Henry William Forster, C.	7,219	(Bye-election 31 July, 1907.)		TAVISTOCK (Devon), 13,989	
Beaumont Morice, L.	6,855	Albert Stanley, L.	7,396	H. C. Fownes-Luttrell, L.	6,405
M. S. Richardson, L. (Ind.)	44	T. W. Twyford, C.	5,047	*John Ward Spear, C.	5,196
SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,142		STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 11,584		TEWKESBURY (Glouc.), 13,226	
Sir Chas. Edward Howard		Henry D. McLaren, L.	5,586	Hon. M. H. Hicks-Beach, C.	5,321
Vincent, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.	4,217	*Sir Alex. Henderson, Bt., C.	4,708	R. A. Lister, L.	5,194
Stanley Udale, L.	3,290	STAFFORDSHIRE: see also Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.		THANET, ISLE OF (Kent), 11,891	
SHEFFIELD: see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, and Hallam.		STALYBRIDGE, 7,691		Harry Hananel Marks, C.	5,154
SIPLEY (Yorks, W. R.), 16,295		J. F. Cheetham, L.	3,836	Joseph King, L.	3,961
Percy H. Blingworth, L. unop.		J. Travis Clegg, C.	3,382	F. E. McCormick Goodhart, C.	9,925
SHOREDITCH: see Haggerston, and Hoxton.		STANFORD (Lincoln), 9,782		THIRSK & MALTON (Yorks, N. & W. R.), 12,888	
SHREWSBURY, 4,709		Lord John Joicey-Cecil, C.	4,559	Lord Helmsley, C.	5,848
Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, C.	2,395	P. P. Rawson, L.	4,018	J. J. Briggs, L.	5,044
Edward G. Hemmerde, L.	1,955	STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 5,621		THORNBURY (Glouc.), 14,066	
SHROPSHIRE: see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.		(Bye election 10 May, 1907.)		Athelstan Rendall, L.	7,370
SKIPTON (Yorks, W. R.), 12,707		Frederick Leverton Harris, C.	2,299	*C. E. H. Athol Colston, C.	5,240
William Clough, L.	5,834	Ben Cooper, L.	1,350	TIVERTON (Devon), 9,248	
Capt. R. F. Roundell, C.	5,601	STOCKPORT (2), 12,645		Hon. Lionel Walrond, C.	4,455
SLEAFORD (Lincoln), 10,000		George J. Wardle, Lab.	7,299	W. H. Reed, L.	3,970
Arnold Lupton, L.	4,355	James Duckworth, L.	6,544	TONBRIDGE (Kent), 15,500	
*Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C.	4,062	Harry Barnston, C.	4,591	Alfred Paget Hedges, L.	7,170
SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,717		Hon. Hugh O'Neill, C.	4,058	*Arthur Sackville Trevor	
John Wm. H. Thompson, L.	4,553	STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 12,581		Griffith-Boscawen, C.	5,887
Bertram G. Falle, C.	3,890	Col. Sir R. Roper, Bt., C.	5,330	TORQUAY (Devon), 10,343	
SOMERSET (Northern), 12,381		Sigismund Ferd. Mendl, L.	3,675	Fras. Layland-Barratt, L.	4,856
W. H. Bateman Hope, L.	6,626	Frank H. Rose, Lab.	2,710	Lopes Hy. Yarde-Buller, C.	4,356
Win. J. Peake Mason, C.	4,380	STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 14,091		TOTNES (Devon), 9,370	
SOMERSET (S., or Yeovil), 9,778		John Ward, Lab.	7,660	Fras. Bingham Midway, C.	5,226
Sir Ed. Strachey, Bt., L.	5,164	*Douglas Harry Coghill, C.	4,288	Lewis H. Edmunds, K.C., L.	2,998
Berkeley Portman, C.	3,247	STOWMARKET (Suffolk), 10,971		TOTTENHAM (Middlesex), 23,409	
SOMERSET: see also Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.		George Adolphe Hardy, L.	4,801	Percy Alden, L.	9,959
SOUTH MOLTON (Devon), 8,542		Hon. Walter E. Guinness, C.	4,588	Horace W. Chatterton, C.	7,009
George Lambert, L.	unop.	STRAND, 8,109		TOWER HAMLETS: see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George's, Stepney, and Whitechapel.	
SOUTH SHIELDS, 28,106		Hon. Wm. Fredk. Danvers		TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 9,629	
Sir Wm. Snowden Robson,		Smith, C.	3,935	Austin Taylor, L.	unop.
K.C., L.	9,717	A. Waldenar Lawrence, L.	1,854	TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 8,347	
A. R. Chamberlayne, C.	3,431	STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Warwick), 10,173		Robt. Paterson Houston, C.	3,373
SOUTHAMPTON (2), 17,613		Capt. Malcolm Kincaid		James Sexton, Lab.	2,592
Lt.-Col. I. Phillips, D.S.O., L.	7,032	Smith, L.	4,321	TRURO (Cornwall), 9,403	
William Dudley Ward, L.	6,255	*Phil. Staveley Foster, C.	4,173	George Hay Morgan, L.	4,187
*Tankerville Chamberlayne,		STRETFORD (S.E. Lancs), 24,326		*Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bt., C.	3,683
C.	5,754	Henry Nuttall, L.	11,131	TYNEMOUTH, 9,019	
John Aird, C.	5,535	*Charles A. Cripps, K.C., C.	8,397	Herbert James Craig, L.	4,286
Harry Quelch, Soc.	2,146	STROUD (Glouc.), 10,620		*Frederick L. Harris, C.	3,522
SOUTHPORT (S.W. Lancs), 14,854		Charles Peter Allen, L.	5,401	TYNESIDE (Northumb.), 23,167	
John Muir Asquith, K.C., L.	6,607	Wm. Burton Stewart, C.	4,221	John M. Robertson, L.	11,456
*Ed. Marshall Hall, K.C., C.	3,697	SUDBURY (Suffolk), 10,121		James Knott, C.	6,885
SOUTHWARK (West), 7,066		W. C. Heathorn-Armstrong, L.	4,201	UXBRIDGE (Middlesex), 15,936	
Rt. Hon. Richard Knight		*Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bt., C.	4,065	Sir Frederick Dixon-Dixon	
Causton, L.	3,957	SUFFOLK (County of): see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.		Harland, Bt., C.	6,429
Arthur C. Salter, K.C., C.	2,592	SUNDERLAND (2), 27,650		S. J. Pocock, L.	6,284
SOUTHWARK: see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.		Prof. James Stuart, L.	13,620	WAKEFIELD (City), 6,326	
SOWERBY (Yorks, W. R.), 12,492		Thomas Summerbell, Lab.	13,430	Edward A. Brotherton, C.	2,285
John Sharp Higham, L.	6,482	D. H. Hagrie, C.	7,879	Stanton Coit, Lab.	2,068
W. A. Simpson-Hinchcliffe, C.	4,034	*J. S. Grey Pemberton, C.	7,244	Thomas Snape, L.	1,247
SPALDING (Lincoln), 14,617		SURREY (County of): see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon.			
Horace R. Mansfield, L.	5,800				
Ernest M. Pollock, K.C., C.	4,180				

WALSALL, 14,127	WHITBY (Yorks, N. R.), 11,263	WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 15,732
Maj. E. M. Dunne, L., 7,092	Hon. Wm. G. Beckett, C., 4,780	John William Wilson, L., 6,908
Bernal Bagshawe, C., 5,893	Noel Edward Buxton, L., 4,709	W. R. Campton, C., 6,429
WALTHAMSTOW (Essex), 35,321	WHITECHAPPEL (Tower H.), 4,797	WORCESTERSHIRE: see also Howd-
John Alsebrook Simon, L., 15,011	S. S. Montagu Samuel, L., 1,935	ley, Droitwich, and Evesham.
William Isaac Sharr, C., 11,074	David Hope Kyd, C., 1,559	WYCOMBE (Bucks), 15,050
WALTON (Liverpool), 14,880	WHITHAVEN, 2,945	Thomas Arnold Herbert, L., 6,839
Frederick E. Smith, B.C., C., 5,862	Wm. J. D. Burnyeat, L., 1,507	Seddon Cripps, C., 5,625
E. G. Jellicoe, L., 5,153	J. Robertson-Walker, C., 1,194	YARMOUTH, GREAT, 9,169
WALWORTH (Newington), 8,995	WIDNES (S. W. Lancs), 11,005	Arthur Fell, C., 4,071
C. J. O'Donnell, L., 3,187	Col. Wm. Hall Walker, C., 5,017	J. Martin White, L., 3,835
*Sir James Bailey, C., 2,418	Sir John Swinburne, L., 4,165	YORK (City) (s), 13,864
WANDSWORTH, 31,308	WIGAN, 8,804	Hamar Greenwood, L., 6,413
Sir Henry Kimber, B.C., 12,433	*Sir F. S. Powell, B.C., 3,573	Geo. Denison Faber, C.B., C., 6,108
A. E. Reed, L., 11,388	Thorley Smith, Women's	*John G. Butcher, K.C., C., 6,094
WANSBROOK (N. Hants), 17,529	Franchise, 2,205	G. H. Stuart, Lab., 4,573
Charles Fenwick, Lab., 10,386	Col. W. Woods, L., 1,900	YORKSHIRE, E. Riding: see Buckrose,
W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, C., 3,210	WIGHT, I. of (Hants), 15,103	Holderness, and Howdenshire.
WARRINGTON, 20,365	Godfrey Baring, L., 7,453	YORKSHIRE, North Riding: see
Arthur H. Crossfield, L., 5,599	Lt.-Col. Anthony Hickman	Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk
*Robert Pierpoint, C., 4,099	Morgan, D.S.O., C., 5,892	and Malton, and Whitley.
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 6,266	WILTON (Wilts), 8,632	YORKSHIRE, West Riding: see
T. H. D. Berridge, L., 3,011	Abraham L. L. Morse, L., 4,272	Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne
*Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C., C., 2,802	*James Arch. Morrison, C., 3,548	Valley, Doncaster, Elland,
WARWICKSHIRE: see Nuneaton,	WILTS: see Chippenham, Crick-	Hullamshire, Holmfirth, Kelgh-
Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and	lade, Devizes, Westbury, and	ley, Morley, Normanton, Os-
Tamworth.	Wilton.	goldsorps, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon,
WATFORD (Herts), 16,741	WIMBLEDON (Surrey), 23,702	Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton,
Nathaniel Micklem, K.C., L., 7,612	(Bye-election 13 May, 1907.)	Sowerby, and Spen Valley.
*Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsay, C., 6,136	Sir Hon. Henry Chaplin, C., 10,263	
WEDNESBURY, 14,739	Hon. B. Russell, Women's	
Clarendon G. Hyde, L., 6,150	Franchise, 3,299	
Alfred Frederick Bird, C., 5,206	WINCHESTER (City), 2,982	
WELLINGTON (Salop), 8,881	Hon. Guy V. Baring, C., 1,322	
Charles S. Henry, L., 4,806	Chas. Arthur McCurdy, L., 1,272	
Hildebrand Harnsworth, C., 3,114	WINDSOR, 3,210	
WELLINGTON (Somerset), 9,960	James Charles Mason, C., 1,504	
*Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. Fuller	Capt. Charles Clive Blz-	
Adair-Hood, B.C., C., 4,358	ham, C.M.G., L., 1,376	
Chas. H. Dudley Ward, L., 4,286	WIRRAL (Cheshire), 19,388	
WELLS (Somerset), 11,725	William Hesketh Lever, L., 8,833	
Thomas Ball Stoeck, L., 5,146	*Joseph Houlst, C., 7,132	
*Robert E. Dickinson, C., 4,761	WISBECH (Cambs), 11,033	
WEST BROMWICH, 10,726	Arthur Cecil Beck, L., 5,125	
A. E. W. Hazel, L.L.D., L., 4,475	Thomas Cheney Garritt, C., 4,080	
Viscount Lowisham, C., 4,259	WORKINGHAM (Berks), 13,083	
WEST DERBY (L'pool), 11,692	Ernest Gardner, C., 6,075	
W. Watson, Rutherford, C., 5,447	Lord Hadden, L., 4,750	
Richard Durning Holt, L., 3,600	WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 9,756	
WEST HAM (North), 15,101	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Harley	
Chas. F. G. Masterman, L., 6,838	Forster, G.C.S.I., L., 5,610	
*Ernest Gray, C., 5,094	L. C. M. S. Amery, C., 2,745	
WEST HAM (South), 22,753	WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 9,974	
Will Thorne, Lab., 10,210	Sir Henry Norman, L., 4,823	
Sir J. G. Nutting, B.C., C., 4,973	Maj. Chas. Hyde Villiers, C., 4,137	
WESTBURY (Wilts), 10,130	WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 12,207	
Jos. Michael P. Fuller, L., 5,264	P. P. Richards, Lab., 5,726	
Lord Dunsany, C., 3,786	*Sir A. Hickman, B.C., 5,588	
WESTHOUGHTON (S.E. Lancs),	WOODBRIDGE (Suff.), 12,528	
17,984	Robert Lacey Everett, L., 5,557	
W. T. Wilson, Lab., 9,222	*Capt. E. G. Protzman, C., 5,348	
*Lord Stanley, C., 6,134	WOODSTOCK (Oxford), 9,985	
WESTMINSTER (City), 7,539	Ernest N. Bennett, L., 4,585	
Wm. Lehmann Ashmead	*Geo. Herbert Murrell, C., 4,144	
B. Burdett-Coutts, C., 3,167	WOOLWICH, 17,870	
Capt. Claude Vere Gaven-	William Crookes, Lab., 9,026	
dish Hobart, D.S.O., L., 2,054	Maj. William A. Adams, C., 6,883	
WESTMORLAND: see Appleby	WORCESTER (City), 8,412	
and Kendal.	(Bye-election Dec. 1906.)	
	WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 18,769	
	Right Hon. Joseph Austen	
	Chamberlain, C., 10,129	
	J. Morgan, L., 5,763	

FLINT DISTRICT, 3,659	
Thomas H. W. Ibris, L.	1,895
John E. Baikes, K.O., C.	1,522
FLINTSHIRE, 11,892	
John Herbert Lewis, L.	6,294
Col. Harold Edwards, C.	3,372
GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 20,388	
Sir Alfred Thomas, L.	10,309
GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 16,200	
(Bye-election 8 Oct., 1906.)	
Samuel T. Evans, K.O., L. unop.	
GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 20,547	
William Bruce, Lab.	10,514
*Col. W. H. W. Quin, C.B., C.	6,096
GLAMORGANSHIRE: see also	
Gower, and Rhondda.	
GOWER (Glamorgan), 13,624	
J. Williams, Lab.	4,841
T. J. Williams, L.	4,542
Ernest Holme, C.	1,939
HAYKINFORDWEST: see Pembroke.	
MERTONTHIRSHIRE, 9,805	
A. Ormond Williams, L.	unop.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (a), 21,438	
David Alfred Thomas, L.	13,971
James Keir Hardie, Lab.	10,187
H. Radcliffe, C.	7,776
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,313	
John David Rees, C.M.E., L.	1,541
*Col. E. Pryce-Jones, C.	1,458
MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 7,843	
David Davies, L.	unop.
PEMBROKE AND HAYKINFORDWEST DISTRICT, 7,150	
Owen Cosby Phillips, L.	3,576
Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B., C.	2,527
PEMBROKESHIRE, 11,322	
J. Wynford Phillips, L.	5,886
J. Lort Williams, C.	2,606
RADNORSHIRE, 5,466	
Sir Frank Edwards, Bt., L.	2,186
C. D. V. Mowlyn, C.	2,011
RHONDDA (Glamorgan), 15,181	
William Abraham, Lab.	unop.
SWANSEA DISTRICT, 11,908	
Sir Reginald Jones, K.C.B., L. unop.	
SWANSEA TOWN, 11,030	
Sir George Newman, Bt., L.	5,535
Col. J. R. Wright, C.	4,081

Scotland.

ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 10,531	
Capt. D. Vernon Prie, L.	4,848
Thomas Kennedy, Soc.	1,934
M. Mallman Burns, C.	931
ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 13,053	
(Bye-election 20 Feb., 1907.)	
Geo. Barrie Eslemann, L.	3,779
Ronald McNeill, C.	3,412
F. Bramley, Lab.	1,740
ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 12,509	
(Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)	
James Murray, L.	unop.
ABERDEENSHIRE (West), 10,704	
J. McDonald Henderson, L.	5,949
Ronald McNeill, C.	2,791
ARGYLLSHIRE, 11,216	
J. Stirling Ainsworth, L.	4,507
G. A. C. Hutchinson, C.	3,012

AYR DISTRICT, 8,031	
George Younger, C.	3,766
*Joseph Dobbie, L.	3,505
AYRSHIRE (North), 15,597	
Hugh T. H. A. E. Cochrane, C.	5,603
A. M. Anderson, L.	4,587
J. Brown, Lab.	2,684
AYRSHIRE (South), 17,497	
W. Phipson Beale, K.O., L.	7,853
James J. Bell, C.	6,612
BANFERSHIRE, 8,118	
(Bye-election 16 Feb., 1907.)	
Col. Walter Waring, L.	3,901
William Whitelaw, C.	1,892
BERWICKSHIRE, 5,502	
Harold John Tennant, L.	2,975
R. Fitzroy Bell, C.	1,624
BLACKFRIARS AND HUTCHESONTOWN (Glasgow), 9,761	
George N. Barnes, Lab.	3,284
*Andrew Bonar Law, C.	2,974
Andrew D. Provand, L.	2,058
BRIGHTON (Glasgow), 11,421	
John W. Cleland, L.	5,585
*Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson, K.C., C.	4,019
BUTHSHIRE, 3,816	
Norman Lamont, L.	1,637
G. Speir, C.	1,517
CATHNESS SHIRE, 4,091	
R. L. Harnsworth, L.	2,686
Sir K. A. Fraser, Bt., C.	483
CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 10,174	
Alexander Cross, C.	3,119
W. M. R. Pringle, L.	2,871
J. Burgess, Lab.	2,568
CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS SHIRES, 7,939	
Rt. Hon. Eugene Watson, L.	4,027
James Avon Clyde, K.O., C.	2,648
COLLEGE (Glasgow), 15,741	
Henry Anderson Watt, L.	7,359
*Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bt., C.	5,676
DUMBARTONSHIRE, 16,335	
James D. White, L.	7,404
Henry Brock, C.	6,937
DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,790	
John W. Gulland, L.	2,035
Joseph J. Ghaer, C.	1,402
DUMFRIESSHIRE, 9,394	
Percy J. Molloy, L.	4,814
J. H. Ralford-Browne, C.	3,431
DUNDEE (City) (a), 19,492	
Rt. Hon. E. Robertson, K.C., L.	9,276
Alexander Wilkie, Lab.	6,833
Henry Robson, C.	6,123
E. H. Shackleton, C.	3,865
A. Duncan Smith, C.	3,183
EDINBURGH (City) (Central), 6,926	
Charles F. Price, L.	3,935
Capt. J. D. G. Walker, C.	1,857
EDINBURGH (City) (East), 11,572	
George McCune, L.	6,666
Rankin Dawson, C.	2,432
EDINBURGH (City) (South), 16,832	
Arthur Dewar, K.O., L.	8,945
William C. Smith, K.O., C.	5,985
EDINBURGH (City) (West), 8,930	
Sir Lewis McIver, Bt., C.	3,949
Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, L.	3,643

EDINBURGH (9,732) AND ST. ANDREW'S (1,399) UNIVERSITIES, 11,131	
Sir Geo. Balfour, M.D., C.	4,893
J. St. Loe Strachey, C. (Ind.)	2,310
EDINBURGHSHIRE (Midlothian), 15,711	
Lord Dalmeny, L.	8,342
F. J. Fisher, C.	5,131
ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,867	
John E. Sutherland, L.	2,742
B. Mackenzie, C.	786
ELGIN & NAIN SHIRES, 5,787	
Archibald Williamson, L.	3,006
H. Hope, C.	1,546
FALKIRK DISTRICT, 12,068	
J. A. M. Macdonald, L.	5,158
H. S. Keith, C.	3,176
D. Gilmour, Lab.	1,763
FIFESHIRE (East), 9,998	
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., L.	4,723
Maj. John Gilmour, C.	3,479
FIFESHIRE (West), 15,272	
John Deans Hope, L.	6,692
Nelson B. Constable, W.S., C.	1,776
FORFARSHIRE, 12,644	
Capt. Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair, J.	6,796
J. Mackay Bernard, C.	3,277
GLASGOW (Central), 15,616	
Sir Andrew M. Torrance, L.	6,720
*John G. A. Baird, C.	6,289
GLASGOW: see also Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, Bridge-ton, Camlachie, College, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.	
GLASGOW (6,554) AND ABERDEEN (3,991) UNIVERSITIES, 10,545	
Sir Henry Craik, C.	3,543
Professor A. F. Morrison, L.	2,450
Prof. W. R. Smith, C. (Ind.)	2,240
GOVAN (Lanark), 17,538	
Robert Duncan, C.	5,224
H. S. Murray, L.	5,096
J. Hill, Lab.	4,212
GREENOCK, 7,821	
Halley Stewart, L.	3,596
*James Reid, C.	3,254
HADDINGTONSHIRE, 7,224	
Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., L.	3,469
G. Craig Sellar, C.	2,289
HAWICK DISTRICT, 6,053	
Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, K.C., L.	3,125
Sir A. Conn Doyle, C.	2,444
INVERNESS DISTRICT, 4,547	
John Allan Bryce, L.	2,304
*Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bannatyne Finlay, G.C.M.G., K.C., C.	1,746
INVERNESSSHIRE, 9,957	
Sir John Macdewar, Bt., L.	3,918
L. H. Strain, C.	1,810
KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 16,024	
Adam R. Bain, M.B., L.	8,268
Thomas McIntyre, C.	5,743
KINCARDINESHIRE, 7,067	
John Wm. Crombie, L.	3,877
J. Gammell, C.	1,524
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 7,943	
James Henry Datzel, L.	4,659
A. H. B. Constable, L.B., C.	1,410

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,829	ROXBURGHSHIRE, 5,884	C. AVAN (East), 8,946
Maj. Gilbert McMicking, L. 2,715	Sir J. Jackson, K.C.I.E., L. 2,829	Samuel Young, N. unop.
*Sir Mark J. MacTaggart-Stewart, Bt., C. 2,473	Sir R. J. Waddie-Griffith, C. 2,514	CAVAN (West), 8,897
LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 15,375	ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 3,247	Vincent Paul Kennedy, N. unop.
James Caldwell, L. 7,246	Maj. William Anstruther-Gray, C. 1,495	CLARE (East), 8,585
Capt. Duncan F. Campbell, C. 4,470	*Capt. Edw. Chas. Ellice, L. 1,472	Wm. H. K. Redmond, N. unop.
A. S. Gibson, Ind. 753	ST. ROLLOX (Glasgow), 19,309	CLARE (West), 8,989
LANARKSHIRE (N.-East), 19,728	Thos. McKinnon Wood, L. 9,453	J. Halpin, N. unop.
Alexander Findlay, L. 6,435	*John Wilson, C. 6,045	COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin), 9,256
Hon. Hugh Fredk. Hislop	STIRLING DISTRICT, 7,464	Joseph P. Nannetti, N. unop.
Elliot, C. 4,838	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, O.C.B.	CONNEMARA (Galway), 6,438
J. Robertson, Lab. 4,653	(Premier), L. unop.	William O'Malley, N. unop.
LANARKSHIRE (N.-West), 16,814	STIRLINGSHIRE, 18,942	CORK CITY (2), 13,285
Wm. Mitchell-Thomson, C. 5,583	Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S.I., L. 9,475	William O'Brien, N. unop.
*C. Mackinnon Douglas, L. 4,913	Marquess of Graham, C. 5,806	Augustine Roche, N. unop.
J. Sullivan, Lab. 3,291	SUTHERLAND, 2,814	CORK COUNTY (East), 6,272
LANARKSHIRE (South), 9,950	Alpheus Cleophas Morton, L. 1,383	Anth. J. C. Donelan, N. unop.
Walter Menzies, L. 4,816	*Fredk. Neville Sutherland	CORK COUNTY (Mid), 6,894
J. Dennistoun Mitchell, C. 3,541	Leveson-Gower, C. 933	(Bye-election 31 Dec., 1906.)
LANARKSHIRE: see also Govan and Partick.	TRADINGTON (Glasgow), 10,449	Daniel D. Sheehan, N. unop.
LEITH DISTRICT, 16,974	Archbd. Cameron Corbett, C. 4,416	CORK COUNTY (North), 6,038
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L. 7,677	D. M. Mason, L. 4,063	J. Christopher Flynn, N. unop.
Frank T. Cooper, K.C., C. 4,865	A. Rosenthal, C. 245	CORK COUNTY (N.-East), 6,497
LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 10,301	WICK DISTRICT, 2,887	William Abraham, N. unop.
Alexander Ure, K.C., L. 5,282	Sir Arthur Bignold, C. 1,362	CORK COUNTY (South), 6,142
Patrick Rose-Innes, C. 2,761	W. Thomson, L. 1,266	Edward Barry, N. unop.
LOTHIANS: EAST, see Haddington; MID, see Edinburghshire; WEST, see Linlithgowshire.	WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,698	CORK COUNTY (S.-East), 6,903
MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,373	Viscount Dalrymple, C. 2,866	Eugene Crean, N. unop.
Rt. Hon. John Morley, L. 4,416	Capt. Walter Waring, L. 2,127	CORK COUNTY (West), 5,863
Lt.-Col. Alex. Sprot, C. 1,922	IRELAND.	James Gilhooly, N. unop.
ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,680	ANTRIM (East), 8,603	DERRY (North), 9,462
*J. Cathcart Wason, L. 3,837	Col. Jas. M. McCalmont, C. 4,496	Hugh T. Barrie, C. 4,806
C. J. Dunlop, C. 1,021	Maj. Henry R. Beddoes, L. 2,145	Arnold White, C. (Ind.) 2,699
PAISLEY, 12,179	ANTRIM (Mid), 7,337	DERRY (South), 8,313
John M. MacCallum, L. 5,664	Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. 3,367	John Gordon, K.O., C. 3,843
J. A. D. McKean, C. 2,594	Col. Verschoyle, C. (Ind.) 2,577	S. R. Keighley, L.D.S., L. 3,763
R. Smillie, Lab. 2,482	ANTRIM (North), 7,829	DONEGAL (East), 5,794
PARTICK (Lanark), 21,411	R. Graham Glendinning, L. 3,757	C. McVeigh, N. unop.
Robert Balfour, L. 9,477	*Wm. Moore, jun., K.C., C. 2,969	DONEGAL (North), 6,917
*Rt. Hon. J. P. Smith, C. 7,960	ANTRIM (South), 9,960	Philip O'Doherty, N. unop.
PNEUMES & SPIRIT SHIRES, 8,830	Chas. Curtis Craig, C. unop.	DONEGAL (South), 6,189
Master of Ellbank, L. 1,955	ARMAGH (Mid), 6,974	John G. Swift MacNeill, K.C., N. unop.
*Sir Walter Thorburn, C. 1,549	Jno. Brannan Lonsdale, C. unop.	DONEGAL (West), 6,958
PERTH (City), 5,419	ARMAGH (North), 7,555	Hugh Alexander Larr, N. unop.
(Bye-election 12 Feb., 1907.)	(Bye-election 16 Nov., 1906.)	DOWN (East), 8,072
Sir Robert Pullar, L. unop.	William Moore, jun., K.C., C. 4,229	Capt. James Craig, C. 4,011
PERTSHIRE (East), 7,825	Lindsay Crawford, C. (Ind.) 1,433	*James Wood, C. (Ind.) 3,341
Thos. Ryburn Buchanan, L. 3,738	ARMAGH (South), 7,186	DOWN (North), 9,652
Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., C. 2,648	William McKillop, N. unop.	Thomas Lorimer Corbett, C. 4,878
PERTSHIRE (West), 8,401	BELFAST (East), 16,002	A. A. Adams, C. (Ind.) 2,603
David C. Erskine, L. 3,890	Gustavus Wilhelm Wolff, C. unop.	DOWN (South), 8,036
*John Stroyan, C. 3,087	BELFAST (North), 12,065	Jeremiah McVeigh, N. 3,910
RENFREWSHIRE (East), 16,797	(Bye-election 17 April, 1907.)	Peter Kerr Smiley, C. 3,262
Robert Laidlaw, L. 6,896	George S. Clark, C. 6,021	DOWN (West), 8,369
*Sir Michael Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C. 6,801	William Walker, Lab. 4,194	(Bye-election 6 Sept., 1907.)
RENFREWSHIRE (West), 12,079	BELFAST (South), 9,538	Lord Arthur Hill, C. 3,704
Sir Thos. Glen Glen-Coats, Bt., L. 5,850	Thomas H. Sloan, C. (Ind.) 4,450	Andrew Beattie, L. 2,918
J. C. Cunningham, C. 4,490	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, C. 3,634	DUBLIN CITY: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.
ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRE, 8,101	BELFAST (West), 8,891	DUBLIN (County) (North), 13,968
Jas. Galloway Weir, L. 3,883	Joseph Devlin, N. 4,128	John Joseph Clancy, N. unop.
J. C. Watt, K.C., C. 1,773	Capt. J. R. Smiley, C. 4,122	DUBLIN (County) (South), 10,549
	A. M. Carlisle, L. 153	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, C. 5,269
	BIRK (King's Co.), 4,512	R. Hazleton, N. 3,926
	Michael Reddy, N. unop.	DUBLIN HAR. (Dublin City), 8,813
	CARLOW (County), 5,831	Timothy C. Harrington, N. 3,616
	(Bye-election Dec., 1907.)	J. L. Mahon, C. 866

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,762 Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C., C. unop.	LIMERICK (City), 4,470 Ald. Michael Joyce, N. ... unop.	ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin), 8,816 Lawrence Ambrose Waldron, N. 4,055
Rt. Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C., C. unop.	LIMERICK (County) (East), 7,595 William London, N. unop.	William Ireland, C. 2,581
FERMANAGH (North), 5,083 G. Fetherstonhaugh, C. ... 2,419	LIMERICK (County) (West), 7,672 Pat. J. O'Shaughnessy, N. unop.	SLIGO (North), 8,350
*Edward Mitchell, C. (Ind.) 2,331	LONDONDERRY (City), 5,845 Marquess of Hamilton, C. unop.	§ Pat. Aloysius McHugh, N. unop.
FERMANAGH (South), 5,369 Jeremiah Jordan, N. unop.	LONDONDERRY Co.: see Derry, North and South.	SLIGO (South), 7,273
GALWAY (City), 2,202 (Bye-election 3 Nov., 1906.)	LONGFORD (North), 3,669 James Patrick Farrell, N. unop.	John O'Dowd, N. unop.
Stephen L. Gwynn, N. 983	LONGFORD (South), 3,747 (Bye-election 6 Sept., 1907.)	TIPPERARY (East), 5,279
Capt. Shawe-Taylor, N. (Ind.) 559	John Phillips, N. unop.	Thomas Joseph Condon, N. unop.
GALWAY (County) (East), 7,197	LOUTH (North), 5,820 Timothy M. Healy, K.C., N. unop.	TIPPERARY (Mid), 5,997
John Roche, N. unop.	LOUTH (South), 4,997 Joseph Nolan, N. unop.	Kendal Edmund O'Brien, N. unop.
GALWAY (County) (North), 7,689 (Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)	MAYO (East), 8,025 John Dillon, N. unop.	TIPPERARY (North), 5,659
Richard Hazleton, N. unop.	MAYO (North), 7,027 Conor O'Kelly, N. unop.	M. Hogan, N. unop.
GALWAY (County) (South), 6,362 William John Duffy, N. unop.	MAYO (South), 8,110 John O'Donnell, N. unop.	TIPPERARY (South), 5,093
GALWAY Co.: see also Connemara.	MAYO (West), 8,941 Robert Ambrose, N. unop.	John Cullinan, N. unop.
KERRY (East), 5,611 John Murphy, N. 2,185	MEATH (North), 5,615 Patrick Whyte, N. unop.	TULLAMORE (King's Co.), 4,605
E. O'Sullivan, N. 2,131	MEATH (South), 5,825 David Sheehy, N. unop.	Edmund H. Barker, N. ... unop.
KERRY (North), 5,664 Mich. Joseph Flavin, N. unop.	MONAGHAN (North), 6,324 (Bye-election 20 June, 1907.)	TYRONE (East), 6,299 (Bye-election 25 July, 1906.)
KERRY (South), 5,993 John Pius Boland, N. unop.	MONAGHAN (South), 6,624 John McKean, N. unop.	Thomas Michael Kettle, N. 3,019
KERRY (West), 5,826 Thomas O'Donnell, N. unop.	NEWRY, 1,905 John Joseph Mooney, N. 802	W. J. MacCaw, C. 3,000
KILDARE (North), 4,843 John O'Connor, N. unop.	*Patrick Geo. Hamilton (Carvill, N. (Ind.) 735	TYRONE (Mid), 6,795 George Murnaghan, N. ... unop.
KILDARE (South), 5,164 Denis Kilbride, N. unop.	OSSEORY (Queen's Co.), 4,824 William Delany, N. unop.	TYRONE (North), 6,230 (Bye-election 8 March, 1907.)
KILKENNY (City), 1,533 Patrick O'Brien, N. unop.	QUEEN'S COUNTY: see Leix, and Osseory.	Redmond John Barry, K.C., L. 3,013
KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,162 (Bye-election 3 March, 1906.)	ROSCOMMON (North), 8,627 James J. O'Kelly, N. unop.	Denis Henry, K.C., C. 3,006
Michael Meagher, N. unop.	ROSCOMMON (South), 3,811 John Patrick Hayden, N. unop.	TYRONE (South), 5,982 Thos. Wallace Russell (Ind.) 2,954
KILKENNY (County) (S.), 5,043 (Bye-election 29 July, 1907.)	ST. PATRICK'S (Dublin), 8,300 William Field, N. unop.	Andrew L. Horner, K.C., C. 2,671
Nicholas J. Murphy, N. ... unop.		WATERFORD (City), 3,354 John Edward Redmond, N. unop.
KING'S CO.: see Birr & Tullamore.		WATERFORD (County) (E.), 4,042 Patrick Joseph Power, N. unop.
LEITRIM (North), 6,343 (Bye-election 28 Feb., 1906.)		WATERFORD (Co.) (West), 4,426 James John O'Shee, N. ... unop.
Charles Joseph Dolan, N. unop.		WESTMEATH (North), 5,297 Lawrence Ginnell, N. unop.
LEITRIM (South), 5,971 Thomas Smith, N. unop.		WESTMEATH (South), 5,958 (Bye-election 13 April, 1907.)
LEIX (Queen's Co.), 4,867 P. A. Mecchan, N. unop.		Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt., N. unop.
		WEXFORD (North), 9,010 Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., N. unop.
		WEXFORD (South), 8,602 Peter Ffrench, N. unop.
		WICKLOW (East), 4,991 (Bye-election 29 July, 1907.)
		John Muldoon, N. unop.
		WICKLOW (West), 4,406 James O'Connor, N. unop.

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1837.

Assembled.		Dissolved.		Duration.		Assembled.		Dissolved.		Duration.	
Queen		Victoria.		Yrs. M. D.		Queen		Victoria.		Yrs. M. D.	
1	Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7	9	10	April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5	6	20
2	Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11	5	11	Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0	5	15
3	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7	14	12	Aug. 5, 1886	June 28, 1892	5	10	24
4	Nov. 4, 1852	March 1, 1857	4	4	18	13	Aug. 4, 1892	July 8, 1895	2	11	5
5	April 1, 1857	April 23, 1859	1	11	23	14	Aug. 12, 1895	Sept. 25, 1900	5	1	14
6	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1	6	15	Dec. 3, 1900	Jan. 8, 1906	5	1	6
7	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9	19		King Edward VII.				
8	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5	1	17	1	Feb. 14, 1901	Jan. 8, 1906	5	1	6
9	March 5, 1874	March 23, 1880	6	0	19	2	Feb. 13, 1906	Elected Jan. and Feb., 1906.			

Abraham, W. (Lab.) ... <i>Rhondda</i>	Brigg, J. (L) ... <i>Keighley</i>	Corbett, C. J. H. (L) <i>E. Grinstead</i>
Abraham, W. (N) ... <i>Cork, N.E.</i>	Bright, J. A. (L) ... <i>Oldham</i>	Corbett, T. L. (C) ... <i>Down, N.</i>
Acland, F. D. (L) <i>Richmond, Yorks</i>	Broadley, Col. H. B. Harrison (C)	Coruwall, Sir E. A. (L)
Addins, W. R. (L) ... <i>Middleton</i>	 <i>Huddersfield</i>	 <i>Bethnal Green, N.E.</i>
Agnew, G. W. (L) ... <i>Salford, W.</i>	Brocklehurst, Col. W. B. (L)	Cory, Sir C. J. (L) ... <i>St. Ives</i>
Ainsworth, J. S. (L) <i>Argyllshire</i>	 <i>Maccalesfield</i>	Cotton, Sir H. J. S. (L)
Alden, P. (L) ... <i>Tottenham</i>	Brodie, H. C. (L) ... <i>Reigate</i>	 <i>Nottingham, E.</i>
Allen, A. A. (L) ... <i>Christchurch</i>	Brooke, G. S. (L) <i>Bow & Bromley</i>	Courthope, G. L. (C) ... <i>Rye</i>
Allen, C. P. (L) ... <i>Stroud</i>	Brotherton, E. A. (C) ... <i>Wakefield</i>	Coutts, W. L. A. B. Burdett- (C)
Ambrose, Dr. R. (N) ... <i>Mayo, W.</i>	Brunner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T., Bt.	 <i>Westminster</i>
Anson, Sir W. R., Bt. (C) <i>Oxf. Un.</i>	(L) ... <i>Northwich</i>	Cowan, W. H. (L) ... <i>Guildford</i>
Arkwright, J. S. (C) ... <i>Hereford</i>	Brunner, J. F. L. (L) ... <i>Leigh</i>	Cox, H. (L) ... <i>Preston</i>
Armitage, R. (L) ... <i>Leeds, Central</i>	Bryce, J. A. (L) <i>Inverness District</i>	Craig, C. C. (C) ... <i>Antrim, S.</i>
Armstrong, W. C. Heaton- (L)	Buchanan, T. R. (L) <i>Perthshire, E.</i>	Craig, H. J. (L) ... <i>Tynemouth</i>
..... <i>Sudbury</i>	Buckmaster, S. O. (L) <i>Cambridge</i>	Craig, Capt. J. (C) ... <i>Decon, E.</i>
Ashley, W. W. (C) ... <i>Blackpool</i>	Bull, Sir W. J. (C) <i>Hammersmith</i>	Craik, Sir H. (C) ... <i>Glasgow Univ.</i>
Ashton, T. G. (L) ... <i>Luton</i>	Burns, E. H. (N) ... <i>Tudmanore</i>	Crean, E. (N) ... <i>Cork, S.E.</i>
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L) <i>Fe. E.</i>	Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (Lab.) <i>Battersea</i>	Cremer, Sir W. R. (Lab.)
Asbury, J. M. (L) ... <i>Southport</i>	Burnyeat, W. J. D. (L) <i>Whitehaven</i>	 <i>Haggerston</i>
Baker, Sir J. (L) ... <i>Portsmouth</i>	Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (Lab.) <i>Morpeth</i>	Crombie, J. W. (L) <i>Kincardinesh.</i>
Baker, J. A. (L) ... <i>Finsbury, E.</i>	Butcher, S. H. (C) <i>Cambridge Univ.</i>	Crooks, William (Lab.) <i>Woolwich</i>
Balcarres, Lord (C) ... <i>Chorley</i>	Buxton, Rt. Hon. S. C. (L) <i>Poplar</i>	Cross, A. (C) <i>Camachie, Glasgow</i>
Baldwin, A. (C) ... <i>Bewdley</i>	Byles, W. P. (L) ... <i>Salford, N.</i>	Crossfield, A. H. (L) <i>Warrington</i>
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (C)	Cairns, T. (L) <i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>	Crossley, W. J. (L) ... <i>Altrincham</i>
..... <i>City of London</i>	Caldwell, J. (L) <i>Lanarkshire, Mid</i>	Cullinan, J. (N) ... <i>Tipperary, S.</i>
Balfour, R. (L) ... <i>Partick</i>	Cameron, R. (L) <i>Houghton-le-Sp.</i>	Curran, P. F. (Lab.) ... <i>Jarrow</i>
Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (C)	Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M. (C)	Dalmeny, Lord (L) <i>Edinburghsh.</i>
..... <i>City of London</i>	 <i>Dublin Univ.</i>	Dalrymple, Visct. (C) <i>Wigtownsh.</i>
Banner, J. S. Harwood- (C) <i>Everton</i>	Carlile, Col. E. H. (C) <i>St. Albans</i>	Dalziel, J. H. (L) <i>Kirkcaldy Dist.</i>
Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (C)	Davies, D. (L) <i>Montgomeryshire</i>
Campbell, G. C. B. (L) <i>Stirling B.</i>	 <i>Dublin Univ.</i>	Davies, E. W. (L) ... <i>Eifion</i>
Baring, G. (L) ... <i>Wight, Isle of</i>	Castlereagh, Visct. (C) <i>Maidstone</i>	Davies, M. L. Vaughan- (L)
Baring, Hon. G. V. (C) <i>Winchester</i>	Canston, Rt. Hon. K. K. (L)	 <i>Cardiganshire</i>
Barker, J. (L) <i>Penryn and Falm'th</i>	 <i>Southwark, W.</i>	Davies, T. (L) ... <i>Fulham</i>
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bt. (L) ... <i>Ferne</i>	Cave, G. (C) ... <i>Kingston</i>	Davies, T. H. (L) ... <i>Hackney, N.</i>
Barlow, P. (L) ... <i>Bedford</i>	Cavendish, Rt. Hon. V. C. W. (C)	Davies, W. H. (L) ... <i>Bristol, S.</i>
Barnard, E. B. (L) <i>Kidderminster</i>	 <i>Derby, W.</i>	Delany, W. (N) ... <i>Ossory</i>
Barnes, G. N. (Lab.) <i>Glasgow, Bfres.</i>	Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (L) <i>Prestwich</i>	Dewar, A. (L) ... <i>Edinburgh, S.</i>
Barran, R. H. (L) ... <i>Leeds, N.</i>	Cecil, E. (C) ... <i>Aston Manor</i>	Dewar, Sir J. A., Bt. (L)
Barratt, F. Layland- (L) <i>Torquay</i>	Cecil, Lord Rbt. (C) <i>Marlybone, E.</i>	 <i>Inverness-shire</i>
Barrie, H. T. (C) ... <i>Derry, N.</i>	Cecil, Lord J. Joicey- (C) <i>Stamford</i>	Dickinson, W. H. (L)
Barry, E. (V) ... <i>Cork, S.</i>	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (C)	 <i>St. Pancras, N.</i>
Barry, R. J., K.C. (L) <i>Tipperary, N.</i>	 <i>Worcestershire, E.</i>	Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt. (L)
Beach, Hon. Michael H. Hicks	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (C)	 <i>Forest of Dean</i>
(C) ... <i>Teekesbury</i>	 <i>Birmingham, W.</i>	Dillon, J. (N) ... <i>Mayo, E.</i>
Beale, W. P. (L) ... <i>Ayrshire, S.</i>	Chanco, F. W. (L) ... <i>Carlisle</i>	Dobson, T. W. (L) ... <i>Plymouth</i>
Beauchamp, H. W. (L) <i>Lincolnton</i>	Channing, Sir F. A., Bt. (L)	Dolan, C. J. (N) ... <i>Leitrim, N.</i>
Beaumont, H. (L) ... <i>Eastbourne</i>	 <i>Northants, E.</i>	Douglas, Capt. A. J. C. (N) <i>Cork, E.</i>
Beck, A. C. (L) ... <i>Wisbech</i>	Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (C)	Doughty, Sir G. (C) <i>Gt. Grimsby</i>
Beckett, Hon. W. G. (C) <i>Whitby</i>	 <i>Wimbledon</i>	Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers- (C)
Bell, Richard (Lab.) ... <i>Derby</i>	Cheetham, J. F. (L) <i>Stalybridge</i>	 <i>St. Augustine's</i>
Bellairs, Lieut. C., R.N. (L)	Cherry, R. R. (L) <i>Exchange, Liverpl'</i>	Duckworth, J. (L) ... <i>Stockport</i>
..... <i>King's Lynn</i>	Churchill, W. S. (L)	Du Cros, H. (C) ... <i>Hastings</i>
Belloc, H. (L) ... <i>Salford, S.</i>	 <i>Manchester, N.W.</i>	Duffy, W. J. (N) ... <i>Galway, S.</i>
Benn, Sir J. W. (L) ... <i>Donport</i>	Clancy, J. J. (N) ... <i>Dublin, N.</i>	Duncan, C. (Lab.) <i>Earrow-in-Fur.</i>
Bonn, W. W. (L) <i>St. George (T. H.)</i>	Clark, C. G. (L) ... <i>Peckham</i>	Duncan, J. H. (L) ... <i>Otley</i>
Bennett, E. N. (L) ... <i>Woodstock</i>	Clark, G. S. (C) ... <i>Belfast, N.</i>	Duncan, R. (C) ... <i>Govan</i>
Berridge, T. H. D. (L) <i>Warwick & L.</i>	Cleland, J. W. (L)	Dunn, A. E. (L) ... <i>Cambridge</i>
Bertram, J. (L) ... <i>Hitchin</i>	 <i>Bridgeton, Glasgow</i>	Dunne, Maj. E. M. (C) ... <i>Walsall</i>
Bethell, Sir J. H. (L) ... <i>Romford</i>	Clough, W. (L) ... <i>Skipton</i>	Edwards, A. C. (L) <i>Denbigh Dist.</i>
Bethell, T. R. (L) ... <i>Maldon</i>	Clynes, J. R. (Lab.) <i>Manch., N.E.</i>	Edwards, E. (Lab.) ... <i>Hanley</i>
Bignold, Sir A. (C) ... <i>Wick Burghs</i>	Coates, Maj. F. E. (C) <i>Levisham</i>	Edwards, Sir F., Bt. (L)
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (L) <i>Bristol, N.</i>	Coats, Sir T. G. Glen, Bt. (L)	 <i>Radnorshire</i>
Black, Arth. W. (L) <i>Biggleswade</i>	 <i>Renfrewshire, W.</i>	Elibank, Master of (L)
Boland, J. P. (N) ... <i>Kerry, S.</i>	Cobbold, F. T. (L) ... <i>Ipwich</i>	 <i>Feebles & Selkirk</i>
Bottomley, H. W. (L) <i>Hackney, S.</i>	Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E. (C)	Ellis, Rt. Hon. J. E. (L) <i>Rushcliffe</i>
Bottomley, A. C. F. (L) ... <i>Runcy</i>	 <i>Ayrshire, N.</i>	Emmott, A. (L) ... <i>Oldham</i>
Bourman, C. W. (Lab.) <i>Deptford</i>	Cogan, D. J. (N) ... <i>Wicklow, E.</i>	Erskine, D. C. (L) <i>Perthshire, W.</i>
Bowles, G. S. (C) ... <i>Northwood</i>	Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (C) <i>Bordesley</i>	Essex, R. W. (L) ... <i>Glencastr</i>
Boyle, Sir E., Bt. (C) ... <i>Torquay</i>	Collins, S. (L) ... <i>Kennington</i>	Eslemont, G. B. (L) <i>Aberdeen, S.</i>
Brace, W. (Lab.) <i>Glamorgansh., S.</i>	Collins, Sir W. J. (L) <i>St. Pancras, W.</i>	Evans, S. T., K.C. (L)
Bramson, T. A. (L) <i>Portsmouth</i>	Coudon, T. J. (N) <i>Tipperary, E.</i>	 <i>Glamorganshire, Mid</i>
Branche, J. (L) ... <i>Enfield</i>	Cooper, Dr. G. J. (L) <i>Brianandsey</i>	Eve, H. T., K.C. (L) ... <i>Ashburton</i>
Bridgeman, W. C. (C) ... <i>Oswestry</i>	Corbett, A. C. (C) <i>Tradeston, Glas.</i>	Everett, R. L. (L) ... <i>Woodbridge</i>

Faber, G. D. (C) <i>York</i>	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. V. (L) <i>Rosendale</i>	Jackson, R. S. (L) <i>Greenwich</i>
Faber, G. H. (L) <i>Boston</i>	Hardie, J. K. (Lab.) <i>Merthyr</i>	Jacoby, Sir J. A. (L) <i>Derbysh., Mid</i>
Faber, Capt. W. V. (C) <i>Andover</i>	Hardy, G. A. (L) <i>Stowmarket</i>	Jardine, Sir J. (L) <i>Roxburghshire</i>
Fardell, Sir G. (C) <i>Paddington, S.</i>	Hardy, L. (C) <i>Ashford</i>	Jenkins, J. (Lab.) <i>Chatham</i>
Farrall, J. P. (N) <i>Longford, N.</i>	Harmsworth, C. B. (L) <i>Droitwich</i>	Johnson, J. (Lab.) <i>Gateshead</i>
Fell, A. (C) <i>Yarmouth</i>	Harmsworth, R. L. (L) <i>Caithness-shire</i>	Johnson, W. (Lab.) <i>Nuneaton</i>
Fenwick, C. (Lab.) <i>Wansbeck</i>	Harrington, T. C. (N) <i>Dublin Harbour</i>	Jones, Sir D. B. (L) <i>Swansea</i>
Ferens, T. R. (L) <i>Hull, E.</i>	Harris, F. L. (C) <i>Stepney</i>	Jones, L. Atherley. (L) <i>Durham, N.W.</i>
Ferguson, R. C. Munro- (L) <i>Leith Dist.</i>	Hartland, Sir F. D. Dixon, Bt. (C) <i>Uzbridge</i>	Jones, L. S. (L) <i>Appleby</i>
Fetherstonhaugh, G., K.C. (C) <i>Fermanagh, N.</i>	Harvey, A. G. C. (L) <i>Rochdale</i>	Jones, W. (L) <i>Arfon</i>
Ffrench, P. (N) <i>Wexford, S.</i>	Harvey, W. E. (L) <i>Derbysh., N.E.</i>	Jordan, J. (N) <i>Fermanagh, N.</i>
Field, Wm. (N) <i>St. Patrick's</i>	Harwood, G. (L) <i>Bolton</i>	Jowett, F. W. (Lab.) <i>Bradford, W.</i>
Fiennes, Hon. E. E. T.-W. (L) <i>Bathurst</i>	Haslam, J. (Lab.) <i>Chesterfield</i>	Joyce, Michael (N) <i>Limerick City</i>
Findlay, A. (L) <i>Lanarkshire, N.E.</i>	Haslam, L. (L) <i>Monmouth Dist.</i>	Kearley, Hudson E. (L) <i>Dromport</i>
Flavin, M. J. (N) <i>Kerry, N.</i>	Haworth, A. A. (L) <i>Manchester, S.</i>	Kekewich, Sir G. (L) <i>Exeter</i>
Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Aubrey, Bt. (C) <i>Leices.</i>	Hay, Hon. C. G. (C) <i>Hoxton</i>	Kelley, G. D. (Lab.) <i>Manchester, S.W.</i>
Fletcher, J. S. (C) <i>Hampstead</i>	Hayden, J. P. (N) <i>Roscommon, S.</i>	Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bt. (C) <i>Ilwilton</i>
Flynn, J. C. (N) <i>Cork, N.</i>	Hazel, Dr. A. E. W. (L) <i>West Bromwich</i>	Kennedy, V. P. (N) <i>Cavan, W.</i>
Forster, Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold. (C) <i>Croydon</i>	Hazleton, R. (N) <i>Galway Co., N.</i>	Keswick, W. (C) <i>Epsom</i>
Forster, H. W. (C) <i>Sevenoaks</i>	Healy, T. M. (N) <i>Louth, N.</i>	Kettle, T. M. (N) <i>Tynone, E.</i>
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir B. W. (L) <i>Ilkeston District</i>	Heaton, J. Henniker- (C) <i>Canterbury</i>	Kilbride, D. (N) <i>Kildare, S.</i>
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. (L) <i>Wolverhampton, E.</i>	Hodges, A. P. (L) <i>Tonbridge</i>	Kimber, Sir H., Bt. (C) <i>Wandsworth</i>
Fox, G. R. Lane- (C) <i>Barkston Ash</i>	Helme, N. W. (L) <i>Lancaster</i>	King, A. J. (L) <i>Knutsford</i>
Fuller, J. M. F. (L) <i>Westbury</i>	Helmley, Lord (C) <i>Thirsk & Malton</i>	King, Sir H. S. (C) <i>Hull, Central</i>
Fullerton, H. (L) <i>Egremont</i>	Hemmerde, E. G. (L) <i>Denbighshire, E.</i>	Laidlaw, R. (L) <i>Renfreeshire, E.</i>
Furness, Sir C. (L) <i>Hartlepool</i>	Henderson, A. (Lab.) <i>Barnard Castle</i>	Lamb, Edmund (L) <i>Leominster</i>
Gardner, Lt.-Col. A. C. (L) <i>Ross</i>	Henderson, J. McD. (L) <i>Aberdaenshire, W.</i>	Lamb, E. H., C.M.G. (L) <i>Rochester</i>
Gardner, E. (C) <i>Wokingham</i>	Henry, C. S. (L) <i>Welington, Salop</i>	Lambert, Geo. (L) <i>South Molton</i>
George, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd- (L) <i>Carnarvon District</i>	Herbert, Col. Sir I. J. C., Bt. (L) <i>Monmouthshire, S.</i>	Lambton, Hon. F. W. (C) <i>Durham, S.E.</i>
Gibb, J. (L) <i>Harrow</i>	Herbert, T. A. (L) <i>Wycliffe</i>	Lamont, N. (L) <i>Buteshire</i>
Gibbs, G. A. (C) <i>Bristol, W.</i>	Higham, J. S. (L) <i>Sowerby</i>	Langley, B. (L) <i>Attercliffe</i>
Gilbody, J. (N) <i>Cork, W.</i>	Hill, Lord A. (C) <i>Down, W.</i>	Lardner, J. C. R. (N) <i>Monaghan, N.</i>
Gill, A. H. (Lab.) <i>Bolton</i>	Hill, Sir C. L. (C) <i>Shrewsbury</i>	Law, A. Bonar (C) <i>Dulwich</i>
Ginnell, L. (N) <i>Westmeath, N.</i>	Hill, H. Staveley- (C) <i>Kingswinford</i>	Lav, H. A. (N) <i>Donegal, W.</i>
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. (L) <i>Leeds, W.</i>	Hills, J. W. (C) <i>Durham City</i>	Lea, H. C. (L) <i>St. Pancras, E.</i>
Glendinning, R. (L) <i>Antrim, N.</i>	Hobart, Sir R. H. (L) <i>New Forest</i>	Lee, A. H. (C) <i>Pareham</i>
Glover, T. (Lab.) <i>St. Helens</i>	Hobhouse, C. E. H. (L) <i>Bristol, E.</i>	Leese, Sir J. F. (L) <i>Accrington</i>
Goddard, Sir D. F. (L) <i>Ipswich</i>	Hodge, J. (Lab.) <i>Gorton</i>	Lehmann, R. C. (L) <i>Harborough</i>
Gomn, H. W. Carr- (L) <i>Rotherhithe</i>	Hogan, M. N. (N) <i>Tipperary, N.</i>	Lever, A. L. (C) <i>Harwich</i>
Gooch, G. P. (L) <i>Bath</i>	Holden, E. H. (L) <i>Heywood</i>	Lever, W. H. (L) <i>Wirral</i>
Gordon, J. (C) <i>Derry, S.</i>	Holland, Sir W. H., Bt. (L) <i>Rotherham</i>	Levy, Sir M. (L) <i>Loughborough</i>
Grant, C., K.C. (L) <i>Rugby</i>	Holt, R. D. (L) <i>Hexham</i>	Lewis, J. H. (L) <i>Flintshire</i>
Gray, Wm. Anstruther (C) <i>St. Andrews Dist.</i>	Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland, Bt. (C) <i>Wellington, Som.</i>	Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (C) <i>Epping</i>
Grayson, A. V. (Soc.) <i>Colne Valley</i>	Hooper, A. G. (L) <i>Dudley</i>	Long, Col. C. W. (C) <i>Evesham</i>
Greenwood, G. G. (L) <i>Peterborough</i>	Hope, J. D. (L) <i>Fife, W.</i>	Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (C) <i>Dublin Co., S.</i>
Greenwood, H. (L) <i>York</i>	Hope, W. H. B. (L) <i>Somerset, N.</i>	Lonsdale, J. B. (C) <i>Armagh, Mid</i>
Gretton, J. (C) <i>Rutland</i>	Hornby, Sir W. H., Bt. (C) <i>Blackburn</i>	Lough, T. (L) <i>Islington, W.</i>
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt. (L) <i>Berwick-on-Tweed</i>	Horniman, E. J. (L) <i>Chelsea</i>	Lowe, Sir F. W. (C) <i>Edgaston</i>
Griffith, E. J. (L) <i>Anglesey</i>	Horridge, T. G. (L) <i>Manchester, E.</i>	Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (Speaker) <i>Pearth</i>
Grove, T. N. A. (L) <i>Northants, S.</i>	Houston, R. P. (C) <i>Toxteth, W.</i>	Lundon, W. (N) <i>Limerick Co.</i>
Guest, Hon. I. C. (L) <i>Cardiff</i>	Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (L) <i>Eske Dale</i>	Lupton, A. (L) <i>Sleaford</i>
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (C) <i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>	Hudson, W. (Lab.) <i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>	Luttrell, H. C. Fownes- (L) <i>Taistock</i>
Gulland, J. W. (L) <i>Dumfries Dist.</i>	Hunt, R. (C) <i>Widlow</i>	Lynch, C. (L) <i>Dorset, E.</i>
Gurdon, W. B. (L) <i>Norfolk, N.</i>	Hutton, A. E. (L) <i>Morley</i>	Lynch, H. F. (L) <i>Ripon</i>
Gwynn, S. L. (N) <i>Galway City</i>	Hyde, C. G. (L) <i>Widnesbury</i>	Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A. (C) <i>St. George's, Hanover Square</i>
Haddock, G. B. (C) <i>N. Lonsdale</i>	Idris, T. H. W. (L) <i>Plant Dist.</i>	Macdonald, J. A. M. (L) <i>Falkirk Dist.</i>
Haddane, Rt. Hon. R. B. (L) <i>Haddingtonshire</i>	Hillingworth, P. H. (L) <i>Shipley</i>	Macdonald, J. R. (Lab.) <i>Leicester</i>
Hall, F. (Lab.) <i>Normanton</i>	Isaacs, R. D., K.C. (L) <i>Reading</i>	Mackarness, F. C. (L) <i>Newbury</i>
Halpin, J. (N) <i>Clare, W.</i>		Maclean, D. (L) <i>Bath</i>
Hamilton, Marquess of (C) <i>London, W.</i>		Macnamara, Dr. T. J. (L) <i>Camberwell, N.</i>

McArthur, C. (C)	Kirkdale	Nolan, J. (N)	Louth, S.	Redmond, W. H. K. (N) Clare, E.
McArthur, W. A. (L) St. Austell		Norman, Sir H. (L)		Rees, J. D. (L)
McCallum, J. M. (L) ... Paisley		Wolverhampton, S.		Montgomery District
McCalmont, Col. J. M. (C)		Norton, Capt. C. W. (L)		Remnant, J. F. (C)
..... Antrim, E.		Newington, W.		Holborn
McCrae, G. (L) ... Edinburgh, E.		Nugent, Sir W. R., Bt. (N)		Rendall, A. (L)
McHugh, P. A. (N)	Sligo, N.	Westmeath, S.		Thornbury
McIver, Sir L., Bt. (C)		Nussey, T. W. (L) ... Pontefract		Renton, Maj. L. (L) Gainsborough
..... Edinburgh, W.		Nuttall, H. (L)	Stretford	Richards, T. (Lab.) Monmouth, W.
McKean, J. (N) ... Monaghan, S.		O'Brien, K. E. (N) Tipperary, Mid		Richards, T. F. (Lab.)
McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (L)		O'Brien, Patrk. (N) Kilkenny City		Wolverhampton, W.
..... Monmouthshire, N.		O'Brien, William (N) ... Cork City		Richardson, A. (Lab.)
McKillop, W. (N) ... Armagh, S.		O'Connor, J. (N)	Wicklow, W.	Nottingham, S.
McLaren, Sir C. B. B., Bt. (L)		O'Connor, J. (N)	Kildare, N.	Rickett, Sir J. C. (L) Osgoldcross
..... Bosworth		O'Connor, T. P. (N)	Scotland	Ridsdale, E. A. (L)
McLaren, H. D. (L) ... Staffs, W.		O'Doherty, P. (N) ... Donegal, N.		Brighton
McMicking, Maj. G. (L)		O'Donnell, C. J. (L) ...	Walworth	Roberts, C. H. (L)
..... Kirkcudbrightshire		O'Donnell, J. (N)	Mayo, S.	Lincoln
McVeagh, J. (N)	Down, S.	O'Donnell, T. (N)	Kerry, W.	Roberts, G. H. (Lab.) ...
McVeigh, C. (N)	Donegal, E.	O'Dowd, J. (N)	Sligo, S.	Norwich
Maddison, F. (Lab.) ...	Burnley	O'Grady, J. (Lab.) ...	Leeds, E.	Roberts, J. H. (L) Denbighshire, W.
Magnus, Sir P. (C)		O'Kelly, C. (N)	Mayo, N.	Roberts, S. (C)
..... London University		O'Kelly, J. (N) ... Roscommon, N.		Ecclesall
Mallet, C. E. (L)	Plymouth	O'Malley, W. (N) ...	Connemara	Robertson, Rt. Hon. E. (L) Dundee
Manfield, H. (L) Northants, Mid		O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C) Antrim, Mid		Robertson, Sir G. S. (L)
Mansfield, H. R. (L) ...	Spalding	O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (N)		Bradford, Central
Markham, A. B. (L) ...	Mansfield	Limerick, W.		Robertson, J. M. (L) ...
Marks, H. H. (C)	Thanet	O'Shee, J. J. (N) Waterford, W.		Tyneside
Marks, G. C. (L)	Launceston	Parker, Sir Gilbert. (C) Gravesend		Robinson, S. (L) Brecknockshire
Marham, F. J. (L) ...	Chertsey	Parker, J. (Lab.) ...	Halifax	Robson, Sir W. S. (L) ...
Mason, A. E. W. (L) ...	Coventry	Parkes, E. (C) ...	Birmingham, C.	S. Shields
Mason, J. F. (C)	Windsor	Partington, O. (L) ...	High Peak	Roche, A. (N)
Massie, J. (L) Cricklade District		Paul, H. W. (L) ...	Northampton	Roche, John (N)
Masterman, C. F. G. (L)		Paulton, J. M. (L) Bp. Auckland		Roe, Sir Thos. (L)
..... West Ham, N.		Pearce, R. (L)	Leek	Derby
Meagher, M. (N) ...	Kilkenny, N.	Pearce, W. (L)	Linehouse	Rogers, F. E. N. (L) ...
Meehan, P. A. (N)	Leix	Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. (L)		Devises
Menzies, W. (L) Lanarkshire, S.		Colchester		Ronaldshay, Earl of (C) Hornsey
Micklethorn, N. (L) ...	Watford	Pearson, W. H. M. (L)	Eye	Ropner, Sir R., Bt. (C)
Middlemore, J. T. (C)		Pease, H. P. (C)	Darlington	Stockton-on-Tees
..... Birmingham, N.		Pease, J. A. (L) Saffron Walden		Rose, C. D. (L) ...
Mildmay, F. B. (C)	Totnes	Percy, Earl (C) ...	Kensington, S.	Newmarket
Molteno, P. A. (L) Dunfriesshire		Perks, R. W. (L)	Louth	Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (C)
Mond, A. (L)	Chester	Philipps, Lt.-Col. I. (L)		Aylesbury
Money, L. G. C. (L) Paddington, N.		Philipps, J. W. (L) Pembrokehire		Rowlands, J. (Lab.)
Montagu, E. S. (L) ...	Chesterton	Philipps, O. C. (L) Pembroke Dist.		Runciman, W. (L) ...
Montgomery, H. G. (L) Bridgwater		Phillips, J. (N) ...	Longford, S.	Deesbury
Mooney, J. J. (N)	Newry	Pickersgill, E. H. (L)		Russell, T. W. (L) ...
Moore, Wm., K.C. (C) Armagh, N.		Bethnal Green, S. W.		Tyrone, S.
Morgan, G. H. (L)	Truro	Pirie, D. V. (L) ...	Aberdeen, N.	Rutherford, John (C) ...
Morgan, J. L., K.C. (L)		Pollard, Dr. G. H. (L) ...	Eccles	Dr. V. H. (L) Brentford
..... Carmarthen, W.		Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. (C) ...	Wigan	Rutherford, W. W. (C) West Derby
Morley, Rt. Hon. J. (L)		Power, P. J. (N) ...	Waterford, E.	Salter, A. C. (C) ...
..... Montrose District		Poynder, Sir J. P. Dickson, (L)		Basingstoke
Morpeth, Viscount (C)		Chippenham		Samuel, H. L. (L) ...
..... Birmingham, S.		Price, C. E. (L) ...	Edinburgh, C.	Cleveland
Morrell, P. (L)	Henley	Price, R. J. (L) ...	Norfolk, E.	Whitechapel
Morse, A. L. L. (L)	Wilton	Priestley, A. (L)	Grantham	Sandys, Col. T. M. (C) ...
Morton, A. C. (L) Sutherlandshire		Priestley, W. E. B. (L) Bradford, E.		Bootle
Muldoon, J. (N) ...	Wicklow, E.	Pullar, Sir R. (L)	Perth	Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bt. (C) Hythe
Muntz, Sir P. A., Bt. (C) Tamworth		Radford, G. H. (L) Islington, E.		Scarabrick, T. L. (L) Dorset, S.
Murnaghan, G. (N) Tyrone, Mid		Rainy, A. R. (L)		Schwann, C. D. (L)
Murphy, J. (N)	Kerry, E.	Randles, Sir J. S. (C) Cockermouth		Hyde
Murphy, N. J. (N) ...	Kilkenny, S.	Raphael, H. H. (L) Derbyshire, S.		Schwann, Sir C. E., Bt. (L)
Murray, J. L. Aberdeenshire, E.		Rasch, Maj. Sir F. C., Bt. (C)		Manchester, N.
Myer, H. (L)	Lambeth, N.	Chelmsford		Scott, A. H. (L)
Nannetti, J. P. (N) College Green		Ratcliff, R. F. (C)	Burton	Ashton-under-Lyne
Napier, T. B. (L) ...	Faversham	Rawlinson, J. F. P. (C)		Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bt. (C)
Newnes, F. H. (L) ...	Bassetlaw	Cambridge University		Marylebone, W.
Newnes, Sir G., Bt. (L)		Rea, R. (L)	Gloucester	Sears, J. E. (L) ...
..... Swansea Town		Rea, W. R. (L) ...	Scarborough	Cheltenham
Nicholls, G. (Lab.) Northants, N.		Reddy, M. (N)	Barr	Seaverns, J. H. (L) ...
Nicholson, C. N. (L) ...	Doncaster	Redmond, J. E. (N) Waterford City		Seddon, J. (Lab.)
Nicholson, W. G. (C) ...	Petersfield			Newton
Nield, H. (C)	Ealing			Seely, Lt.-Col. J. E. B. (L)

Smith, F. E. (C) Walton	Thomson, W. Mitchell- (C) <i>Lauckshire, N.W.</i>	Weir, J. G. (L) <i>Ross & Cromarty</i>
Smith, Capt. M. K. (L) <i>Stratford-on-Avon</i>	Thorne, W. (Lab.) <i>West Ham, S.</i>	White, Sir G. (L) <i>Norfolk, N.W.</i>
Smith, T. (N)..... <i>Leitrim, S.</i>	Thornton, P. M. (C) <i>Clapham</i>	White, J. D. (L) <i>Dumbartonshire</i>
Smith, Hon. Wm. F. D. (C) <i>Strand</i>	Tillet, L. J. (L) <i>Norwich</i>	White, L. (L) <i>Buckros</i>
Snowden, P. (Lab.) <i>Blackburn</i>	Tomkinson, J. (L) <i>Croft</i>	Whithread, S. H. (L) <i>Hunt</i>
Soames, A. W. (L) <i>Norfolk, S.</i>	Torrance, Sir A. M. (L) <i>Glasgow, Central</i>	Whitehead, R. (L) <i>Essex, S.W.</i>
Soares, E. J. (L) <i>Barntaple</i>	Toulmin, George (L) <i>Eury</i>	Whiteley, Rt. Hon. G. (L) <i>Pudsey</i>
Spicer, Sir A., Bt. (L) <i>Hackney, Central</i>	Trevelyan, C. P. (L) <i>Elland</i>	Whitley, J. H. (L) <i>Halifax</i>
Stanger, H. Y. (L) <i>Kensington, N.</i>	Tuke, Sir J. B. (C) <i>Edinburgh Univ.</i>	Whittaker, Sir T. P. (L) <i>Spennall</i>
Stanley, Hon. A. (C) <i>Ormskirk</i>	Ure, A. (L) <i>Linlithgowshire</i>	Whyte, P. (N) <i>Meath, N.</i>
Stanley, Hon. A. L. (L) <i>Eddisbury</i>	Valentia, Visct. (C) <i>Oxford City</i>	Wiles, T. (L) <i>Islington, S.</i>
Stanley, A. (Lab.) .. <i>Staffs, N.W.</i>	Verncy, F. W. (L) <i>Buckingham</i>	Wilkie, A. (Lab.) <i>Durder</i>
Starkey, J. R. (C) <i>Newark</i>	Villiers, E. A. (L) <i>Brighton</i>	Williams, A. O. (L) <i>Merionethshire</i>
Steadman, W. C. (Lab.) <i>Clerkenwell</i>	Vincent, Sir C. E. H., Bt. (C) <i>Sheffield, Central</i>	Williams, John (Lab.) <i>Gower</i>
Stewart, H. (L) <i>Greenock</i>	Vivian, H. (L) <i>Birkenhead</i>	Williams, Col. R. (C) <i>Dorset, W.</i>
Stone, Sir J. B. (C) <i>Birmingham, E.</i>	Wadsworth, J. (Lab.) <i>Hallamshire</i>	Williams, W. L. (L) <i>Carnarthen Dist.</i>
Strachey, Sir Edwd., Bt. (L) <i>Somerset, S.</i>	Waldron, L. A. (N) <i>St. Stephen's Gn.</i>	Williamson, A. (L) <i>Elgin & Nairn</i>
Straus, B. S. (L) <i>Mile End</i>	Walker, H. de R. (L) <i>Melton</i>	Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (C) <i>Horncastle</i>
Strauss, E. A. (L) <i>Abingdon</i>	Walker, Col. W. H. (C) <i>Widnes</i>	Wills, A. W. (L) <i>Dorset, N.</i>
Stuart, J. (L) <i>Sunderland</i>	Walrond, Hon. L. (C) <i>Tiverton</i>	Wilson, A. S. (C) <i>Holderness</i>
Summerbell, T. (Lab.) <i>Sunderland</i>	Walsh, S. (Lab.) <i>Ince</i>	Wilson, H. J. (L) <i>Holmfirth</i>
Sutherland, J. E. (L) <i>Elgin Burghs</i>	Walters, J. T. (L) <i>Brightside</i>	Wilson, John (Lab.) <i>Durham, Mid.</i>
Talbot, Lord E. B. (C) <i>Chichester</i>	Walton, J. (L) <i>Barnsley</i>	Wilson, J. H. (Lab.) <i>Middlesbrough</i>
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (C) <i>Oxford Un.</i>	Walton, Sir J. L. (L) <i>Leeds, S.</i>	Wilson, J. W. (L) <i>Worcester, N.</i>
Taylor, Austin (L) <i>Toxteth, E.</i>	Ward, J. (Lab.) <i>Stoke-on-Trent</i>	Wilson, P. W. (L) <i>St. Pancras, S.</i>
Taylor, J. W. (Lab.) <i>Chester-le-Street</i>	Ward, W. D. (L) <i>Southampton</i>	Wilson, W. T. (Lab.) <i>Westthroughton</i>
Taylor, T. C. (L) <i>Radcliffe</i>	Warde, Colonel C. E. (C) <i>Medway</i>	Winfrey, R. (L) <i>Norfolk, S.W.</i>
Tennant, Sir E. P., Bt. (L) <i>Salisbury</i>	Wardle, G. J. (Lab.) <i>Stockport</i>	Winterton, Earl (C) <i>Horham</i>
Tennant, H. J. (L) <i>Berwickshire</i>	Waring, Capt. W. (L) <i>Banffshire</i>	Wodehouse, Lord (L) <i>Norfolk, M.</i>
Thomas, A. (L) <i>Carnarthen, E.</i>	Warner, T. C. T. (L) <i>Lichfield</i>	Wolff, G. W. (C) <i>Belfast, E.</i>
Thomas, Sir A. (L) <i>Glamorgan, E.</i>	Wason, C. J. C. (L) <i>Orkney & Shetland</i>	Wood, T. McK. (L) <i>St. Rollox, Glasgow</i>
Thomas, D. A. (L) <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (L) <i>Clacknamm & Kinross</i>	Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart- (C) <i>Hallam, Sheffield</i>
Thomas, F. Freeman- (L) <i>Bodmin</i>	Waterlow, D. S. (L) <i>Islington, N.</i>	Wyndham, Rt. Hon. Geo. (C) <i>Dover</i>
Thomassop, F. (L) <i>Leicester</i>	Watt, H. A. (L) <i>College, Glasgow</i>	Young, S. (N) <i>Cavan, E.</i>
Thompson, J. W. H. (L) <i>Somerset E.</i>	Wedgwood, J. C. (L) <i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>	Younger, G. (C) <i>Ayr Burghs</i>
Thompson, Maj. E. C. Meysey- (C) <i>Handsworth</i>		Yoxall, J. H. (L) <i>Nottingham, W.</i>

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£55,576.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland.....	£5,000
Chairman of Committees, Alfred Emmott.....	£2,500
Deputy Chairman, James Caldwell.....	£1,000
Temporary Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby Stuart Wortley : Sir William Holland, Bart. ; Charles Fenwick ; and Alfred Hutton.....	unpaid
Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., Palace of Westminster.....	£2,000
Clerk Assistant, A. W. Nicholson, C.B.....	£1,500
Second do., Thomas Lonsdale Webster.....	£1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, Wm. Gibbons, C.B.....	£1,000
Principal Clerk of Committees, F. St. George Tupper.....	£1,000
Clerk of the Journals, W. H. Ley.....	£1,250
Principal Clerk Private Bill Office, John Henry William Somerset.....	£1,000
Senior Clerks, H. C. Tower ; C. V. Frere ; L. T. Le Marchant ; G. C. Giffard ; Sir E. H. Doyle, Bt. ; S. L. Simeon ; A. I. Dasent.....	£650 to £800
Assistant Clerks, H. West ; H. A. Per-	
guson-Davie ; A. H. Ellis ; P. W. Bull ; F. R. Williams-Wynn ; William E. Grey ; F. C. Holland ; J. W. G. Bond ; H. C. Dawkins ; R. P. Colomb ; B. H. Fell ; R. E. Childers.....	each £300 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. L. Lockton.....	£400
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Philip Smith.....	£450 to £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry D. Erskine, C.V.O.....	£1,500
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset.....	£800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine.....	£650
Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D.....	£400
Counsel to Speaker, Ernest Moon, K.C.....	£1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Charles Walter Campion.....	£400
Librarian, R. C. Walpole.....	£1,000
Assistant do., A. E. A. W. Smyth.....	£500

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome," and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In old times the Chief Minister was the Chancellor, whose office originally included, besides its legal functions, the duties now performed by certain of the

Secretaries of State. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and under Henry VIII. there were still two. Under Elizabeth we find one Secretary only in the early years of her reign, but afterwards two, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number; though from 1707 to 1746 we find a third Secretary for Scottish, and from 1768 to

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1732).	Foreign (1732).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Dec. 23, 1783	W. Pitt (ret. 24)	W. Pitt	Portland	Grenville	W. Windham	H. Dundas
Mar. 17, 1801	II. Addington	II. Addington	Portland Pelham C. Yorke	Hawkesbury	C. Yorke C. Bathurst	Hobart
May 15, 1804	W. Pitt	W. Pitt	Hawkesbury	Howick Mulgrave	W. Dundas	Cannan Castlereagh
Feb. 11, 1806	Grenville	Ld. H. Petty	Spencer	C. J. Fox Howick	Gen. Fitzpatrick	W. Windham
Mar. 31, 1807	Portland	S. Perceval	Hawkesbury	G. Canning Bathurst	Gen. Pulteney	Castlereagh
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Wellesley	Palmerston	Liverpool
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry G. Canning	Palmerston	Bathurst
Apr. 24, 1827	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	Goderich
Sept. 5, 1827	Goderich	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	W. Huskisson
Jan. 25, 1829	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Hardinge Ld. F. L. Gower C. W. W. Wynn	W. Huskisson Sir G. Murray
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	Goderich Hon. E. Stanley
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Dunkannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice	Hon. T. S. Rice
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	Abdulla
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay	Glendy Normanby
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir H. Hardinge Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	Stanley W. E. Gladstone
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Grenville	Hon. F. Maule	Grey
Feb. 27, 1832	Derby	D. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	Sir J. Pakington
Dec. 28, 1832	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	Newcastle Sir G. Grey
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Lord J. Russell Hon. S. Herbert
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T. S. S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis de Grey & Ripon	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1855	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1856	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole C. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel	Carnarvon
Feb. 27, 1869	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon	E. Cardwell	Grenville
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	W. E. Gladstone Sir S. Northcote	R. Lowe	Grenville	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Kimberley
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Grenville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Grenville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddeleigh	W. H. Smith	E. Stanhope
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Salisbury	E. Stanhope	Knutsford
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Sir H. W. Ridley	Kimberley	H. C. Bannerman	Ripon
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A. Chamberlain	C. T. Ritchie	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodick	J. Chamberlain
Dec. 5, 1905	H. Campbell-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodick H. O. A. Forster	J. Chamberlain A. Lyttelton
			H. J. Gladstone	E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin

and other Officers of State.

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1782 a similar Secretary for Colonial business. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In 1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though

not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the Secretary of State for War was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed.

[illegible]

Prime Minister	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B.....	unpaid
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Lord President of the Council	Earl of Crew	2,000
Lord Privy Seal	Marquess of Ripon, K.G.	unpaid
First Lord of the Treasury	Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B.....	5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Tweedmouth	4,500
Secretaries of State :—		
Home Affairs	Herbert John Gladstone	5,000
Foreign Affairs	Sir Edward Grey, Bt.	5,000
Colonies	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.	5,000
War	Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C.	5,000
India	John Morley, O.M.	5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C.	5,000
Secretary for Scotland	John Sinclair	2,000
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	James Bryce, O.M. (apptd. Ambassador, 1907). Augustine Birrell, K.C.	4,425
Postmaster-General	Sydney Buxton	2,500
Presidents of Committees of the Council :—		
Board of Trade	David Lloyd George	2,000
Local Government Board	John Burns	2,000
Board of Agriculture	Earl Carrington, K.G.	2,000
Board of Education	Reginald McKenna, K.C. (vice A. Birrell, K.C.)...	2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, G.C.S.I.	2,000
First Commissioner of Works	Lewis Vernon Harcourt	2,000
THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.		
Admiralty :—		
First Lord	(In the Cabinet)	4,500
First Sea Lord	Admiral - of - the - Fleet Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C.	1,500
Second Sea Lord	Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry May, K.C.B. ...	1,500
Third Sea Lord and Comptroller	Rear-Admiral Sir H. Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O.	1,750
Fourth Sea Lord	Rear-Admiral Alfred Leigh Winsloe, O.V.O.	1,500
Civil Lord	George Lambert	1,000
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary Army Council :—	Edmund Robertson, K.C.	2,000
Secretary of State for War	(In the Cabinet)	5,000
First Military Member—Chief of the General Staff	General Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B.	3,000
Second Military Member—Adjutant- General	Lieut.-General Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, C.B.	2,500
Third Military Member—Quarter- Master-General	General Sir Wm. Gustavus Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	3,000
Fourth Military Member—Master- General of the Ordnance	Major-General Charles Frederick Hadden, C.B.	3,000
Civil Member—Parliamentary Under- Secretary	Earl of Portsmouth	1,500
Finance Member—Financial Secretary Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—	Thomas Ryburn Buchanan	1,500
Home Office	Herbert Samuel	1,500
Foreign Office	Lord Fitzmaurice	1,500
War Office	(See Army Council)	1,500
Colonial Office	Winston Spencer Churchill	1,500
India Office	Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse	1,500
Board of Trade	Hudson Ewbank Kearley	1,200
Local Government Board	Thomas James Macnamara	1,200
Board of Education	Thomas Lough	1,200
Treasury :—	Joseph Albert Pease; John Herbert Lewis; Capt. Cecil William Norton	each 1,000
Junior Lords	John Henry Whitley	unpaid
Financial Secretary	Walter Runciman	2,000
Patronage Secretary	George Whiteley	2,000
Paymaster-General	Richard Knight Causton	unpaid
Attorney-General	Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C. (and fees)	7,000
Solicitor-General	Sir William Snowden Robson, K.C. ... (and fees)	6,000
SCOTLAND.		
Lord Advocate	Thomas Shaw, K.C.	£5,000
Solicitor-General	Alexander Ure, K.C.	2,000
IRELAND.		
Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.	£20,000
Lord Chancellor	Sir Samuel Walker, Bart.	8,000
Attorney-General	Richard Robert Cherry, K.C.	5,000
Solicitor-General	Redmond Barry	3,000

Arthur James Balfour	Prime Minister	Arthur James Balfour.
Earl of Halsbury	Lord High Chancellor	Earl of Halsbury.
Lord Ashbourne	Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.
Marquess of Londonderry	Lord President of the Council	Duke of Devonshire.
Marquess of Salisbury	Lord Privy Seal	Arthur James Balfour.
Arthur James Balfour	First Lord of the Treasury	Arthur James Balfour.
Earl of Selborne	} First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Selborne.
Earl Cawdor		

Secretaries of State :—

Aretas Akers-Douglas	(1) Home Affairs	Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Marquess of Lansdowne	(2) Foreign Affairs	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Hugh O. Arnold-Forster	(3) War	Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton	(4) Colonies	Joseph Chamberlain.
Hon. St. J. Brodrick (Visct. Midleton)	(5) India	Lord George Hamilton.
George Wyndham	Chief Secretary to the	} George Wyndham.
Walter Hume Long	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	
Austen Chamberlain	Chancellor of the Exchequer	Charles Thomson Ritchie.
Lord Stanley	Postmaster-General	Austen Chamberlain.
Andrew Graham Murray	} Secretary for Scotland	} Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Marquess of Linlithgow		

Presidents of Committees of the Council :—

Gerald William Balfour	Board of Trade	Gerald William Balfour.
Marquess of Salisbury	} Local Government Board	} Walter Hume Long.
Walter Hume Long		
Gerald William Balfour	} Board of Agriculture	} Robert William Hanbury (dec.).
Earl of Onslow		
Hon. Ailwyn Fellows	} Board of Education	} Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Londonderry		

THE ABOVE FORMED THE CABINET.

Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt. ...	{ Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster }	Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt.
Earl of Plymouth	{ First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings }	Lord Windsor.
Treasury :—		
Henry William Forster	} Junior Lords	Henry Torrens Anstruther.
Lord Balcarras		Hon. Ailwyn Fellows.
Lord Edmund Talbot	} Financial Secretary.....	Henry William Forster.
Victor Cavendish		{ William Hayes Fisher (res.).
Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt. ...	Patronage Secretary.....	Hon. Arthur Elliot.
		Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bt.
Sir Savile Crossley, Bt.	Paymaster-General	{ Duke of Marlborough.
		Sir Savile Crossley, Bt.
Admiralty :—		
Admiral Sir John Fisher	} Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom	Admiral Lord Walter Kerr.
Rear-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury		Admiral Sir John A. Fisher.
Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.		Rear-Admiral W. H. May.
Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.		Rear-Admiral John Durnford.
Arthur H. Lee (Civil)		Capt. Ernest G. Pretymann (Civil).
Ernest George Pretymann	Secretary	Hugh O. Arnold-Forster.

Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—

Hon. Thomas Cochrane	Home Office	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Earl Percy	Foreign Office	Viscount Cranborne.
Earl of Donoughmore	War Office	Earl of Hardwicke.
Duke of Marlborough	Colonial Office	} Earl of Onslow.
Marquess of Bath	India Office	
Andrew Bonar Law	Board of Trade	Earl Percy.
A. F. Jeffreys	Local Government Board	Andrew Bonar Law.
Sir William R. Anson, Bt.	Board of Education	John Grant Lawson.
		Sir William R. Anson, Bt.
W. Bromley-Davenport	Financial Sec. War Office	Lord Stanley.

Law Officers :—

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C.	Attorney-General	Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, K.C.
Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C. ...	Solicitor-General	Sir Edward Henry Carson, K.C.
Scottish Law Officers :—		
Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.	Lord Advocate	Andrew Graham Murray, K.C.
James Avon Clyde, K.C.	Solicitor-General	Charles Scott Dickson, K.C.

IRELAND.

Earl of Dudley	Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Dudley.
John Atkinson, K.C.	Attorney-General	John Atkinson, K.C.
James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C.	Solicitor-General	James Henry Mussen Campbell, K.C.

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W.

The management of all maritime affairs, the government of the Royal Navy, jurisdiction in maritime cases, and the appointment and commissioning of Naval Officers, was in early times the province of the "Lord High Admiral," the ninth Great Officer of State. The judicial functions of the office have long been vested in other hands, and the office itself has been "in commission" since 1708 (except for a short time in 1867, when the Duke of Clarence was Lord High Admiral, the duties being performed by "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom." These Commissioners, or "Lords of the Admiralty" as they are more generally called, consist of a Political "First Lord" (who, by virtue of the importance of his office, is a Cabinet Minister), a "First Sea Lord," "Second Sea Lord," "Third Sea Lord and Controller," and a "Fourth Sea Lord," now always selected from Officers of the Service, with a Political "Chief Lord." There is also a "Parliamentary and Financial Secretary" and a non-political Permanent Secretary. The net amount provided for the Admiralty in 1903-4 for salaries, &c., of the Board and subordinate officials is £354,600.

LORD COMMISSIONERS—

First Lord, The Rt. Hon. the Lord Tweedmouth

<i>Private Sec., Capt. H. Ryan-Thomas, M.V.O., R.N.</i>	£4,500
<i>Asst. do., W. H. Baddeley, Esq.; R. Skinner, Esq.</i>	£1,000
<i>H. J. Stanley, Esq., Cunningham</i>	£700
<i>First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.</i>	£1,500*
<i>Private Sec., W. F. Nicholson</i>	£1,500*
<i>Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir William H. May, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.</i>	£1,500*
<i>Private Sec., J. E. Master and Smith, Esq.</i>	£1,500
<i>H. Lord Eastwood</i>	£1,000
<i>Third Sea Lord & Controller, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Broadwardine Jackson, G.C.V.O., F.R.S.</i>	£1,500*
<i>Private Sec., R. Lee</i>	£1,000
<i>Fourth Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Alfred H. Windsor, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.</i>	£1,500*
<i>Private Sec., P. D. Russell</i>	£1,000
<i>Chief Lord, George Lambart, M.P.</i>	£1,000
<i>Private Secretary, M. L. Taylor</i>	£700
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Sec., The Right Hon. Edmund Robertson, M.P.</i>	£2,500
<i>Private Secretary, L. G. Brock</i>	£1,500
<i>Do., Frank Novack, M.P.</i>	£1,000
<i>Permanent Secretary, Sir G. Luke Thomas, M.P.</i>	£4,000
<i>Private Secretary, W. G. Parry</i>	£1,000
<i>Assistant Secretary, W. Graham Green, M.P.</i>	£1,500

(List of Naval Department, pp. 191-194.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Board of.

4 Whitehall Place; 3 St. James's Square, and 3 Dohahy Street, S.W.

The Board of Agriculture was established by the Act of 1880, when they were transferred to it the duties of the Privy Council in connection with Diseases of Animals, and the functions of the Land Commissioners for England. Technically, the membership of the Board is analogous to that of the Local Government "Board," and "Board" of Education, but in effect the establishment consists of a President, Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, &c., and its main functions are to prevent the introduction or spread of certain diseases among animals, to deal with insect and fungus pests, to collect and distribute information relating to agriculture, horticulture and forestry in Great Britain, to administer the Grant voted by Parliament to the Board for Agricultural Education in England and Wales, to collect and publish agricultural statistics, to administer the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Great Britain so far as the latter relate to agricultural produce, to control the redemption of tithe rent charge and the enclosure of common land, to enfranchise copyhold land, to administer the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts and the Acts relating to the improvement of land by private owners, and to administer the Acts relating to Sea, Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries as regards England and Wales. The Board also publish a monthly "Journal," pp. 47. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903 certain powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Pesticides and Fisheries were transferred to this Department, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The Board also control the Ordnance Survey of the U.K., which is the subject of a separate Voto. By an Order in Council of 23 March, 1903, the

supervision of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, was transferred to the Board. The cost of administration in the financial year 1907-8 was estimated at £127,840.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl Carrington, G.C.B., £5,000
Private Secs., R. L. C. Floud, £300; R. Winfrey, M.P., 1907.
Secretary, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, M.P., £1,500
Private Secretary, E. B. Shino £700
Assistant Secretaries, Arthur W. Anstruther; W. R. Archer; Robt. H. Row; and T. H. Middleton

Legal Adviser, James William Clark, M.C., £800 to £1,000
Asst. Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones £500 to £700
Asst. Commissioners or Inspectors, T. R. C. Dill; G. P. Leach paid by fees
Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. D. Frazer, M.B., F.R.S.
Chief Agricultural Analyst, Prof. T. E. Thorpe, G.B., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Chief Veterinary Officer, S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S.
Assistant do., J. Mol. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S.

Superintending Inspectors, A. E. Brooke-Hunt; E. G. Hargreath Brown; Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bart.; C. E. Fryor, I.S.O.; F. A. Fairford; E. T. Konyon £500 to £700

General Inspectors, F. W. Carter, Commr. W. H. Chamberlain, M.P.; W. S. Douglas; Capt. G. R. Spencer £400 to £500

Insps. Gen., J. Cornelius; R. P. P. Fildes, E. Garnsey; W. H. Hamersley; W. H. F. Landon; P. S. Lawrie; A. T. Masterman; A. W. Munro; W. L. Newton; E. B. Shino £300 to £400

Supt. Veterinary Inspector, W. W. Smart, I.S.O., M.R.C.V.S. £500 to £700

Veterinary Inspectors, A. H. Berry, M.R.C.V.S.; T. H. Brown, M.R.C.V.S.; E. R. Edwards, M.R.C.V.S.; J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S.; J. W. T. Moore, M.R.C.V.S.; A. M. Munro, M.R.C.V.S.; E. Peasey, M.R.C.V.S.; W. C. H. Reilly, M.R.C.V.S.; F. W. H. Smith, M.R.C.V.S.; W. Vessey, M.R.C.V.S. £300 to £500

Chief Clerks, J. Graham, Esq.; T. E. Husband £200 to £300

Heads of Branches, Col. F. J. Day, M.P.; R. H. Hooker; G. W. Lloyd; R. E. Martyr; A. G. L. Rogers £500 to £700

Assists. to Heads of Branches, A. E. Ballance; J. N. Carey; B. C. Goulden; H. V. Hydo; H. C. Long; P. W. Millard; E. W. Moss-Randell; C. W. Schin; R. J. Thompson £250 to £350

Accountant, W. T. Taylor, I.S.O. £400 to £500
Establishment Clerk, G. H. Taylor £400 to £500

Staff Officers, J. S. Bowles; A. Dunbar; J. Evans; W. R. Gilbert; H. H. Judson; G. Mayes; S. A. Payne; R. Riddin; E. B. Wilson £250 to £350

and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. P. Attwater; A. E. Ball; A. J. Rumbold £250 to £350

Superintending Surveyors, W. Webb £400 to £500
Examining, G. O. Beatty; C. H. J. Clayton; W. M. Wilkinson £200 to £300

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.**Head Office.**

Director, Lt.-Col. D. Frazer, G.B., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Director, A. W. Hill £500 to £700

Executive Office.

Curator of Gardens, W. Watson, A.L.S. £300 to £400
Asst. do., W. J. Boon £20 to £30

Herbarium and Library

Keeper, W. B. Hemslay, F.R.S. £500 to £600
Principal Assistants, G. Massee, F.R.S.; Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. £300 to £400

Assistant for India, I. F. Duthie, F.R.S. £150 to £200

Musums.

Keeper, J. M. Hillier £300 to £400
Jodrell Laboratory.
Assistant, L. A. Boodle, F.R.S.

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. R. C. Hollard, G.B., M.P.
Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. A. D. Meeres, M.P.
Asst. to Executive Officer, Capt. C. St. H. Sladen, M.P.
Publication Branch, Col. S. G. N. Grant, G.C.B., M.P.
Map Branch, Lt.-Col. H. M. Jackson, M.P.
Engraving Branch, Capt. A. J. Savage, M.P.
Trigonometrical Branch, Capt. W. J. Johnston, M.P.
Stores and Buildings Branch, Capt. F. M. Close, M.P.
Lt. and Qr.-Mstr. H. Cripps, M.P.

Survey Divisions.

Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Capt. A. J. Wolff, M.P.

* In addition to naval half-pay.

† The allowances made to those gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Carlisle; Capt. R. H. West, *n.z.*, *Clifton*; Lieut. W. H. Johnston, *n.z.*, *Leeds*; Capt. C. J. Heath, *n.z.*, *Redland, Bristol*; Capt. W. E. Manser, *n.z.*, *Shrewsbury*; Capt. W. G. Hibbert, *n.z.*, *York*; Capt. C. H. Foulkes, *n.z.*, *Edinburgh*.
Division Officers (Ireland), Maj. R. U. H. Buckland, *n.z.*, Capt. A. J. Woodroffe, *n.z.*, Lieut. F. B. Legh, *n.z.*, *Dublin*; Capt. J. E. E. Craster, *n.z.*, *Belfast*; Capt. R. P. T. Hawksley, *n.z.*, *Cork*; Capt. L. St. V. Rose, *n.z.*, *Ennis*.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds to regulate the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, *k.g.*, *a.c.v.o.*

KINGS OF ARMS.

Quarter, Sir Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, *Knt.*, *a.c.v.o.*, *F.R.S.*
Clarenceux, George Edward Colkayne, *M.A.*, *F.R.S.*
Norroy, William Henry Weldon, *a.c.v.o.*, *F.R.S.*

SIX HERALDS.

Chester, Henry Murray Lane.
Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Sunderet, Henry Farnham Burke, *a.c.v.o.*, *F.R.S.*
Richmond, Charles Harold Athill, *F.R.S.*
Windsor, Wm. Alex. Lindsay, *K.C.*, *M.A.*, *F.R.S.*
York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Rouge Dragon, Everard Green, *F.R.S.*
Portcullis, Thomas Morgan Joseph-Watkin.
Rouge Croix, Arthur William Stenart Cochrane.
Bluemantle, Gerald Woods Wollaston, *M.V.O.*
Earl Marshal's Sec., William H. Weldon, *a.c.v.o.*, *F.R.S.*
Registrar, H. Farnham Burke, *a.c.v.o.*, *F.R.S.*

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1890.

Chief Commissioner, Charles Archer Cook £1,500
Private Sec., E. Macpherson £100
Commissioners, Arthur Francis Leach, £1,000; and C. P. Trevelyan, *M.P.* *sup.*
Secretary, R. Durnford £1,000
Assistant Sec., T. Allchin £900
Acting Official Trustee of Charitable Funds, F. T. C. Henry £600
Assist. Commrs., G. S. D. Murray, £900; H. W. P. Bowyear; J. F. Mills; H. P. Morris £700 to £800
Do (Comp. Captains), G. W. Wallace; W. A. Wigram; A. C. Kay; G. G. Phillimore £500 to £700
Principal Clerk, G. C. Baver £650 to £800
Accountant, Off. Trusts' Dept., E. Gilbert £550 to £700

Assist. do., C. T. Rutcliffe £300 to £450
1st Class Clerks, G. B. Bone; Chas. G. Driman; A. R. Kennedy-Purvis, H. Hodgkin £400 to £600
and Class Clerks, W. Enderby; C. F. Ritohelo; E. Macpherson; G. B. Rooke; H. D. S. Lenko; A. E. McLaren £450 to £400
Ld. and Clk. to Sec., J. J. B. Petherbridge
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, F. E. Davy
and Div. Clks (Higher Grade), J. Ford; A. L. Guest; J. W. Joyce; C. Cooper; A. Routwood; C. N. Francis; J. H. Lewis; A. S. Haubury; G. Thomas; H. P. Brown; A. E. Large; H. B. Donham; S. Hart £250 to £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855

to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service, and the examination of candidates is among the more important functions of the Commission. The expenses of the Commission, salaries, &c., were estimated at £40,750 in 1907-8.

1st Commissioner, Lord Francis Hervey £1,500
Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes £1,500
Sec. and Registrar, J. L. Le B. Hammond £800 to £1,200
Assist. Sec., S. Cassan Paul £600
Senior Clerks, F. W. Jennings and W. D. Dade £500 to £600

Senior Examiner, D. B. Mair £700 to £900
Staff Officer, J. C. Henwood, *i.s.o.* £350 to £450

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created Secretary of War. In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business. The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of recommendation beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £10,700 for 1907-8.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, *k.g.*, *a.c.s.t.*, *a.c.i.* £5,000

Priv. Sec., F. E. H. Holland, *a.c.* £300
Assist. do., E. R. Danley, £100; H. C. W. Vane £100; and Lord France.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Under-Secretary, Sir Francis J. S. Hojwood, *k.c.b.*, *k.c.m.g.* £2,000
Private Secretary, H. E. Dalo £1,500
Parliamentary, Winston Spencer Churchill, *M.P.* £1,500
Private Secretary, E. H. Marsh £1,500
Asst. Secs., E. Crawshaw-Williams; Hamer Greenwood, *M.P.* £1,000
Asst. Under-Sec., Sir C. Prestwood Lucas, *k.c.b.* £1,500
Do. do. (Legal) Hugh Bertram Cox, *a.c.* £1,200
Do. do. Reginald L. Antrobus, *a.c.* £1,200
Do. do. Hartmann Wolfgang Just, *a.c.* £1,200

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George, The Duke of Argyll, *k.g.*, *k.t.*, *a.c.m.g.*, *a.c.v.o.*

Chief Clerk, Sir W. A. Bailie-Hamilton, *k.c.m.g.*, *c.i.* £1,150

Principal Clerks, Chas. Alex. Harris, *a.c.*, *a.c.g.*; G. V. Fiddes, *a.c.*, *a.c.g.*; Geo. Wm. Johnson, *a.c.g.*; H. J. Read; Charles Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert
A. E. Collins £500 to £1,000

Legal Assistant, John Schuckler Rishley £1,500
1st Class Clerks, W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grimble; J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh; C. F. Davis; F. G. A. Butler; W. A. Robinson; A. Fieldman £500 to £800

and Class Clerks, H. E. Dale; E. R. Danley; R. Gierke; R. E. Stubbs (acting); R. V. Vernon; W. C. Pettomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding; A. B. Keith; H. F. Hatcher; J. R. W. Robinson; J. Anderson; R. P. Loh (acting) £500 to £500
Assistant, A. H. H. Englebach, *i.s.o.* £600 to £700
Assist. Assistant, W. H. Pippet £500 to £500
Librarian, C. Atchley, *i.s.o.* £500 to £500
Chief Book-keeper, W. F. Westbrook £300 to £450
Dep. to do., M. J. Duxson £340 to £400
Supd. of Printing, E. D. Rockett £500 to £450
Asst. to do., A. H. Bridgman £300 to £300
Clerk for and Instruments, C. H. Niblett £250 to £400
Supervisor of Copying, S. J. Meany £200 to £300
and Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), W. Scott; T. Wilson; W. E. Hobson; J. A. Smith; E. E. Wilkinson £450 to £350

Medical Adviser, Sir Patrick Manson, *M.D.*, *R.C.M.G.*, *F.R.S.*

Emigrants' Information Office £1,500.
31 Broadway, S.W. (to 5. Sat. to 1.30.)

Pres. Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Chairman, do., H. C. M. Lambert.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.

Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, *M.A.*

COLONIES, CROWN AGENTS FOR THE,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and : Tokenhouse
Buildings, E.C.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in this country for all Colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing Colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own (see p. 82).

Crown Agents, Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G.; Maj. M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., R.E.; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Secretary, P. H. Ezzechiel.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. G. Antrobus.

Assistant Accountant, N. E. O. Willis.

Registrar for Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.

Chief Cashier, L. Adams.

Head of Engineering and Works Branch, Maj. J. F. Carmichael, R.E.

Head of Engineering Inspection Branch, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.

Head of General Stores Branch, H. F. Smith.

Head of Shipping Branch, W. E. James.

Head of Appointments Branch, H. Martin.

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since been born Duke of Cornwall, the revenues of the Duchy accruing to the Duke. The internal government of the Duchy was amended by the Acts of 1853 and 1893, and certain peculiar juridical powers abolished. The accounts of the Duchy will be found on page 335.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, The Earl of Ducie, C.V.O.

Keeper of Privy Seal, The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, C.V.O.

Attorney-Gen., Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.

Rec.-Gen., Col. Sir R. N. FitzH. Kingscote, C.V.O., K.C.B.

Auditor, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn, K.C.V.O.

Sec. and Keeper of Records, Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.

Assist. and Secretary, Walter Peacock.

Clerk Accountant and Dep. Receiver, A. E. Gillett.

Law Clerk, R. E. Tucker.

Land Stewards, A. M. Webster, Wm. Proudfoot.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT, E.C.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1271 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1824. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Board of Customs (consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and a Commissioner) is one of the four great Revenue-collecting bodies, and for this purpose exacts the duties prescribed in the Finance Act of each year and pays the moneys received into the Bank of England for the Exchequer account. The revenue derived from Customs in the financial year 1906-7 amounted to £34,877,821, and the cost of collection (at the hands of Custom House officers in the various ports) to £932,700, being £73,350 for the superintending establishments, £705,320 for the port establishments, and £206,033 for remunerations, &c.

Chairman, Sir Thomas J. Pittar, K.C.B., C.M.G.£2,000

Private Sec., J. Johnson.

Dep. Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B.£1,500

Commissioner, Richard F. Crawford, ...£1,200

Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioner, L. W. Jennings.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary, Robert Herde son, C.B.£1,200

Assist. Sec., Herbert V. Rende£850 to £1,000

Committee Clerks, E. E. Stonham; L. S. Blomfield; W. H. Inguire£700 to £800

Assistant Committee Clerks, E. A. Harris; C. Atkinson; A. J. Dyke; J. L. Mackie; W. Young

four £500 to £550; one £450 to £600

Clerks, 1st Class, A. E. Montague; J. Johnson; L. W. Jennings; T. W. H. Wilson; J. Cook; P. M. Duddy;

H. W. Trotter; A. R. Potts£320 to £400

Clerks, 2nd Class, Upper Section, E. H. Hodgson; A. Turk; H. E. Cotsell; G. Forbes; J. W. Train; E. S. Birt

.....£200 to £300

M. and Inspectors, Thos. H. Dickson, M.B.£700 to £800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, ...£1,500 to £1,800

Assistant Solicitor, G. H. Dennis£800

CHIEF SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Chief Surveyor-General, Jas. C. Thompson, I.S.O.£1,100

Surveyors-General, W. G. Lewis, £900; W. Parker, £800

Inspecting Surveyors, G. H. E. Wright; A. Galloway, £600; C. L. Lord; J. J. Foley£470

Accountant and Controller-General, Albert D. Greig£1,000

Assistant do., F. F. Johnson£700 to £800

Upper Staff Officers, J. R. Blackford; W. J. Reid (allowance to senior, £40)£550 to £650

Principal Clerks, F. Heyward; E. C. Bray; J. A. Hewson; W. H. Clark£420 to £500

1st Class Clerks, A. W. Brookes; J. P. Renowden; J. H. Paterson; H. G. Pratt; H. R. Poole; R. Elrick; C. E. Sleight; H. McClure£320 to £400

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Principal, Alfred J. Wood, I.S.O.£800 to £1000

Deputy do., S. Bozman£650 to £750

Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle; A. Hamilton; P. Lynch; J. F. A. Salin; E. C. Simmons; C. L. Jones; J. E. Hagger (allowance to 2 £50)£420 to £500

Junior Clerks (Upper Section), J. C. O'Reilly; E. Marshall; R. P. Whittle; W. Wotton; T. P. Saunders; E. G. Dampier; W. Adair; T. G. F. Clancy£320 to £400

LONG ROOM, PORT OF LONDON.

Collector & Chief Registrar of Shipping, R. Robson, I.S.O.£1,100

Asst. Collector, J. Macklin£600 to £700

Senior Principal Clerks, G. M. Jenkins, £670 to £600; A. H. Le Chêne£470 to £550

Principal Clerks, W. J. Wallace; L. H. Snow; R. E. B. Saunders; J. T. Stevens£420 to £500

Clerks, 1st Class, J. M. Ramsay; F. H. Havell; J. O'Sullivan; T. E. Salmon; E. A. Porter; T. M. Mitchell; R. Dunn; H. D. McEwen; T. Reynolds; E. C. Eldred; W. Browett; J. M. Minty; G. E. Wade; J. Chaffey; S. W. F. Hart; J. D. Boohan£320 to £400

Clerks employed in Outdoor Department (1st Class), T. Cole, £320 to £400; (and Div.) C. K. Gascoigne, £250 to £350; (and Class Upper Section at Gravesend) W. H. Dobson£200 to £300

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT, PORT OF LONDON.

Office Inspector, J. Kennedy (and allowance £100)£600 to £650

Inspectors, Comm. J. I. Graham, K.C.; A. Richardson; J. T. Summerfield; D. W. Kelly; J. A. Clothier£600 to £650

Assistant Inspector, J. A. Hawkins£450 to £550

1st Class Surveyors, T. Waldron; T. Williams; A. B. Chaloner; J. Colville; R. W. Gold; S. J. Hornby; C. F. Jones; C. J. Hassell; W. Gibson£490 to £550

2nd Class, A. R. Ledger; W. T. Swanson; A. Matthew; J. T. Shenton; C. T. Sage; L. Lewis; J. M. Ennis; H. S. Campbell; J. Maguire; P. J. Farrell; W. Medcalf; T. R. Thomas£430 to £480

3rd Class, M. Matthews; J. Gent; J. J. O'Reilly; J. O. G. Quin; D. Cahill; W. A. Monk; D. Doyle; J. T. Moore; P. Monaghan; C. Evans; J. Halligan; C. Beagley; H. J. Moore; J. McClatchey; H. E. Bramwell; H. Richards; M. Devereux; J. F. Tonkin; G. W. Jackson; W. McCann; G. F. H. Alcock; P. J. Duffy£350 to £420

Laboratory.

See Government Laboratories.

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

"Palatine" privileges were granted to the Bishop of Durham by the Northumbrian Prince Guthrum and exercised by the Prelate until arrogated by the Crown in 1265. Palatine counties were erected for the defence of neighboring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in a great measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Temporal Chancellor, John Scott Fox, K.C.

Attorney-General, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.

Solicitor-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.

Steward & Clerk of Hallmotes, Sir Alfred de Bock Porter, K.C.B.
Deputy Steward and Clerk, F. A. Manley.
Manorial Surveyor and Local Dep., G. Young Wall.
Mineral Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co.

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, Millbank, Westminster, S.W. (Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1863. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The 2 Archbishops, the 34 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Home Secretary; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earls Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton, and Cawdor; Viscount Halifax; Lord Burchclere; Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Hy. Hobhouse; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, B.C.L., James Tomkinson, M.P., and Arthur Henry Aylmer Morton.

Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, B.C.L.; Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., and James Tomkinson, M.P.

Auditor, Francis Phillips, C.S.
Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, Sir Alfred de Bock Porter, K.C.B.

Private Secretary, R. W. Fowell.
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Financial Adviser, Robert Carr Selfe.

Assistant Secretary, J. F. Pelham.
Accountant and Actuary, J. A. Archer.

Principal Clerks, G. Dickens; S. E. Downing.
Assistant Accountant, R. F. Measor.
1st Class Clerks, Senior Div., G. C. Harpour; C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler; G. A. Andrews; H. A. Gregg; S. S. Brister.

1st Class Clerks, Junior Div., J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; J. H. Wisdom; E. J. Davis; S. Mills.

Legal Department.

Registrar and Deputy Clerk of the Hallmote Court of Durham, F. A. Manley.

Asst. Registrar and Asst. Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.

Senior Legal Asst., F. G. Turner (Church Building).

Junior Legal Assistants, E. A. Mears; H. T. H. Bond; W. T. T. Channell.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore, Norton & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF, Whitehall, S.W.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to super-vise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834, and consisted of the Lord President, the Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Vice-President. The Board of Education Act, 1899, abolished the Committee of the Council, established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Grants towards Elementary Education in 1907-8 were estimated at £1,581,485; towards Secondary Education, including the Training of Teachers, &c., at £8,172,245; towards Technical Education, Colleges, Museums, &c., £608,048; cost of administration (including Inspection) £439,593.

THE BOARD.

The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P., *President*, £2,000; The Lord President of the Council; the Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Parliamentary Priv. Sec. to Pres., W. W. Benn, M.P., *unp.*

Private Sec. to President, G. E. P. Murray £300
Parliamentary Secretary, Thomas Lough, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., L. S. Wood £150
Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Sec., H. G. Maurice £150
Permanent Sec., Welsh Dep't., A. T. Davis £1,200
Chief Inspector, O. Edwards £200
Advising Counsel, Henry Martin Lindsell, C.B. £200
Legal Assistant, Claud Schuster £1,000
Chief Medical Officer, G. Newman, M.D. £1,200
Chief Clerk, E. B. Phipps £600
Architect, Felix Clark £600 to £800

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-Gn., John Bromley, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, E. Harris, I.R.S. £650 to £750

Asst. to do., °C. McEneaney, £400 to £550; °F. E. Trathian £350 to £500
Staff Clerk, H. N. E. West £200 to £450
Minor Staff Clerks, W. Lowry; °F. J. Baldwin; °H. J. Gardner; °W. F. Courridge; °C. K. Eley; °H. W. Buckley £250 to £350

Special Enquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath £650 to £800
Asst. do., F. H. Trench £650 to £800
Librarian, A. E. Twentymann £300 to £500
Junior Examiners, W. F. Sedgwick; H. E. Mann £250 to £600

General Inspection.

Chief Woman Inspector, Hon. Maude Lawrence £400 to £500

Women Inspectors, Miss R. A. Munday; Miss C. L. Callis; Miss K. M. Heale; Miss L. E. Walter; Miss A. F. Harrington; Miss L. Sproule; Miss I. A. Dickson; Miss J. H. Noble; Miss H. Sillitoe; Miss M. Nicholson; Miss E. F. Boulton; Miss L. N. A. Carson; Miss G. H. Borthwick; Miss K. Manley; Miss M. M. Morris; Miss E. P. McCall; Miss A. M. Ferguson £200 to £400
Directress of Needlework, Hon. Mrs. Colborne £300
Junior Inspectors, J. B. Russell; A. Wallis; G. R. Theobald; A. M. Moore; L. S. Wood; W. K. Spencer; W. C. R. Johns; W. H. Young; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; P. H. B. Ingles; J. G. Saltmarsh; H. Hartley; R. H. Charles; C. B. Hunt; R. F. Young; D. H. Maagregor; A. J. F. Collins; E. L. Heath; T. E. Ainger £200 to £400

Elementary Education Branch (Whitehall).

Principal Asst. Secretary, H. M. Lindsell, C.B. £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Dament, C.B.; R. M. Tabor, £1,000 to £1,200; H. W. Simpkinson, C.B.; C. L. Kingsford £850 to £1,000

Senior Examiners, F. H. Trench; T. R. Walrand; J. G. Milne; G. N. Richardson; A. H. Wood £650 to £800

Junior do., H. St. J. Thackeray; A. C. Curtis; R. E. S. Hart; W. H. Fawkes; G. E. P. Murray; L. J. Morison; C. W. Maudslay; A. Maxwell-Lyde; A. B. S. Tenneyson £250 to £600

Legal Division.

Asst. Sec., G. B. M. Coore £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiner, H. J. Simmonds £650 to £800
Junior Examiner, W. G. B. Ritchie £200 to £600

Training of Teachers, Higher Elementary Schools, and Code Division.

Asst. Sec., R. J. G. Mayor £850 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, W. F. Sheppard; E. H. Pelham £650 to £800

Junior Examiners, W. C. Eaton; A. P. Oppé; A. H. Sidgwick £250 to £600

1st Class Clerk, A. M. Gilbert £350 to £500
Staff Clerks, °W. R. J. McLennan; °W. H. Bray; A. J. Gibbs; A. Atwill; °F. Bromwich; J. T. Barr; H. J. Ayliffe; °F. W. C. T. Jaffray; G. F. Farmar; °A. Woodgate; J. W. Garden; °A. W. King; °W. J. Moulton; W. W. Poole; W. J. Kemp; F. G. Emiler; E. Kirk; J. W. Minister; A. Cohen; W. C. Maynard; A. H. Marc £350 to £450

* Secondary and Technological branches.

† Elementary branch.

Minor Staff Clerks, F. G. Martyn; A. T. Shorey; W. Wright; T. W. W. Whetnall; W. E. Shoemack; J. Rickard; F. Barber; G. F. Gribbin; W. A. Harvey; H. J. Davies; C. A. West; S. W. Steele; W. R. Tompkins; F. J. Cullingford; W. R. Mills; J. P. Lloyd; J. B. Poore; E. G. Westell; W. H. R. Light; P. V. Haynes; J. R. Warburton; H. J. Stone; J. S. Jackman; J. F. E. Egbers; C. Crossland; L. J. Bayley; W. H. Haro; A. V. Fullerton; W. P. Millard; R. R. Nichol; J. A. Manger £450 to £350

Inspectors of Elementary Schools and Sub-Inspectors.

Chief Inspector, E. G. A. Holmes£1,000
Divisional Inspectors, E. M. Kenney-Herbert; H. F. Dibban; O. Airy; H. E. B. Harrison; C. H. B. Elliott; M. Pole; J. H. Wylie; H. P. Henderson; A. W. Newton£900

Inspectors, H. W. Cloughton; A. J. Swinburne; S. G. Tremeneheere; W. B. S. Yarde; A. P. Graves; R. S. Stevely; E. H. Burrows; E. N. Wix; E. S. Mostyn Pryce; H. Cowie; R. M. Fowler; E. B. Fisher; F. B. De Sausmarez; F. A. S. Freeland; E. M. Field; R. D. M. Oliver; C. W. M. Hitchens; J. H. Davies; J. Wilson; F. B. Lott; C. T. Whitmel; C. G. Colson; S. R. Wilson; R. J. Alexander; A. Cartwright; F. T. Green; J. Tillard; L. T. Munro; F. S. Marvin; J. C. Iles; E. Joad; J. G. D. Campbell; J. Foster; H. Holman; H. Ward; E. F. Davidson; F. Dugard; F. T. Howard; A. Eichholz; B. S. Cornish; H. R. Mines; G. A. Turner; J. F. Leaf; E. C. Streetfield; B. G. Usher; E. Wynn-Williams; G. R. R. Routh; F. H. B. Dale; H. W. Irvine; H. M. Richards; G. H. B. Grindrod; C. D. Pawley; A. H. Chorrill; A. R. Smith; H. J. Dean; G. S. Hodson; H. H. Quilter; E. T. Campagnac; E. E. Roberts; W. F. Cape; J. H. Hudson; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; H. A. Hinton; W. J. G. Winn; C. J. Phillips; A. F. Page; J. E. Hales; A. F. Butler; J. Maudsley; E. F. D. Bloom; H. Firth; H. Tunaley; A. L. Thornton; F. W. Thompson; A. T. Kershake; E. H. Carter; H. Brown, i.s.o.; C. Bontflower; J. Owen £400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors (1st class), E. Challens; W. Morris; J. R. Jarman; E. Lisor; T. M. Morgan; C. Lewis; T. Eley; A. Seer; T. W. Pearce; G. Sedgwick; W. Turner; A. Finch; J. Hodges; J. Waite; T. Howlett; T. Hallam; S. Bush; H. Taylor; F. W. Parkes; C. Beck; G. Wade; J. Stacey; A. H. Lacey; W. H. Wakelin; E. Corris; L. C. F. Smith; T. Archard; H. Martin; J. Walsh; C. J. Crossley; G. Thorpe; G. Johnson; G. Wilson; C. Dicks; J. Hall; T. W. Goodyear; T. Harrison; J. C. R. Day; J. H. E. Greet; T. Batt; B. Johnson; J. E. Harding; J. Lovett; J. Fishwick; F. Hole; E. Ridout; C. Garland; W. H. Couch £320 to £500

Sub-Inspectors (Manual Instruction & Drawing), R. Keate (M.I.); E. G. Baker (D.); S. Carrodus (M.I.); Capt. F. D. Walker (D.); A. W. Giffen (M.I. & D.); C. W. S. Hudson (D.); C. E. Neville (M.I.) £320 to £500

Inspector of Physical Training, Col. G. Malcolm Fox £320 to £500

Inspectors of Training Colleges.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, P. A. Barnett£800 to £900

Inspectors, O. Airy; H. E. B. Harrison; C. H. B. Elliott; A. W. Newton; H. Gordon; F. H. B. Dale£400 to £800

Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Welsh Department.

Chief Inspector, O. Edwards£1,200

Inspectors, W. Edwards; J. Bancroft; L. J. Roberts; D. E. Jones; E. Roberts; T. Darlington; R. E. Hughes; B. B. Skirrow; H. Price£400 to £800

Sub-Inspectors (1st class), E. Morris; S. Holliday; J. B. Williams; E. Copus£200 to £500

Sub-Inspector (M.I. & D.), A. Taylor£320 to £520

Secondary Schools Branch (Whitehall).

Principal Assist. Sec., Hon. W. N. Bruce, c.b.£1,200
Assistant Secs., J. W. Mackail; E. K. Chambers; R. E. Mitcheson£800 to £1,000
Senior Lecturers, A. Cardew; E. E. Freehill; A. R. Guest£650 to £800
Junior Examiners, W. M. T. Lawrence; R. R. Campbell; S. H. Hobhouse; R. H. Carr; H. G. Burdett; J. A. N. Barlow; C. J. Maslin£450 to £600

Legal Division.

Assist. Secretaries, L. A. Selby-Bigge, c.b.; C. Schuster£800 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, A. C. Eddis; T. E. Wells£650 to £800

Junior Examiners, R. T. Warner; W. L. Galbraith; D. A. F. Vesey; G. H. V. Sutherland; A. T. Baines; W. R. Barker; H. G. Maurice£450 to £600
Staff Clerks, I. A. Burch, £360 to £500; A. J. Pitman; H. A. Josland; W. J. Payne; W. W. Kennerley£360 to £450

Minor Staff Clerks, J. L. Ribbons; R. H. Davies; P. Nixon, £250 to £350; A. E. Marshall£200

Inspectors of Secondary Schools.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher£1,200
Staff Inspectors, J. W. Headlam; R. P. Scott; F. Spencer£800 to £900
Inspectors, S. F. Duffton; H. W. T. Wager; W. R. Swain; W. B. Hards; A. Duffton; F. W. Westaway; F. G. L. Bertram; J. J. R. Bridge; H. J. R. Murray; E. M. Battiscombe; H. H. Pigott; D. A. MacNaughton; L. L. S. Lloyd; C. E. Theodosius; R. H. Fernard; F. E. A. Trayes; T. W. Phillips; E. R. Edwards; G. W. Young; W. E. Urwick; R. W. White Thomson; A. L. Felkin, £400 to £800; Miss A. D. Crosbie; Miss M. A. Degani (temp.) £300

Technology & Higher Education in Science & Art (South Kensington).

Principal Assistant Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, c.b.£1,200
Assistant Secretaries, F. R. Fowke; A. S. Cole, c.b.; J. C. G. Sykes£850 to £1,000
Senior Examiners, J. Bailey; H. A. Bowler; H. Graves; W. R. Davies; A. E. Cooper (acting)£650 to £800
Junior Examiners, F. R. Douglas; W. W. Folkard; J. E. W. E. Heimesey; J. C. M. Garnott; H. A. S. Ferris£450 to £600
Staff Clerks, H. M. Webb, i.s.o.; A. E. Garrard; H. W. Etheridge; E. Wilkinson; F. H. Bate £360 to £500; G. B. Stubbs; W. H. R. Dahm; A. Maslen; W. Binks; J. F. Hubert£360 to £480
Second Dir. Clerk (Higher Grade), G. Stringer£450 to £350

Minor Staff Clerks, T. Davies; W. G. Lambert; B. G. Mason; A. T. Paul; J. H. Smith; W. T. J. Hickman£450 to £350
Storekeeper, J. Saltmarsh, i.s.o.£350 to £550
Deputy do., W. J. Fisher£300 to £350
Minor Staff Clerks, H. E. Down; G. Green £450 to £300

Inspectors of Technical Institutes and Evening Schools.

Chief Inspector, C. A. Buckmaster£1,000
Divisional Inspectors, H. H. Hoffer; F. Pullinger; T. B. Shaw; E. J. Ball£800 to £900
Inspectors, W. B. D. Edwards; A. E. H. Tutton, F.R.S.; J. P. Laws; G. A. Baxandall; J. W. Hartley; T. S. Dymond; P. L. Gray; J. Brill; M. A. Fenton; A. Harris; J. Leicester; J. H. Burrage; C. H. Creasey; H. T. Holmes; A. Abbott; G. Macfarlane; H. E. Boothroyd£400 to £800

Inspectors of Schools of Art.

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartledge£800 to £900
Inspectors, H. Allport; F. Suddards; E. H. H. Bruce; F. M. Fletcher£400 to £800

Welsh Department.

Senior Examiners, J. L. Casson; J. E. Talbot£650 to £800
Junior do., C. E. Sykes; T. G. Roberts£450 to £600
Higher Div. Clerk, A. E. Thomas£150 to £300

Solar Physics Observatory.

Director, Sir J. N. Lockyer, K.C.B., L.D., F.R.S.
Chief Assistant, W. J. S. Lockyer, Ph.D.

† Head of section with allowances.

* Also Divisional Inspectors, or Inspectors of Elementary Schools.

† Head of sections with allowances.

Royal College of Art.

Principal and Headmaster, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A. £800
Registrar and Deputy Headmaster, C. D. Fitzroy

£400 to £500
Professor of Modelling, E. Lanteri £500
Professor of Architecture, A. B. Pito, F.R.I.B.A. £500
Professor of Design, W. R. Lothaby £500
Professor of Painting, G. E. Moira £500
Instructor of Antique Life Drawing and Anatomy,
G. Haywood £300

Victoria and Albert and Bethnal Green Museums.

Art Museum.

Director, A. B. Skinner, B.A., F.S.A. £700 to £900
Senior Keeper, H. M. Cundall, I.S.O., F.S.A. £600 to £700
Keepers, W. W. Watts, F.S.A., G. H. Palmer, B.A.,
£520 to £650; A. F. Kendrick, B.A. £420 to £500
Assist. Keepers, C. H. Wyld, M.R.S.; R. F. Martin;
E. F. Strange; T. C. Grove; P. G. Trendell; H. P.
Mitchell £300 to £500
Assistants, E. W. Dennis; A. J. D. Campbell; A.
Van de Put; O. Brackett; B. Rackham, B.A.; M.
Hardie, B.A.; H. C. Andrews, M.A.; A. J. Koop, B.A.;
C. T. P. Bailey; H. Clifford-Smith, M.A.; E. R. D.
MacLagan, B.A.; B. S. C. Long, M.A. £120 to £300
Secretary of the Advisory Council of the Art Museum,
A. C. Richmond £400 to £600

Science Museum.

Director, W. I. Last, A.M.I.C.E. £700 to £900
Senior Keeper, S. Wood, B.Sc. £600 to £700
Keeper, T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. £520 to £650
Assist. Keepers, L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.; H. W. Dickinson,
£300 to £500
Assistants, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S.; S. C. Bradford,
B.Sc.; D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; A. J. Spencer; E. A.
Forward, A.R.C.S. £120 to £300

Bethnal Green Branch.

Assist. Keeper (Resident), T. A. Leffeldt £300 to £500

and Div. Clk. (Higher Grade), H. Tipper £250 to £350

Geological Survey and Museum.

London Office, Jermyn Street, S.W. Edinburgh Office,
Sheriff Court, George IV. Bridge.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S.
£850 to £1,000

Assistants to do., J. Horne, LL.D., F.R.S.; H. B. Wood-
ward, F.R.S. £650 to £750
District Geologists, C. T. Clough; L. W. Hinxman; F. L.
Kitchin; G. W. Lamplugh; C. Reid, F.R.S.; A.
Strahan, F.R.S. £500 to £600
Petrographer, J. S. Flett £500 to £600
Geologists, H. A. Allen; E. M. Anderson; E. B.
Bailey; G. Barrow; T. C. Cantrill; R. G. Carruthers;
C. B. Crampton; H. Dowey; E. E. L. Dixon;
W. Gibson; G. W. Grabham; J. B. Hill; O. T.
Jones; G. W. Lee; D. A. MacAlister (Mining);
H. B. Muff; W. Pollard; R. L. Sherlock; B. Smith;
H. H. Thomas; Ivor Thomas; W. A. E. Ussher;
C. B. Wedd; J. S. G. Wilson; W. B. Wright
£120 to £400

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn St., S.W.
Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.Sc. £300 to £500
Asst. Curator, A. Pringle, B.Sc. £120 to £300
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook, B.A. £120 to £300

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K.C.B., F.R.S.

Consultative Committee.

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Prof. M. E. Sadler; Von. Archdeacon Sandford;
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Sec. to Committee, A. H. Wood, Board of Education,
Whitchall, S.W.

Teachers' Registration Council.

Registrar, G. W. Rundall, M.A., 49 and 50 Parliament
Street, S.W.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General was appointed
by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 3 (1866), in place
of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the
Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose
duties were handed over to him. The main functions of
the office are: (1) In regard to the Exchequer:—The
examination of the daily accounts of revenue and other
public moneys paid into the Banks of England and
Ireland to the account of His Majesty's Exchequer; the
examination of the quarterly accounts of the Income
and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in order that the
Banks may be authorised to make advances in the case
of any deficiency; and also the grant of credits for
issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts
sanctioned by Parliament. (2) In regard to the Audit of
the Public Accounts of the United Kingdom:—To
ascertain that money expended has been applied to the
purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended
to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proof
of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of
the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The
expenses of the Department were estimated at £64,400 in
1907-8.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, John Arrow Kempe,

C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, James S. Francis, I.S.O. £100

Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Henry James Gib-
son, C.B. £1,500

Principal Clerks, Clarence H. Archibald; T. J.
Puchas; R. E. Yerburch; H. J. Bidwell; William
M. Martin (3 to £1,000) £775 to £900

Senior Clerks, R. W. Reay; G. Y. Vandeziel; C. C.
Glyn; Arthur R. Barrett (ast. Class Clerks, Old Estab.);
A. H. Britton; J. S. Francis, I.S.O.; H. J. W. Cox;
K. M. Macdonald; Wm. H. Gallier; S. Waime; V. G.
Crawley; F. W. A. Clarke; Saml. Strongo; M. S.
Kelly; John Tenney; W. Foresee Barratt; Edw.
Homer £550 to £700

Chief Examiners, T. J. Bradley; A. T. V. Robinson;
F. N. Dixon; H. N. Bunbury; (and Class Clerks,
Old Estab.); F. Wood; F. N. Warman; F. C.
Goldly; H. Collot; J. R. Sowden; E. Merick;
W. W. Hunter; J. S. Lee; C. Monk; J. D. Reay;
W. E. Jeffery; J. J. Gannham; W. T. Restall; J.
Houldsworth; W. Anderson; M. Cleary; T. B.
Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls; W. A. Woods; T. C.
Evans; H. N. Horton; B. H. Cox; J. L. Rawcliffe
£350 to £650

There are also 134 Examiners £100 to £350

Colonial Audit Branch.

(Establishment in London.)

Principal Clerk, C. W. A. Trollope £775 to £900

Senior Clerk, A. E. Stephenson £550 to £700

Chief Examiners, J. A. Barnes; W. D. Bathurst
And 14 Examiners. £350 to £650

(Establishment in the Colonies.)

33 Local Auditors and 52 Clerks.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

(Office hours 11 to 6.)

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was
created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for
the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had
been called since 1693). He is assisted by two Under-
Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent),
three Assistant Under-Secretaries, a Librarian, a Head of
the Treaty Department, and a staff of Clerks. The chief
functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving
and answering communications from individuals or
other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and
Consular Agents of this country or others, and in deter-
mining the policy of the country towards Foreign
Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign
Office were estimated at £64,698 in 1907-8.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt.
Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., W. G. Tyrrell £300

Asst. do., Hon. Theo. Russell; Charles Henry
Lycell, M.P. 1000

Precis Writer, C. H. Montgomery £300

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O. £2,500

Private Sec., Viscount Eirington £150

Parliamentary, Lord Fitzmaurice £1,500

Private Sec., Hon. Eric Drummond £150

Assist. Under-Secs., Sir Francis Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£1,500
Louis Mallett, C.B.	£1,200
Waiter Langley, C.B.	£1,000
Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.	£1,000

Assistant Legal Adviser, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B.	£1,750
Junior Clerks, Arthur Lacombe, C.B.; W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G.; Richard P. Maxwell, C.B.; Algernon Law; Edward A. W. Clarke; Eyre A. Crowe, C.B.; William Geo. Tyrrell; Deilby F. Alston, each £500 to £1,000	
Assist. Clerks, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; J. A. C. Tilley; Harry B. Brooke; Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O.; Gerald S. Spicer; C. S. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.; G. R. Clerke; R. A. C. Sperling; E. G. Lister	

each £500 to £800	
Junior Clerks (1st Class), R. H. Greg; V. A. Wellesley; C. H. Montgomery; Hon. J. E. Drummond; Hon. R. A. H. Collier; G. S. H. Pearson; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Viscount Errington; Alwyn Parker; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; S. P. Cockerell; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampton, M.V.O.; J. M. Addison; W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby; R. F. O. Bridgeman	

each £500 to £600	
Junior Clerks (2nd Class), C. J. F. Dornier; H. O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; Viscount Moore; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell, each £500 to £600	
Chief Clerk, Financial Dept., W. C. Cartwright, C.M.G.	£600 to £1,000

Assist. Financial Dept., E. B. Newman, I.S.O.	£850
Clerks in Financial Dept., Hanson Worry Fravor, I.S.O.; Frederick E. Ellis	each £500
Staff Officers, Walter R. Wallis; Harry L. Sherwood	each £500 to £450
Librarian, &c., R. W. Brant	£700 to £1,000
Assist. Librarian's Dept., G. J. de Bernhardt	£550 to £650

Staff Officers, Nicholas A. Ball; G. E. P. Hertslet, each £300 to £500; G. Badrick; Edward Parkes	£300 to £450
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Treasury Dept. Supt., W. R. D. Maycock, C.M.G.	£700 to £1,000
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Assist. in do., E. G. Wetherall	£500 to £650
Prof. of Acc., Hugh Ritchie	£500 to £450
Director, Registrar, W. L. Berron	£500 to £450
Staff Officer, E. J. Cooper; John Gritton; H. A. Shaw	£300 to £400
Deputy Marshal of the Ceremonies, R. Follett Synges, C.M.G.	£350

Orignal Translator, Prof. Charles Wells	
and Division Clerks, Frank Gritton; O. V. Blake; D. A. Leak; J. H. Moars; H. W. McInchown (Higher Grade); W. H. Robinson; P. C. Rice; W. E. Fuller; C. S. Nicoll; H. O. Baker; H. S. Martin; Leslie G. Brown; W. Weighell; J. W. Field; R. C. Dickie; H. H. Quarby; R. Bloore; F. H. Comfort; W. L. M. Dunlop; E. W. Light; J. F. French; G. Shaw; E. G. Adams; L. A. H. Parish; J. Johnston; J. W. Stafford; A. E. Airey; S. Springer; O. Monk; F. J. Vance; F. K. Milson; J. R. MacPherson; W. J. Worth; O. J. Hubbard; R. C. Thomson; C. W. Burrows; W. T. Harrower	

each £70 to £350	
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes, £400; Guy Ewen; Hon. Fredk. G. Curzon; Brian Mollov; Capt. W. G. Windham; Capt. F. Bevan; H. G. Watson	each £250
Home Service Messengers, Murdoch Mackenzie, £225; Edmund W. Newberry; E. G. Pearson; A. E. Morbey; J. C. Veasey; John Wright; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling	each £130 to £200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.

Central Office, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.

A Barrister was appointed in 1838 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1839 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the central office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act,

and a great number of local and personal Acts. The administrative expenses of the Registry were estimated at £8,624 in 1907-8.

Chief Registrar, J. D. Stuart Sim	£1,200 to £1,500
Assist. Registrar, T. Hall Hall	£700 to £800
Do., G. Dudley Barlow	£600 to £700
Chief Clerk, G. Brown, I.S.O.	£500
Statistical Clerk, W. H. Tozer	£400
Actuarial Clerk, A. M. Leveaux	£200 to £400
and Dep. Clk. (Higher Grade), G. T. Knecht	£250 to £350

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House, W.C.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning such registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1838, his work being enormously increased by the above Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The expenses of the Office were estimated at £49,714 in 1907-8.

Registrar-General, Sir William C. Dunbar, Bart., C.B.	£1,200
Chief Clerk, A. C. Waters	£900
Sup. of Statistics, J. F. W. Tatham, M.P.	£800 to £1,000
Do. Accounts and Stores, A. J. Mundy	£700 to £800
Do. of Records, A. R. Bellingham	£700 to £800
Assist. Superintendents, H. B. H. Tytheridge; A. Bellingham; W. J. Ingoldby	£500 to £620
Inspectors of Registration, G. Mickelwood; J. H. Shoveller	£400 to £600
Senior Clerk, E. Bacon	£350 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. Page; T. T. S. de Jastrzebski; F. Finch	£350 to £450

GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Principal, Professor T. E. Thorpe, C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.	£1,500
Deputy Principal (Inland Revenue Branch), H. Wilson Davis, I.R.C.	£700 to £800
Superintendent Analysts, B. Grant Hooper, F.I.C.; Charles Proctor, F.I.C.; J. Connah, B.Sc.	

1st Class Analysts, James Woodward, B.Sc.; E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; G. Stubbs, F.C.S.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey	£400 to £550
and Class do., J. F. Halpin; W. Williamson, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Fox, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; T. H. Bowles; G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman; A. G. Francis, B.Sc.	£160 to £350

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. The administrative expenses of the Home Office were estimated at £198,735 in 1907-8.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Herbert John Gladstone, M.P.	£5,000
Private Sec., M. L. Waller	
Assist. do., H. L. Boyd	£100

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I.	£2,000
Private Sec., T. E. Bettany	£1,500
Parliamentary, Herbert Samuel, M.P.	£1,500
Private Sec., F. L. D. Elliott	£1,500
Do., Rowland Whitehead, M.P.	£1,000

* At the Customs Branch.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Hy. Hardinge S. Cunyng-
hame, C.B. (Legal) £1,500
Charles E. Troup, C.B. £1,200
Ernest Robertson Hay Blackwell £1,000
Principal Clerks, Harry B. Simpson; Wm. P. Byrne,
C.B.; Malcolm Delevingne; J. Pedder £900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, G. A. Aitken; A. J. Eagleston; M. L.
Waller £700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard, I.S.O., £600; W.
Wheeler (acting senior), £500; F. L. D. Elliott; R. R.
Bannatyne (acting senior); W. H. Harris; T. E.
Bettany; A. L. Dixon; A. Maxwell; J. F. Henderson;
J. F. Moylan; G. W. Chrystal; W. T. Kennedy
£200 to £500

Clerk of Accounts, George H. Tripp £800
Assistant do., S. M. Grünwald, I.S.O. £500
Clerk for Statist. Returns, W. J. Farrant £500
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Boehmer £500
Assist. do., C. A. Bradford £350
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £300 to £450
Clerk for Mining Statistics, W. W. Ware £250 to £350
Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. H. Eggelt;
W. C. Platt; T. P. Ryan; P. S. Bradley; A.
Williams £250 to £350
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W.
Peacock £250 to £350
Second Assistant Supt. of the Registry, A. Locke
£250 to £350
Official Analysts, Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and
William Henry Willcox, M.D.

Factory Department, Home Office.

H.M. Chief Inspector, B. Arthur Whitelegge, C.B.,
M.D. £1,200
Dep. Chief Inspector, W. D. Cramp, I.S.O., Whitehall
£600

H.M. Superintending Inspectors (A vacancy), 39
Victoria Street, S.W.; J. A. Redgrave, Birmingham;
H. S. Richmond, Manchester; J. S. Maitland, Leeds;
S. H. Knyvett, Glasgow; A. P. Vaughan, Whitehall
£600 to £750

Medical Inspector, T. M. Legge, M.D. £800
Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E. £500 to £700
H.M. Inspectors (Class I.), A. G. K. Wainwright, 39
Victoria Street, S.W.; J. A. Hine, Leeds; W. Williams,
Belfast; H. M. Robinson, Glasgow; A. Lewis, Man-
chester; G. B. Snape, Bristol; J. T. Birtwistle (Inspector
of Textile Particulars), Blackburn; J. H. Wainsley,
Stoke-on-Trent; J. E. Ashworth, Swansea; R. E.
Graves, Birmingham; J. H. Rogers, Sheffield; G.
Bellhouse, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.; O. A. Shinner,
Liverpool; C. F. Wright, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.;
J. Jackson, Dublin; D. Wainsley, Manchester; H. J.
Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; K. H. Garvie, Wolver-
hampton; W. H. Seal, Bradford; J. E. Harston, 39
Victoria Street, S.W.; G. Sedgwick, Leicester; Joseph
Law, Manchester; C. R. Pendock, Bristol; J. M.
Arbuckle, Blackburn; G. A. Taylor, Blackburn; F. J.
Parkes, Nottingham; T. O. Edwards, Southampton;
J. H. Crabtree, Manchester; J. Hilditch, Wrexham;
T. C. Butler, Huddersfield; S. Shuter, Plymouth; A.
Newlands, Edinburgh; E. F. May, Worcester; John
Law, Halifax; W. S. Smith, Derby; S. Ewart,
Preston; H. Verney, Manchester; J. H. Nicholl,
Lincoln; W. Buchan, Dundee; E. V. Clark, Man-
chester; J. Kellett, Northampton; A. Wolfe, Cardiff;
W. J. B. Davis, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.; H. J.
Peacock, Wolverhampton; W. J. Noely, Inverness;
W. B. Lander, Aberdeen; T. C. Taylor, Norwich;
A. F. J. Dunolly, Stockton-on-Tees; W. D. Kirkwood,
Glasgow; L. P. Evans, Liverpool; T. Brown, Kil-
marnock; W. H. Beverley, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.;
J. Owner, Hull; H. E. Brothers, Belfast; D. F.
Young, Glasgow £300 to £450; 20 to £550
42 Inspectors (Class II.) £200 to £300
Assistant Inspectors of Textile Particulars, H.
Taylor; E. J. Hohnes; J. T. Ashton; T. McC.
Birtwistle £150 to £250
H.M. Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Ander-
son, 66 Victoria Street, S.W. £400 to £500
H.M. Senior Lady Inspectors, Miss M. M. Paterson,
Glasgow; Miss L. A. E. Denne, 66 Victoria Street,
S.W.; Miss R. E. Squire, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.
£300 to £400

H.M. Lady Inspectors, Miss A. Tracey; Miss E.
Sudler; Miss M. M. Vines; Miss H. Martindale; Miss
M. O. Power; Miss E. J. Slocock; Miss I. Whitworth;

Miss P. N. F. Lovibond; Miss A. M. Newton
(temporary) (all 66 Victoria Street, S.W.); Miss I. J.
W. S. Meiklejohn, Glasgow £200 to £300
40 Inspectors Assistants £110 to £150; 20 to £200

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Insp. (Chief), Capt J. H. Thomson, late R.A. £1,000
Inspectors, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, £800; Capt.
M. B. Lloyd; Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A. £700
Chemical Adviser (vacant).

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Inspectors, Henry Hall, I.S.O., Rainhill, Lancs,
£900; J. M. Ronaldson, Athole Gardens, Glasgow,
£800; J. S. Martin, I.S.O., Durham Park, Bristol;
A. H. Stokes, Green Hill, Derby; J. B. Atkinson,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, £900; W. N. Atkinson, Superin-
tending Inspector S. Wales District, Bridgend, £1,000;
J. Gerrard, Worsley, Manchester, £900; R. D. Bain,
Durham; W. H. Pickering, Doncaster; F. A. Gray,
Penarth; R. McLaren, 77 Colinton Road, Edinburgh;
H. Johnstone, Stafford £600 to £800
Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Hepplewhite, St. Ann's
Hill, Nottingham; J. Mellors, Wakefield; W. Saint,
Cardiff; W. Walker, Doncaster; Thomas H. Mottram,
6 Keldside Gardens N., Glasgow; H. R. Makepeace,
Wolverhampton; Henry R. Hewitt, Derby; G. J.
Williams, Coed Menai, Bangor, £450; W. Leck,
Cleator Moor; O. R. Jones, Chester; J. Dyer Lewis,
Swansea (Acting Inspector), £600; A. Pearson, Ruth-
erglen, Glasgow, £450; D. H. F. Mathews, Hoole,
Chester; George B. Harrison, Swinton, Manchester;
Fredk. N. White, Swansea; C. L. Robinson, Newport
(Mon.); A. D. Nicholson, 2 Graingerville, Newcastle-
on-Tyne; F. J. Trump, Penarth, Cardiff; H. Walker,
Durham; E. G. M. Prichard, Bridgend; J. Cadman,
Newcastle-under-Lyme; H. A. Abbott, Newcastle-on-
Tyne; E. B. Whalley, Edinburgh; F. H. Wynne,
Newcastle-under-Lyme; J. Masterton, Edinburgh;
J. M. Carey, Durham, £300 to £400; T. G. Davies,
Bristol; J. C. Rosecamp, Prestwick, near Manchester
(temporary Assistant Inspectors) £300

Under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D., D.P.H. £500 to £700

Under the Aliens Act.

W. Haldane Porter £500

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspector, Geo. D. Thane, junr., M.R.C.S. £525
Assistant do., Sir J. A. Russell, L.D. £567

Of Anatomy, 20 Abingdon Street.

Metropolis, Sir Wm. H. Bennett, M.C.V.O.; F.R.C.S. £100
Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. £100
Edinburgh, Sir Jas. Alexander Russell, L.D. £100

Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary.

Capt. H. D. Terry; Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden; (one vacancy)
£750 to £850

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

Great Scotland Yard, S.W.

Chief Inspector, T. D. M. T. Robertson, I.S.O.

Inspectors, Hon. N. C. Walsh; J. L. Heath (also
Chief Clerk); T. J. M. More £400 to £600
Assistant Inspectors, J. C. Pearson (Technical), £350
to £450; J. H. Melville £250 to £400
Lady Assistant Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison
£200 to £400

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, W. Scott Westland £100
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict
Prisons, R. S. Mitford, C.B., £1,100; H. B. Donkin,
M.D., and F. J. Dryhurst £1,000
Sec. d. Insp., Major E. G. Clayton, C.B. £700 to £800
Inspectors, Major W. N. Darnell; Capt. C. F. Eardley-
Wilmot; Major E. W. Briscoe, £700 to £800;
Herbert Smalley, M.D. (Medical Inspector), £900;
Rev. C. B. Simpson (Chaplain Inspector) £600 to £700

Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, J. Juleff
£650 to £800
Assist. do., E. Brine £500 to £600

Assist. Sec., C. H. Arnold.....	£500 to £600
Surveyor, Capt. H. S. Rogers, R.E.	£700 to £900
Assist. do., R. G. Alford	£300 to £400
1st Class Clerks, H. R. Bennett; W. Scott Westland; A. T. Turpin	£350 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose president was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.	
Principal Secretary of State, Right Hon. John Morley, C.M., M.P.	£5,000
Private Sec., F. A. Hirtzel	£300
Assist. Private Sec., Hon. O. Brott	unp.
Assist. Private Secretary and Précis Writer, P. H. Dumbell	£150
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Curzon-Wyllie, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.	£800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.	£2,500
Private Sec., L. D. Wakely	£150
Parliamentary, Charles E. H. Hobhouse, M.P.	£1,500
Private Sec., E. A. Gowers	£150
Assist. Und.-Sec., Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B.	£1,500

COUNCIL.

Vice-President, Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Lytle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.; Sir John Edge; Sir Philip Perceval Huthcins, K.C.S.I.; Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix Schuster, Barr.; Sir J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Gen. Sir Chas. C. Egerton, G.C.B.; Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta; Saiyid Husain Bilgrami	each £1,200
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Clerk of the Council, Colin George Campbell.	
Reading Clerk to Council, S. F. Stewart	£50
Res. Clerks, C. E. Baines and A. R. B. Vaux	each £50

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial, Lionel Abrahams	£1,200
Assistant, Francis W. Newmarch	£800 to £1,000
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, F.R.C., K.C.B.	£1,200
Assistant, Francis Whitmore Smith, C.I.E.	£1,200
Home and Statistics, Thomas W. Holderness, F.R.S.	£1,200
Assistant, Jas. H. Senbrooke	£800 to £1,000
Political and Secret, Sir R. T. W. Ritchie, K.C.B.	£1,200
Assistant, Colin G. Campbell	£800 to £1,000
Public Works, Fredk. C. Thompson	£1,200
Assistant, Hermann A. Haines	£800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	£1,200
Assistant, Patrick H. C. Herbert	£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Francis C. Drake; John E. Ferard; W. Robinson; F. A. Hirtzel; M. C. C. Seton; W. Stantiall; E. J. Turner; J. E. Shuckburgh, £600 to £800	
Junior Clerks, F. H. Lucas; W. H. Swain; L. D. Wakely; P. H. Dumbell; C. E. Baines; S. F. Stewart; H. J. Tozer; E. A. Gowers; J. M. Keynes	£200 to £600
Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, H. A. Kirk	£1,200
Clerk, C. E. J. Twissaday	£320 to £700
Clerk specially attached to Political and Secret Department, F. T. C. Hastings	£700 to £800
Staff Clerks, S. Keith; H. W. Garrett; E. S. Hopkins; G. Ashton	£350 to £500

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General, H. W. Badcock	£1,200
Deputy do., R. G. Jaquet	£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, I. H. Humphrys; W. S. Durrant; F. Perrott; A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; S. G. Smith	£500 to £700
Junior Clerks, J. H. F. Reed; G. H. Stoker; R. Mowbray; A. J. Pattle; T. R. Ellenor; S. Turner	£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. Owen; J. J. Wootton; W. Kelley; J. Newton; H. K. White	£500 to £500

FUNDS DEPARTMENT.

Director, Francis B. Armstrong	£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerk, George F. Teague	£500 to £700

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, Edwin Grant Burls, C.S.I.	£1,200
Deputy do., William G. Butler	£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, John M. Wigner; S. A. Taylor; Fredk. C. B. Wright; Henry J. W. Fry; George H. Collier	£500 to £700
Junior Clerks, R. R. Howlett; F. T. Eades; H. Peel; J. P. Forsyth	£150 to £500
Staff Clerk, G. J. B. Fox	£350 to £500
Inspector of Shipping, Capt. T. Coulter Kerr	£600
BRANCH AT STORE DEPOT, BELVEDERE ROAD, LAMBETH.	
Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N.	£800
Deputy do., William E. Phelps	£600
Assistant to Superintendent, B. H. G. Street	
Superintendents, 1st Grade, J. Byatt; W. M. Biden; H. B. Walker; W. A. Wickham	£400 to £500
Inspector of Machinery, J. Hitchcock	£400 to £500
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, F. E. Benest	£500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Surg.-Maj. Nottidge Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S.	£700
Examiner, Medical Stores, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reid, M.B., C.M.	£300

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster	£1,000
Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall; E. C. Winchester; T. C. Fenton	£350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, A. Brereton, C.S.I.	£1,000
Deputy do., William James Maitland, C.I.E.	£700
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas	£600
Assist. do., T. W. Arnold	£350
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Colonel Sir John Steevens, K.C.B.	£500
Assistant do., W. J. Bowden	£250 to £400

MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers.

(Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.)

President, Surg.-Gen. A. M. Branfoot, C.I.E.	£800
Member, Lieut.-Col. E. Bovill (M.S., retired)	£300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, H. I. Shephard	£1,200
Assist. Solicitor, W. H. Trevelyan	£600 to £800
Actuary, Willis Browne, F.I.A.	£800
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A.	£300 to £400
Ordinance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. R. C. O. Stewart, R.A.	£1,000
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, C.I.E.	
Official Agent to Administrators-General of India, F. B. Armstrong	

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.—£7,377.

Auditor, F. C. Holiday	£1,200
Assistant to Auditor, H. W. Harding	£800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, W. A. St. Quintin; S. H. Everett; H. D. Poulton; H. A. Cooper	£500 to £700
Junior Clerk, W. A. Sturdy	£150 to £500
[The business of the Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral G. T. H. Boyes, Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]	

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES,

Somerset House, W.C.

"Inland Revenue" is derived from Excise, Death Duties, Stamps, and Taxes, and is partly collected by the Post Office. The principal share, however, is collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, established in 1849, and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, with Joint Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, and a staff of officials. The estimated cost of the Department in 1927-8 was £2,299,300 (the establishment charges of the Chief Office being £321,935), and the amounts collected under the various heads above specified reached a total of over £98,500,000 in the financial year 1926-7.	
Chairman, Robert Chalmers, C.B.	£2,000
Private Secretary, B. P. Moore	£100
Deputy Chairman, Laurence N. Guillemand, C.B.	£1,500
Private Secretary, A. S. Lupton	£50
Commissioners, B. Mallet; E. E. N. Bower	each £1,200

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

49 Wellington Street (corner of Russell Street),
Strand, W.C.
Commissioners. Walter Gyles, £900; H. W. Page-
Phillips; S. P. Foster each £800

Secretaries' Department.

Joint Secretaries. James B. Meers, c.a. (*Excise*); E. E.
Stoodley, c.a. (*also Registrar of Land Tax*) (*Stamps*
and Taxes) each £1,200
Assistant Secretaries. J. P. Byrne, l.s.o. (*Excise*); M. S.
Jackson, l.s.o. (*Stamps and Taxes*). £875 to £950; J.
E. Chapman (*Stamps and Taxes*); H. G. L. Sland
(*Excise*); F. Atterbury (*Stamps and Tax*)

£825 to £900
Committee Clerks. J. Simpson; P. Williamson; W. H.
Pascoe; A. Grasmann£725 to £800
Principal Clerks. A. Spiller; J. P. Harding; P.
Thompson; J. Jacob; C. J. S. Gold (*also Deputy*
Registrar of Land Tax); E. C. Cunningham;
H. A. A. Cruso; W. J. Braithwaite; E. T. A.
Kennedy£600 to £700
First Division Clerks. C. A. Barrett; E. E. Turnley;
A. S. Lupton; B. P. Moore; C. J. T. B. Grylls;
F. A. Barrett; R. V. N. Hopkins; W. H. Moonan;
N. F. W. Fisher; E. M. Craven; H. Thorp;
S. Minnis; W. R. H. Merriman£150 to £500
Inspector of Railway Accounts. A. B. Samson£550
Chief Examiner of Assessments. W. T. Coggins£600
Inspector of Foreign Dividends. E. E. Darko£550
Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims. G. Wells;
E. H. Lambert; H. V. Osmond each £550
Examiner of Assessments. E. O. H. Fossey £400 to £550
Deputy Chief Examiners of Income Tax Claims and
Minor Staff Officers. A. Saker; W. H. Wright; H.
Davis; J. T. Sargent; W. J. Back; J. W. Scott;
J. Mullineux; J. A. Thompson, £400 to £500; T. E.
Swain, £300 to £450; E. C. Dodwell; G. T. Nicholls;
W. A. Collins; M. J. Cahill; M. O'Connor; F.
Minter; J. Stansfeld; W. B. Johnston; W. N.
Kennedy; J. J. Clunan; R. H. Lindam; A. Rassen;
J. Dillon; A. R. Reeves; H. O. Goater; J. Gilbert;
A. J. Strahan; W. S. Stroud; W. A. Jenner; E. A.
Henderson; C. W. J. Morgan£300 to £400
Superintendent of Stamps on the Stock Exchange
(*vacant*)£900
Assistant Superintendent. C. S. Villiers£350 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Accountant and Comptroller-General. Alfred Stair £1,200
Assistant do. G. T. Mussery£800 to £900
Principal Accountant. Julius E. Pitcher £725 to £800
Accountants and Cashiers. F. Dutton; A. Millard;
H. C. Strutt; F. A. Innell; W. C. Homersham
(*Cashier*); E. S. Chapman; J. E. Howe, £575 to £700
Assistant Accountants and Assistant Cashier. H. C.
King; G. Marshall; E. Adams; C. V. G. Yorke;
J. Talbot (*Assistant Cashier*); E. J. Henry; A.
Brown; A. Barker; V. de M. Alexandre; H. T.
Watson£440 to £550
Minor Staff Officers. W. P. Reynolds; J. Radford;
B. Bramble; H. W. Maw; F. W. Hunt; F. G. Mann;
J. Tinkler; G. D. Lees£300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Department—Excise.

Chief Inspector. A. J. Tedder£1,000 to £1,100
Assistant Chief Inspector. J. W. Bailey£900
Superintending Inspectors. J. S. Cox; H. E. Clifford;
W. Gallagher; H. F. D. West, £800; P. H. Hinchman,
£750
1st Class Inspectors. J. F. Mitchell; J. O'Han; J.
Murphy; W. H. Cogan; W. Elliott; P. J. Boyle;
D. J. Loughnane; H. Pochin; C. H. Madin; J.
Stephenson; J. Orchard; D. McSwain; E. Bates
£550 to £700
and Class Inspectors. W. K. Andrews; E. A. Dyson;
P. O'Brien; P. W. Shuter; R. Crowe; J. O'Donoghue;
J. J. Gilsenan; W. M. Wilson; J. Barry;
R. E. Triffitt; E. E. Brennan; T. H. Coleman;
J. Wilson£450
Preventive Inspector. J. B. Davies£450

Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

Chief Inspector. J. E. Thrift£1,000 to £1,100
Superintending Inspectors. E. H. Bowers; G. Davies
(*Scotland*); G. Wright; J. Hinton; G. F. Howe;
T. Collins; J. W. Stanley£800

Inspectors. C. A. Armfield; A. A. Stephens; W. J.
Kirkpatrick; W. H. Price; J. Stevens; A. J. Lethian
(*Edinburgh*); B. Corke; C. H. Rickman; E. R.
Tompson; F. Brisley; C. H. Ross; E. Elwood;
W. Williams; E. S. London; J. W. Sowrey; C. J. H.
Revell (*Edinburgh*); J. C. Brice; W. Sharland (*Ire-*
land)£620 to £700
Surveyors attached to Chief Office. W. Webb; A. S.
Twort; W. Melver; E. R. Harrison; R. W. Harris;
A. F. Pool; E. J. Strohenger; A. M. Sprules;
S. H. Francis; D. Cram; F. Greenwood; F. J.
Cooksey; J. G. Smyth; C. C. Bensted; A. G.
Robertson; F. T. F. Watts; W. Jones; J. Sandison;
F. W. Ogg; H. G. Butler; C. H. Rand; W. W. Thur-
good; H. S. Pimm; D. Dunham; H. B. Simpson.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary. Evelyn Preuth£1,200
Assist. Secs. S. P. Platt, £875 to £950; Alfred W.
Soward£825 to £900
Legal Adviser. G. B. Rosher£1,000
Chief Clerks. S. Smale; J. A. Miall; W. Filmer
Vaughan; A. W. Norman; E. N. Kilvert; L. S.
Lloyd; G. E. Dreaper; Ellis Harris; R. J. Dale;
Walter A. Nathan; A. F. Powell£725 to £800
Principal Clerks. Wm. M. Chute; Thos. G. Collett;
A. W. Smyth; Fredk. W. Rose; G. H. Heath;
E. Heard; J. W. Jackson; F. H. Duffield; W.
Winter; C. A. Addison; A. J. Bird; E. Rosenfeld;
T. Robinson£600 to £700
Assist. Principal Clerks. H. Catling; F. H. Main-
waring; E. C. Saunders; R. D. Etheridge; J. C.
Correll; C. E. Fletcher; H. H. Clare; L. W.
Browne; G. D. Callender; J. C. Denmead (*actuary*);
J. H. Taylor; J. W. Brown; J. Gaskill; C. H. Lyon
£580

1st Class Clerks. J. H. A. Reay; W. D. Fish; H. L.
Bramall; J. F. D. Lathan; J. H. Gunion; A.
Hewitt; J. R. Redhead; H. Deardon; J. H. P. Gil-
bertson; M. W. Watson; P. J. Roper; S. T.
Minipriss; T. Melver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D.
Pearson; T. A. Prest; T. W. McCormick; H. D.
Scott; W. L. Gane; W. E. Lockwood; H. P.
Dunning; W. V. Palmer; J. Dales; W. J. Tod-
hunter; A. E. Hodgson£500 to £550
2nd Class Clerks. H. J. W. Welfe; J. Barber; G. S.
White; H. W. Osborn; E. H. L. Jones; E. M.
McGowan; A. E. Durrant; H. P. C. Skingley;
E. J. Nicholson; T. W. G. Wratliss; F. E.
Jeran; C. J. H. Hutchins; L. H. C. Watson;
J. F. Rhodes; J. Buckley; A. J. Doyle; G. H.
Barnes; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; R. R. Ricketts;
L. Stack; H. P. Brown; F. H. Grole; T. C. S.
Smith; T. A. England; A. W. Cooper; J. H. Eley;
E. Whitaker; A. Veasey; J. W. Lamb; H. G.
Bell; W. E. Willan; C. D. Knox; A. H. Trough-
ton; F. C. Lambert; F. P. Clark; A. H. Paroz;
A. Robinson£320 to £450
3rd Class Clerks. R. Dymond; J. B. Birch; H. L.
White; J. F. Tarrant; H. McIlhughan; W. Ad-
dison; C. Beatty; G. L. Price; H. C. Sword; C.
W. L. Thytheridge; P. T. Brown; J. H. Robinson;
E. O'Brien; J. W. Ruddy; M. K. T. Macturck;
J. J. Wolfe; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick;
H. J. Harrison; E. W. Duxbury; A. P. Beet;
H. B. D. Sword; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; R. H.
Barnes; E. V. Cole; E. M. Miller; W. C. Royle;
C. O. Vornede; C. H. Smith; E. T. Hopkins; J. B.
Isherwood; C. R. Elliott; G. E. Eaton; J. McK.
Hendrie; K. A. R. Sugden; F. H. Fortescue; F. R.
Lovett; S. P. Vivian; W. G. Birt; H. S. Hunter; S. T.
Lock; J. J. Tinsley; J. R. Burchall; A. E. Sansom;
H. E. Murchison; E. L. Holland; A. J. H. Green;
L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; D. B. Kent; C. S.
Thompson; G. K. Brunner; I. E. Biss; J. A. G.
Owen; E. Collins; P. H. G. O'Flynn; K. J. Milne;
H. R. Bussell; G. M. Hodgson; H. Priest; G. D.
Florendine; H. Noll; W. K. Freeth; G. F. Brough-
ton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; G. B.
Canny; S. A. Sydney-Turner; J. G. Phillimore; R.
B. Cross; C. E. Coward; H. P. Hamilton; F. C.
Greene; W. J. Duggan; R. A. Cross; E. V. Hall;
L. E. Jones; F. A. Slee; G. J. W. Stephens; W.
H. Williams; H. Greer; J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A.
S. Jamouneau; H. H. Ryder; J. Connerly; A. J.
Dedman; B. E. R. Turner; T. Jack£550 to £500

* On Service Scale, rising to £500.

Minor Staff Officers, A. H. Locke; T. F. Callum, £400 to £500; G. A. Allin £300 to £400

London Central Collection,

Telegraph Street, E.C.

Collector of I.R. and Distributor of Stamps, J. B. Mant £700 to £800

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Dublin Branch Office.

See Irish Section.

Laboratory.

See Government Laboratories, p. 162.

Department of Controller of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns.

Controller and Registrar, H. F. Bartlett, i.s.o. £1,100
Assistant Registrar, Walter Walker £750 to £800
Assistant Controller, H. Birtles £750 to £800
Principal Clerks, G. W. Cornelius; A. P. Theobald; G. J. Sargent; J. F. Oakeshott; D. H. Blyth; S. Johnson £540 to £650
Senior Clerks, E. H. Donet; W. Lattersby; L. H. Clark; A. E. Taylor; G. W. Stonestreet; D. W. B. Swain £420 to £520
1st Class Clerks, W. W. Hewitt; T. W. Beckwith; G. Martin; C. H. Bokenham £320 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, H. H. Swain; J. Pittman; H. F. Cliftcock; A. J. Gayford; W. Lee; E. B. Bishop; J. D. Rowe; H. W. Longley; H. J. Gardham £300 to £400

Stamping Department.

Inspector, S. J. Bennett £750 to £850
Deputy Inspector, W. Brown £500 to £650
Chief Superintendent, J. S. Swarder £375 to £475
Superintendents, 1st Class, W. Rose; C. Lakor; G. Shipway; F. G. Pearce £250 to £350

Solicitor's Department. £13,735.

Solicitor, Sir Francis Charles Gore £2,000
Assistant Solicitors, J. Edwin Piper; John Allen Slater each £1,000
Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, Frederick W. W. Kingdon; A. Holt Freeth; T. C. Bates; J. J. Howe (at various personal salaries).

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D., F.R.C.S. £400

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE

See Irish Section.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Lancaster was erected into a "Palatine" Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 merged into the Crown through the accession of Henry IV. Its revenues have always been kept separate, though vested in the Sovereign and his heirs. The Judicature Act has left only the Chancery Court of the Duchy, but while the Chancellor is a Political Officer of the Government, and may or may not be learned in the law, a lawyer is appointed Vice-Chancellor. The accounts of the Duchy for the year 1905-6 will be found on p. 335.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Herbert E. Mitchell.
Vice-Chancellor, O. L. Leigh-Clare.
Attorney-Gen., Robert Alfred McCall, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, 7th, G.C.B.
Auditor, Henry Sydney Seymour.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith.
Solicitor, Reginald C. Hart-Dyke.
Assistant Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Professional Assist., Law Dept., E. A. C. Druce.

Seal Keeper, Arthur Shuttleworth.
Cursitor, Alfred T. Davies.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., J. Leonard Bolden.
Assistant Surveyor, G. W. Sadler.
Assistant Surveyor-Gen. Dept., E. Bolden.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, Edward L. C. P. Hardy.
1st Class do., H. E. Mitchell.
2nd Class do., Louis F. Fergusson and a vacancy.
Registrar, Preston Dist., Alexander Pearce.
Do. Liverpool Dist., F. Willis Taylor.
Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W.

The Local Government Board was created by the Local Government Board Act 1871, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Political President. The functions of the Board and of various Local Bodies were dealt with on p. 341 of the 1905 issue. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £232,728 in 1907-8.

President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, W. T. Jerred £300
Assist. Private Sec., H. J. Comyns £100
Parliamentary Sec., T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., A. V. Symonds £150
Permanent Sec., Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B. £1,800
Private Sec., E. H. Rhodes £150
Legal Adviser, A. D. Adrian, C.B., K.C. £1,500
Assist. Sec., Horace Cecil Monro, C.B. £1,200
Do. Thomas Pitts, C.B. £1,200
Do. John Lithiby, C.B. £1,200
Do. Noel Thomas Kershaw, C.B. £1,200
Do. J. S. Davy, C.B. (and Chief General Inspector) £1,100
Principal Clerks, Howell Thomas; H. C. H. H. Hoadle, i.s.o.; Wm. Wellington Conolly, i.s.o.; D. Dolton; John Alfred E. Dickinson; J. R. C. Hall; Geo. P. Beckley; G. E. Wainwright; E. A. Browne; H. Pullen; A. J. A. Ball £700 to £900
1st Class Clerks, W. W. Armstrong; W. H. Dunsday; A. E. Wood; A. Chapman; C. Knight; P. Handford; H. O. Stutchbury; R. C. Maxwell; E. T. Owen; A. B. Macleachlan; F. Taylor; H. A. Leggett £550 to £650
2nd Class Clerks, Edward Geer; William H. Green; Charles R. Hicks; Walter R. Woolven; George Biddell; W. T. Jerred; E. H. Rhodes; A. V. Symonds; C. B. R. Ellis; R. J. Simpson; W. R. Frazer; C. F. A. Hore; C. E. Roys; G. R. Snowden; H. J. Comyns; W. A. Ross; A. E. Barnes; E. R. Forber; A. E. Greene; R. H. H. Keenlyside; I. G. Gibbon; F. L. Turner; F. Slater; W. Sutherland; H. W. S. Francis; F. H. Schofield; E. H. Phillips; A. Gray; J. N. Beckett; H. Batler £150 to £500

Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton £400 to £600
Sept. of Deposit, Reference, and Binding Department, A. J. Mason, i.s.o. £400 to £500
Sept. Index Dept., R. W. Dingle £400 to £500
Sept. of Registry, J. W. Coles £400 to £500
Statistical Assistant, G. W. B. McLeod £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. A. Kent; T. Lawrence; T. R. Johnson; J. W. Davidson; F. H. O. Jerram; F. J. Welch; A. O. Hobbs; J. W. Trickey; F. C. Allworth; L. J. Harding; W. E. Cope; M. Wicks; A. Newton; W. E. Ivey; J. W. Graves £300 to £400
Clerk, Benjamin Marshall Wilson £335
Other Staff Posts, and Higher Grade and Dic., W. G. Allen; H. J. Andrews; J. B. Avery; C. J. Bayley; L. F. Bradford; T. E. Cartwright; A. J. Eves; W. G. Finch; A. G. R. Giller; E. F. Gits; W. G. W. Goodworth; J. Hepworth; G. H. Kennedy; E. Laws; S. S. Lockhart; T. R. Luke; T. Malley; T. F. Nokes; T. Philpot; B. E. Pinder; L. W. Shubbrook; W. J. Sutton; W. Wilkins; W. M. Wilson; J. Young £250 to £350
Second Division Clerks [17] £70 to £250
Assistant Clerks [41], £55 to £150; Typists [21], £46 to £51
Architect, Brook Taylor Kitchen £500 to £600
Assistant Architect, H. J. Pearson £350 to £450
Do., A. H. Worsley; W. H. Collin £250 to £350

Parliamentary Agent and Legal Assistant, Herbert E. Boyce.....	£900
Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines.....	£600
General Inspector, P. H. Bagenal.....	£1,200
Do., Baldwin Flensing; R. I. Dansey; H. Preston-Thomas; F. B. Wethered; N. Herbert; G. A. F. Hervey; J. Lowry; E. D. Court; Hon. G. Walsh; A. B. Lowry; H. R. Williams; J. S. Oxley; J. W. Thompson.....	£600 to £900
Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, A. H. Downes, M.D., £900; A. Fuller.....	£800
Inspector of Local Loans and Local Acts, F. J. Willis.....	£600 to £800
Insp. under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn.....	£600
Assist. Gen. Inspectors, W. P. Elias, R. H. A. Duff; C. F. Roundell, each £500; Miss Ina Stansfeld £300 to £400	
Senior Insp. of Boarded-out Children, Miss M. H. Mason.....	£400
Inspectors do., Miss M. Pell and Miss B. Evans.....	£200 to £300
Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd.....	£900 to £1,000
District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cuckerton; H. D. Gordon; A. C. Roberts.....	£700 to £800
Do. (County Council Districts), A. W. Dolby; W. D. Easterby; S. D. Jerrold; H. W. Oliver; J. O'Neill; L. H. Wraith.....	£700 to £800
Do. (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams; A. F. P. Barton; J. A. B. B. Bruce; H. F. Buckland; A. G. Chamberlain, I.S.O.; J. A. Cole; A. H. D. Cunyngnam; M. W. Dixon; E. G. Easton; R. M. Estcourt; J. M. Evans; H. B. Farquhar; G. L. Gibson; W. Griffith; N. M. Griffiths; P. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; C. A. Howell; J. E. Pughe-Jones; C. F. Jordon; J. A. Lander; H. Locke; H. Lyon; E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; H. McC. Rich; H. D. Roberts; H. V. C. Roe; D. H. Boggis Rolfe; N. C. Simmer; E. Stevens; F. L. Stevens; A. Q. Twiss; H. H. Walrand; E. H. V. Weigall; H. C. M. White; W. S. Wilkinson; H. D. Wraith; W. Young.....	£500 to £800
Assistant Auditors, A. W. Chamberlain; J. H. Easton; G. St. J. Hibbert; W. M. Hunt; F. H. Mowatt; F. M. Wheatley.....	£300 to £450
Chief Engineering Inspector, G. Waller Willcocks, M.I.C.E.....	£1,200
Deputy do., H. H. Law, M.I.C.E.....	£900
2nd do., H. P. Boulnois, M.I.C.E.....	£800
Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E.; R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E.; W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E.; W. A. Ducat; E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E.; M. K. North, M.I.C.E.; A. A. G. Malot, M.I.C.E.; Maj. C. E. Norton, R.E.; Maj. J. Stewart, R.E.; H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E.; E. Dudley; H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E.; A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.S.C.; A. G. Drury, A.M.I.C.E.....	£600 to £800
Med. Officer, Wm. H. Power, C.B., F.R.S., £1,200 to £1,500 and Assist. Med. Officer, Robt. Bruce Low, M.D.....	£900
Assist. do. & Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanitary Purposes, H. Franklin Parsons, M.D.....	£1,000 to £1,100
Medical Inspectors, R. D. R. Sweeting, M.D.; T. Thomson, C.M.G., M.D.; S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S.; W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B.; H. T. Bulstrode, M.D.; R. J. Reece, M.D.; G. S. Buchanan, M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D. F. St. George Mivart, M.D.; L. W. Darras Mair, M.D.; R. W. Johnstone, M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; R. A. Farrar, M.D.; J. S. Low, M.D. (temporary) £500 to £800	
Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Huddart.....	£400 to £600
Inspector of Foods, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. (acting).....	£400 to £600
Assist. do., A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B.; J. M. Hamill, M.D. (temporary).....	£420 to £600
Dir. of Animal Vaccines Stn., L. C. Thorne Thorne, M.D.....	£400
Vaccinator, Joseph Leane.....	£150
Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D.....	£500 to £800
Assistant Bacteriologist, H. S. Franklin, L.R.C.P.....	£300 to £450
Chief Insp. Alkali, &c., Works, R. F. Carpenter.....	£800
Inspectors, E. G. Ballard; E. Jackson; A. C. Fryer, M.D.....	£420 to £600
Resident Inspector (vacant).....	
Sub-Inspectors, F. N. Sutton; E. M. Fletcher; H. Porter; J. W. Young.....	£300 to £400

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS.

Water Examiner, C. Pettin, M.I.N.S.T.C.E.....	£850
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LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford. The vicissitudes of the office are traced in "Whitaker's Peerage," under the Cholmondeley Marquessate.

Hereditary Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley.

Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O..... £200

Clerk, W. B. Paley..... £200

Resident Supt. House of Lords, J. K. Williams..... £300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

63 Victoria Street, S.W.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and the control is now vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The work of the office includes the collection and discussion of meteorological observations from all oceans, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which forecasts and storm warnings are based, and other work incidental thereto. The administrative expenses are met by a Government grant, which amounts to £15,500 annually.

Director and Chairman of Committee, W. N. Shaw, LL.D., S.O.D., F.R.S.

Marine Superintendent, Comm. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.N.R.

Supt. of Statistics, R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.

Supt. of Instruments, R. H. Curtis.

Chief Clerk, John A. Curtis.

1st Class Clerks, W. Allingham; T. D. Bell; F. J. Brodie; J. E. Cullum (Valencia Observatory); J. Harding; H. Harries.

MINT, THE ROYAL, Tower Hill, E.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1820, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I., and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1859. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £138,840 for 1907-8.

Master and Warden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Rt. Hon. William Grey Ellison-Macartney..... £1,200

Chief Clerk, Arthur J. Pope..... £550 to £700

Sen. Clerk & Rec., F. L. D. Matthews..... £300 to £450

Staff Clerk, C. T. Folkard..... £300 to £400

Superintendent, Operative Department, Edward Rigg, I.S.O., M.A..... £700 to £900

Assistant do., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hocking..... £360 to £500

Chemist and Assayer, T. K. Rose, D.S.C..... £700 to £900

Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, B.Sc.; J. Phelps, B.A..... £350 to £550

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim..... £1,100

Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley..... £550 to £750

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell..... £1,100

Superintendent, M. L. Bugge..... £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell..... £1,100

Superintendent, A. Ventris..... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, J. Bonar, M.D..... £900 to £1,100

Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave..... £650 to £800

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH,

Bloomsbury, W.C.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1857.

and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Act of 1842, which secures a copy of every publication for the Library. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £17,041 (including Natural History Museum) in 1907-8, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Edward Maunds Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, Francis Ellis Tucker £600 to £700

Assistant, 1st Class, A. R. Dryhurst £300 to £500

Assistant, 2nd Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £150 to £300

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke £400 to £500

Keeper of Printed Books, George K. Fortescue, LL.D. £700 to £800

Assistant Keepers, Arthur W. Kaye Miller, M.A.; William R. Wilson, I.S.O.; George F. Barwick, B.A. £200 to £650

Superintendent of Reading Room, G. F. Barwick, B.A. £150 to £300

Assistants, 1st Class, Dorset Eccles, I.S.O., V.D.; Henry Jenner, F.S.A.; Henry M. Mayhew; Cyril J. Davenport, V.D., F.S.A.; Alf. W. Pollard, M.A.; R. Nisbet Bain; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.; John Abraham J. de Villiers; Lawrence H. E. Taylor; Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; R. A. Streetfield, B.A.; B. H. Soulsby, B.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, 2nd Class, F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A.; L. Giles, M.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, B.A.; H. Thomas, M.A.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; A. F. Bell, B.A.; F. W. Jekyll, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, G. F. Warner, D.Litt. £700 to £800

Assistant Keepers of MSS., F. G. Kenyon, D.Litt.; I. H. Jeayes £500 to £650

Assistants, 1st Class, Henry John Ellis; John A. Herbert, B.A.; A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; J. P. Gilson, M.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, 2nd Class, H. Idris Bell, M.A.; Frederic C. W. Hilley, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, M.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS. (vacant) £700 to £800

Assistants, 1st Class, Rev. G. Margolouth, M.A.; Alex. Geo. Ellis, M.A.; Lionel D. Barnett, Litt. £300 to £500

Assistant, 2nd Class, Edward Edwards, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Sidney Colvin, D.Litt. £700 to £800

Assist. do., Freeman M. O'Donoghue, F.S.A. £500 to £650

Assistants, 1st Class, Campbell Dodgson, M.A.; R. L. Binyon, B.A. £300 to £500

Assistant, 2nd Class, A. Margor Hind, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt. £700 to £800

Assistant, 1st Class, L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, 2nd Class, H. R. H. Hall, M.A.; P. D. Scott-Moncrieff, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. £700 to £800

Assist. Keeper, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £500 to £650

Assistant, 1st Class, H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, 2nd Class, F. H. Marshall, M.A.; E. J. Forsdyke, B.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, C. H. Reed, F.S.A. £700 to £800

Assistant, 1st Class, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.S.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, 2nd Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Coins and Medals, H. A. Grueber, F.S.A. £700 to £800

Assist. Keeper, W. W. Wroth £500 to £650

Assistant, 1st Class, G. F. Hill, M.A. £300 to £500

Assistant, 2nd Class, John Allan, M.A. £150 to £300

Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington in 1881, the new museum being opened in the same year. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £53,724 in 1907-8.

Assistant Secretary, Charles E. Fagan £650

Clerks, J. F. Isaac; W. H. R. Holl; W. J. Anderson £95 to £350

Assistant, 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward £500

Keeper of Zoology (vacant).

Assistant Keepers, Edgar A. Smith, I.S.O.; Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe; Charles Owen Waterhouse £500 to £650

Assistants, 1st Class, George A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; Fras. Jeffrey Bell, M.A.; W. R. Ogilvie Grant; William Forsell Kirby; Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart.; Charles J. Gahan, M.A.; Randolph Kirkpatrick; Francis A. Heron, B.A.; Dr. W. T. Calman; Ernest E. Austen £300 to £500

Assistants, 2nd Class, G. J. Arrow; C. T. Regan, M.A.; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman; W. P. Pycraft £150 to £300

Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. £700 to £800

Assistant do., Dr. F. A. Bather £500 to £650

Assistants, 1st Class, R. B. Newton; Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S.; G. C. Crick £300 to £500

Assistant, 2nd Class, W. D. Lang £150 to £300

Keeper of Mineralogy, L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S. £700 to £800

Assistant, 1st Class, Dr. Geo. T. Prior, M.A. £300 to £500

Assistants, 2nd Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A.; G. F. H. Smith, M.A. £150 to £300

Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle £700 to £800

Assistants, 1st Class, J. Britton; A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker £300 to £500

Assistant, 2nd Class, W. E. Brooks, B.A. £150 to £300

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £14,753 in 1907-8.

Comptroller-General, Sir George Hervey, K.C.B. £1,500

Private Secretary, J. J. Bree £100

Assistant Comptroller, W. G. Turpin £800 to £1,000

Actuary, James Blakey, I.S.O. £250

Chief Clerk, A. T. King, I.S.O. £800

Principal Clerks, E. Dyham, I.S.O.; J. Blakey; F. M. Ashley; C. von Borg £500 to £700

Assistant do., H. Manwaring; T. Gowland, £400 to £500; G. F. Ansell; E. R. Kennedy; H. Weatherill £350 to £450

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, S.W.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £37,000 in 1824 for the purchase of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876 and 1887.

Director, Sir Charles Holroyd £1,000

Keeper and Secretary, Hawes Turner £750

NATIONAL GALLERY, BRITISH ART (The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne

by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection.
Director, Sir Charles Holroyd (see above)
Keeper, D. S. MacColl £350 to £500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, Bushy House, Teddington.

The National Physical Laboratory, founded in 1899 for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants, is controlled by a Board representing the Royal Society and the great Technical Societies. In addition to capital sums, an annual grant of £6,000 is contributed by H. M. Treasury; and subscriptions from the Technical Societies and other sources amount to about £2,850 a year. The Kew Observatory now constitutes one department of the Laboratory; and there are also departments for Physics, Engineering, and Metallurgy. The Physics Department comprises Thermometric, Electrical, Metrological, and Optical Divisions.

Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
Do. of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.
Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. Observatory Dept., Richmond, Charles Chree, LL.D., F.R.S.
Chief Assist. Observatory Dept., T. W. Baker.
Supt. Engineering Dept., T. E. Stanton, D.Sc.
Supt. Metallurgical Dept., W. Rosenhain, B.A.
Senior Asst., Physics, J. A. Harker, D.Sc.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.

The National Portrait Gallery was opened in 1896, having previously been housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The first grant to the institution was made in 1857.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, Lionel Henry Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A. £600

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published in 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The administrative expenses were estimated at £4,359 in 1907-8.

Superintendent, A. M. W. Downing, D.Sc., F.R.S. £700
Chief Assistant, P. L. Davis, F.R.A.S. £400 to £500
Assistants, J. H. Bell, F.R.A.S.; W. H. Wainsley, R.Sc., F.R.A.S.; B. F. Bawtree; J. A. Spriggo; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. £100 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The pursuit of Astronomy would seem to be conducive to longevity, the average tenure of office by the eight Astronomers Royal since 1675 being nearly thirty years. The administrative expenses of the Observatory were estimated at £10,049 in 1907-8.

Astronomer Royal, Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, R.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. £1,000
Chief Assistants, P. H. Cowell, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.; A. S. Eddington, M.Sc., F.R.A.S. £500 to £600
Assistants, Edward W. Maunder, F.R.A.S.; Thomas Lewis, Sec.R.A.S.; William G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, B.A., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological) £320 to £450
Clerical Assistant, H. Onthwaite £250 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£9,098.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. £900 to £1,000
Chief Assist., J. Halm, Ph.D., F.R.A.S. £700 to £800
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, B.Sc.; R. T. Pott; J. Power £350 to £500
Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling £350 to £450

PATENT OFFICE (Hours 10 to 5),

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with

a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £210,553 in 1907-8.

Comptroller-General, C. N. Dalton, C.B. £1,800
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, R. Griffin £1,100

Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. £1,200
Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb £500
Supervising Examiners, A. Cliff; W. Martin; A. R. Wright; W. H. D. Clark £700 to £800
Principals, F. W. Hodges; R. P. Chope; A. Neves £650 to £750

Librarian, F. W. Hulme £650
Examiners, H. J. Adams; F. Ogden; P. H. Cathcart; W. Groves; J. E. Needham; A. S. A. Ormsby; F. M. Sexton; J. Gray; A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; F. Gossling; G. Rutherford; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Miuty; T. E. Lones; H. Newton; W. A. Stiven; R. Jenkins; J. Bolton; A. A. Whitwell; J. H. Tomlinson; R. Sandon; A. W. Marleat; W. Martin; C. H. Powell; T. H. Muras; J. Reeves (temp.) £550 to £700

Deputy Examiners, J. Layzell; G. Gibbens; C. C. Starling; F. J. Cheshire; D. Mescal; I. T. Walls; A. E. Chipperfield; W. Sackfield; T. H. Denning; A. G. Page; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hamby; R. W. Simmonds; F. Fisher; F. W. Dunn; W. A. Taylor; E. A. Gere; S. A. Willmott; T. T. Bedford; A. Nicholls; R. J. Sowter; A. McDougall; F. Charlesworth; A. S. Cox; D. Robinson; K. T. G. French; J. W. Barker; F. P. Johns; M. F. Levey £400 to £550

Acting Deputy Examiner, A. J. Wilson £400
Assistant Examiners, F. Ackroyd; J. J. Lee; H. J. Wickham; V. G. Alexander; B. Moss; H. W. Heath; D. Walton; J. A. Parker; A. Wilson; A. E. Doddridge; L. Phaeasey; C. J. Stewart; F. G. Smith; R. C. Hale; F. G. Woodford; A. G. Bell; F. E. Glover; S. Andrews; A. Jones; F. W. Charlton; E. Little; V. Lough; J. H. Binder; A. J. Carrier; C. Cook; H. W. Monroe; F. Dewhurst; W. H. Stephens; G. H. Green; S. A. S. Bird; J. J. Holloway; J. J. Foster; A. L. Gray; W. A. Ogden; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; M. W. Stevens; R. T. Lavender; G. W. Wildman; W. J. Marlow; E. K. Maxwell; T. Knowles; W. J. A. Parish; E. A. Matzinger; F. E. Grant; A. J. Cook; H. Harding; A. Ward; J. F. Ronca; J. Powrie; A. A. Gomme; H. Frank; J. W. Birsky; H. F. C. Walsworth; C. I. Sutton; A. J. Cousin; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read; R. W. Ainsworth; L. N. Barker; R. B. Foster; E. T. Webb; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; A. H. Bright; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; E. S. Andrews; J. H. Oates; R. J. Trump; H. W. Chapman; W. C. Scott; R. G. Kirkby; D. W. H. Bell; H. W. Wiswold; F. A. Hughes; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; T. Beacall; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; E. L. Pickles; G. H. Makey; A. Taylor; A. P. Thurston; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles; P. C. Franklin; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander; W. R. Spencer; W. J. Pryce; H. Silk; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter; T. Turner; P. C. Whitteridge; H. W. Hilliar; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford; E. J. C. Solis; H. E. Hodgson; E. F. Cliff; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; A. Bell; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; W. H. Evans; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Bausch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Donmett; W. H. L. Patterson; A. J. Edwards; K. Gauldie; W. W. Parfry; H. H. Hanworth; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; J. H. Beaumont; R. O'F. Oakley; E. J. W. Barker; F. Phillips; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; L. A. Paish; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; C. R. Woods £450 to £550
1st Class Clerks, Trade Marks, H. S. Freer; J. Stringer £400 to £600

2nd Class Clerks, Trade Marks, E. H. Knights; J. K. Grebby; F. Newbery; J. M. Glen.....	£150 to £400
Staff Clerks, Patents, H. S. H. Pegler; J. Maycock; F. W. Neale; A. Cook; J. Barratt.....	£50 to £500
Superintendent of Sale Branch, A. H. Lobban.....	£500
Clerk of Designs Register, J. B. McLaren.....	£400
Law Clerk, J. Watson.....	£375
Index Clerk, Trade Marks, S. W. Morrison.....	£300
Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), J. W. Madders.....	£475
2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, H. E. D. Jones; J. G. Walker; J. H. H. Peake; H. Lonnane; T. F. Ordish; H. Clements; W. H. Davies; W. H. Crossley; W. E. F. Walker; J. J. Kaye; F. Usher; S. Sasserath; W. S. Snull; A. Holmes; A. H. Bennett; G. H. Norris; H. J. E. Easton; W. Crittenden.....	£250 to £350

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, S.W.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury, and authorised by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The administrative expenses of the office were estimated at £16,100 in 1907-8. *Paymaster-General*, Richard Knight Causton, M.P. *Assist. Paym.-Gen.*, Charles J. Maude.....£1,100
Principal Clerks, J. Whitfield-Jackson, I.S.O.; H. Tomlinson.....£700 to £800
1st Class Clerks, J. C. Aubourg; J. L. F. H. Godfrey; H. E. Ward; A. P. Badcock; R. E. Brine; H. Kearns; H. W. Warburton; A. Wilcock.....£400 to £600

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and, while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows an annual profit of about £4,000,000, and also collects a large sum for the Inland Revenue Department. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1801, the Book Post in 1805, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1868, the Money Order office in 1872, the Postal Orders in 1885, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £17,367,751 in 1907-8, viz.: Postal Services, £11,501,562; Packet Services, £707,059; Telegraph Services (including Telephone Services), £5,159,120. A "Postal Guide," containing the Rates, Rules and Regulations, will be found on pp. 464-470.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P.	£2,500
Minister assisting the Postmaster-General, The Earl of Granard.....	n.p.
Private Secs., Hon. Richard D. Denman, £250; W. Price, C.M.G., £150; Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley, n.p.	
Secretary to the Post Office, H. Babington Smith, C.B., C.S.I.	£1,750 to £2,000
Private Sec., A. K. Kidner.....	£120
Second Sec., A. F. King.....	£1,250 to £1,400
Assist. Secs., E. Crabb; H. S. Carey; E. W. Farnall; G. A. Oakeshott; A. M. J. Ogilvie; and A. H. Norway.....	£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principal Clerks, L. A. Marshall; A. B. Walkley; W. G. C. Kirkwood; A. G. Ferard; B. Hoskyns-Abraham; R. J. Mackay; I. Richards; L. T. Horne; F. J. Beckley.....	£700 to £900
Clerks (1st Class), G. S. Edwards; P. G. Burrell; A. G. Leonard; E. Udny; V. H. Stephens; P. Z. Round; F. J. Brown; H. F. McClintock; E. Raven; H. I. Kingsford; F. H. Williamson; J. Y. Bell; R. M. Stewart.....	£550 to £650
Clerks (2nd Class), C. Eden; G. McLaren; W. H. Cardew; A. R. Kidner; W. Price, C.M.G.; W. T. Leech; E. A. Francis; F. G. Milne; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; K. Kerr; H. D. Wakely; L. G. S. Reynolds; F. H. S. Grant.....	£150 to £500

Additional Staff Officers, W. Nops, I.S.O. £700; W. T. White; A. K. Langridge; H. F. Smart.....	£500
Principal Clerk (late Confidential Enquiry Branch), A. P. Wakeman.....	£1,400 to £500
Deputy Staff Officers, J. J. Summers; J. I. De Wardt; B. Masters; W. Hainworth; H. W. Charlton; S. J. Ching.....	£450

Supplementary Establishment.

Clerks (1st Class), R. Gilbert; M. B. Mathias; J. T. Monk; T. Beer; E. H. Lanrie; W. H. Sharland; W. J. F. Apted; W. H. Harrington; J. R. Weeks; J. Duff; C. J. Prout; G. H. Jackson; M. L. Gardiner; A. L. Forrest; H. Cockerell; J. Hall; F. E. James; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; S. Granville; J. D. Mackay; J. B. S. Engall; R. E. Thornley; J. W. Wenden; H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; W. H. A. Toomer.....	£310 to £400
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Confidential Enquiry Branch.

Director, W. G. Gates.....	£600 to £800
Travelling Clerks (1st class), A. G. Madder; F. W. Mann; J. Settle; F. O. Wood; W. T. Edwards.....	£400 to £500
Do. (2nd Class), W. Murray; J. H. Shinner; J. Compton; J. G. Stevens; J. A. B. Drummond; T. E. Tutton; C. W. Whitehurst; P. F. Pyle; J. P. Leckenby; F. J. W. A. Wint; A. J. Watts; J. Duncan; E. W. Bruce.....	£150 to £350

Packet Services.

Nautical Adviser, Capt. A. Meldrum, R.N.	£260 to £380
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Telegraphs.

Traffic Managers, J. W. Plackett; W. T. Smith.....	£500 to £600
Assistant Traffic Managers, J. S. Jones; J. Lee.....	£275 to £375
Superintendent Telegraph Business at Race Meetings, &c., A. D. M. Swift.....	£400 to £500
Assist. ditto, A. Walker.....	£275 to £375

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell.....	£400 to £500
Deputy Registrar, E. G. Worthington.....	£340 to £400

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, C. A. King, C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, F. T. Swayne; F. W. Home (allowance of £100 to senior).....	£800 to £900
Chief Examiner, C. E. Gerahty.....	£700 to £800
Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, L. W. B. Maclean.....	£700 to £800
Cashier, E. W. Chetwynd.....	£650 to £750
Accountants, L. Inceledon; W. Bradfield; L. G. King; L. Barnes; A. G. Bowie, £550 to £700; E. G. Richardson; W. H. Miller; R. B. Hughes; E. H. J. Frost; A. Farmer; G. F. Lee; E. J. Harrington; C. T. M. Martin.....	£550 to £650
Assistant do., E. W. Measor; H. J. Dickinson; A. McLaren; E. Solomon; W. D. Diplock; H. D. Lewis; J. Hartley; J. Bunce; H. Duesbury; R. M. Rogers; J. Ennis; J. T. Jones; F. Rendell.....	£440 to £540

Examiners, W. A. Collard; J. C. Wilson; C. E. Yates; W. F. Mitchell; G. M. Mann; C. R. Wickins; H. A. L. Chetwynd; W. A. Shepherd; H. H. Batten; Ernest Williams; A. G. Gapes; T. Barratt; J. Matthews; E. W. A. Clauson-Thue; R. W. Compton; B. M. Wylie; A. E. Hewitt; R. Hill; F. C. Cook; T. E. Horton; A. E. Westell; W. E. Hughes; A. E. Modlen; F. J. Pearson; T. H. Cochrane; G. W. Nye; W. Goddard; H. Kemp; J. R. Armstrong; J. O. Bradfield; A. L. Tyler; A. L. Wilson; A. W. Cross; G. Slater; W. G. Hunter; C. D. Upham.....	£360 to £430
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Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler.....	£350 to £400
Assist. Supts., Miss K. E. Barrett; Miss J. N. Nind (allowance of £50 to senior).....	£200 to £240

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, A. E. Eames.....	£800 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, J. Newlands.....	£500 to £600
Assist. Controllers, W. Whight; J. F. Jell; L. G. Do., R. Headland; A. J. S. Adams; J. Willshire; F. P. Didden.....	£400 to £500

Controller's Office.

Clerks (1st Class), L. Weaver; V. M. Dunford; A. W. Edwards; T. Mackenzie £310 to £400
 Superintendents, C. C. Goodway; *F. P. Palmer; *S. J. Treby; A. S. Coates; J. H. Kirner; W. S. Fisher; G. S. Fannch; A. L. Steel; F. Preston; R. Donaldson; H. T. Wright; J. V. Gane; A. Morgan £310 to £400
 * To rise to £450.

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), J. Griffith; F. D. Charosin £310 to £450
 Superintendent (Female Staff), J. B. Blance £200 to £300

Intelligence Department.

Superintendent, J. H. Couldrey £310 to £450

Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj. W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G., R.E. £1,000 to £1,200
 Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, M. Roberts, M.I.C.E., F.C.S.; J. W. Woods; A. J. Stubbs £700 to £900
 Electrician, H. R. Kempe, M.I.C.E. £575 to £750
 Staff Engineers (1st Class), T. H. Stockwell; H. Hartnell; W. Brown; T. W. Lapham; J. McL. Robb; R. McIlroy; J. F. Lamb; A. L. De Latre; T. F. Purves £420 to £550
 Do. (and Class), J. Sinnott; S. A. Pollock; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Strutche; T. B. Johnson; W. F. Murray; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall; W. H. Powell; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; J. Martin; E. Turner; C. Crompton; E. J. Ivison; D. H. Kennedy; E. W. Rees £200 to £400
 Accountant, Edwin Williams £550 to £650
 Principal Clerks, J. G. Dalladay; J. Ward £420 to £500
 Clerks (1st Class), J. Ward; W. S. Mountain; H. G. Fisher; W. H. Kerr; H. J. Hoggarth £310 to £400
 Supt. of Electric Lighting, I. Probert £350 to £500
 Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich), W. R. Culley, I.S.O., £500 to £700; (Dover) F. Pollard £400 to £500
 Assistant do. (Woolwich) J. Bourdeaux £310 to £450; (Dover) C. J. Hall £310 to £400
 Superintending Engineers, J. Jenkin; D. M. Stewart; G. M. Carr; W. W. Vyle; T. Harrison; G. W. Hook; T. J. West; W. Slings; A. Eden; F. Treiman; A. Moir; E. Catley; J. W. Groves; W. Noble; J. Sheridan £450 to £700
 Assistant do. (Lond.), J. E. Taylor; E. J. Eldridge; F. Tandy £330 to £400

Factories.

Controller of Factories, J. W. Willmot, I.S.O., M.I.C.E. £650 to £800
 Superintendents, W. Bosomworth, £470 to £650; R. Britton £470 to £550
 Asst. Superintendents, W. A. Rylands; W. Milner; G. F. Mansbridge £350 to £450
 Principal Clerk, W. G. Hinton £450
 1st Class Clerks, W. B. Watkins; A. Dell; H. J. Langton £310 to £400

London Postal Service Department.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Controller, Robert Bruce £1,000 to £1,200
 Vice-Controller, T. Briggs £800 to £900
 Asst. Controllers, J. W. Crawford; A. Hunter; A. E. Adeney; F. Bray £700 to £800
 Chief Supts., H. Naylor; H. Filmer; W. Howson; A. H. Reddrop; H. C. Somers; W. D. Wheldon; R. Pascall; H. Norris; C. A. Coniber £500 to £600
 Principal Clerks, W. T. Wheeler; H. F. Foster; J. A. Walker; A. L. Couratin; C. A. Wheeler; W. V. Inman; C. J. Bumby; W. C. Waller; J. Elder £400 to £500
 1st Class Clerks, L. B. Sealy; A. G. Atterbury; J. R. Edsall; F. L. Nicholson; J. Thomas; E. A. B. Browne; E. F. Bolton; H. L. Jones; D. Scott; F. Hudson; G. F. Dancaster; D. E. Ayling; C. H. Cooke; C. E. Hamer; J. W. Campion; W. Winter; H. G. Carter £310 to £400
 * Assistant Superintendent, Old Establishment.

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents, T. P. Salt; F. G. Whitaker; W. W. Robinson; E. Cane; C. Still; J. G. Oakley; J. A. Hyde; E. T. Woolley £450 to £550
 Assistant Superintendents, J. S. D. Ford; W. E. Gould; H. W. Pym; G. Hine; J. G. Elford; S. W. Lloyd; C. S. Rogers; J. Gould; C. Dashfield; J. J. Fox; J. G. Turner; F. Hale; R. Griffin; J. H. Hayes; R. G. Dickinson; W. T. Kemp; T. P. Pickard; H. A. Cockshott; J. F. Williams; J. W. Blackwell £300 to £450

Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street.

Postmaster, D. H. Rooney £600
 Chief Clerk, W. T. B. Young £400 to £500
 Asst. Superintendent, J. Gover £300 to £400

Western, 3 Vere Street.

Postmaster, B. Pitt £600
 Chief Clerk, A. H. Mann £400 to £500
 Asst. Superintendent, W. D. B. Poulton £300 to £400

Paddington, 19 London Street.

Postmaster, E. F. Page £650
 Chief Clerk, C. Exley £400 to £500
 1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin £310 to £400
 Assistant Superintendent, A. T. Jones £300 to £400

Eastern, 195 Whitechapel Road.

Postmaster, J. Groer, C.M.G. £650
 Chief Clerk, H. Turrell £400 to £500
 1st Class Clerk, J. W. F. Rolph £310 to £400
 Asst. Superintendent, J. Dwano £300 to £400

South-Western, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

Postmaster, J. Lorrain £700
 Chief Clerk, T. James £400 to £500
 1st Class Clerk, F. W. D'Evelyn £310 to £400
 Asst. Superintendents, F. A. Binder; J. J. Foster £300 to £400

P.M. House of Commons, J. Lincoln £300 to £400

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

Chief Clerk in Charge, H. T. Woods £400 to £500
 1st Class Clerk, F. Harding £310 to £400

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street.

Postmaster, J. E. T. O. M. Carew £650
 Chief Clerk, A. R. Broad £400 to £500
 1st Class Clerk, J. Pryor £310 to £400
 Assistant Superintendent, J. Clark £300 to £400

Norwood, 35 Westow Street.

Chief Clerk in Charge, J. W. Aston £400 to £500
 1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley £310 to £400

Northern, 46 Essex Road.

Postmaster, H. E. Anderson £600
 Chief Clerk, B. S. Hurman £400 to £500
 Asst. Superintendent, E. T. McDonald £300 to £400

North-Western, 28 Eversholt Street.

Postmaster, J. K. Gibson £600
 Chief Clerk, R. H. W. Batley £400 to £500
 Assistant Superintendent, J. Bauly £300 to £400

London Telephone Service.

General Manager, G. F. Preston £700 to £900
 Chief Clerk, A. L. E. Berlyn £310 to £400
 Female Superintendent, Miss A. A. Heap £200 to £300

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Arthur Huelin Wilson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. £800 to £1,000
 2nd do., John Sinclair, M.D. £450 to £650
 Female do., Miss Edith Shove, M.B. £250 to £500
 Asst. do., Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. Lond. £200 to £300
 1st Assistant, G. C. W. Wright, M.D. £300 to £400
 2nd Assistant, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £200 to £300

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham £800 to £1,000
 Asst. do., C. W. F. Welchman £600 to £700
 Principal Clerks, H. Pearson; R. J. Sanderson £500 to £550
 Asst. Principal Clerks, F. J. White; J. A. Griffin £420 to £490

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1908.

value. The total amount distributed in 1906 was about £28,607. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb.
Senior Clerks, George Simpson; Henry Groves; John F. Sapsford; V. Gonville Bromhead; R. G. Rowland.
Junior Clerks (Upper Division), E. Jump; M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith; A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.
Asst. Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
Architect, William Alfred Hughes.
Auditor, H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.
Counsel, J. Bradley Dyne, 4 Stone Buildings, W.C.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC, Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £24,430 in 1907-8.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Assistant Keeper and Secretary, S. R. Scargill-Bird, £800
Assistant Keepers, John E. B. Sharp; G. F. Handcock; R. A. Roberts; R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Morris; H. Rodney £520 to £700
Clerks, E. G. Atkinson; E. Sallsbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; J. G. Black; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lyvie; M. S. Giuseppe; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; A. E. Bland; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly! £150 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD, Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, Henry Gordon Shee, K.C.
Registrar, Sir William Henry Talbot (Town Clerk).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c.; contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the copyright in all Government publications. The administrative expenses were estimated at £34,903 for 1907-8.

Controller, Rowland Bailey, I.S.O., M.P.O. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., W. R. Codling.
Asst. Controller, W. G. Newton £700 to £900
Superintendent of Demands, E. Barton £600 to £700
Accountant, W. F. Gorin £500 to £650
Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman £500 to £650
Clerk of Publications, A. J. Ellis £450 to £600
Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson £450 to £600
Clerk in Charge, Dublin, F. Hayward £642
Do., Edinburgh, C. H. Balmain £300 to £400
Assistants to Heads of Branches, L. W. Hill (Dublin); H. E. Pitman; A. L. Screech; G. H. Thwaites; H. M. Welch; G. H. Wright £300 to £400
Clerk (Old Estab.), J. Lotts £300 to £400
Minor Staff Officers, E. W. E. Liddington; W. R. Codling; G. McIsaac, £250 to £350; J. Boyd; E. H. Chapman; H. A. White £200 to £250
Technical Assists. to Supt. of Paper, G. F. Whitlest and E. J. Stallybrass £200 to £350

* With extra £50.

† With extra £25.

Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton (actg.) ... £450 to £600
Assist. do., W. G. Bishop £350 to £440
Technical Assists. to Supt. of Demands, C. W. Howard, £450; (a vacancy).
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, E. C. Bateman†; A. J. Biggs; G. W. Riley £275 to £375
Asst. to Supt. of Printing, J. C. Rowden £300
Asst. Examiner of Printing and Binding, J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin) £200 to £300
Supt. of Binding, F. J. Williamson £450 to £600
Assist. do., J. B. Crane £300
Exam. of Binders' Accts., G. D. Rose £200 to £300

THAMES CONSERVANCY, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 22 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Conservators now number 38, their names and the manner of their appointment being given below.

Chairman, Lord Desborough.

Members—*Appointed by Admiralty*, Admiral G. S. Boscawen, Adm. W. H. Maxwell; *Board of Trade*, Lord Desborough; *Hon. Noel M. Farrer*; *Trinity House*, Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart, Capt. A. E. Bell; *Gloucester and Wilts C.C.*, C. E. Hobhouse, M.P.; *Oxford C.C.*, J. Darell-Blount; *Oxford City and County Borough*, Sir R. Buckell; *Berks C.C.*, H. W. Russell; *Reading County Borough*, C. G. Field; *Bucks C.C.*, A. Gilbey; *Herts C.C.*, Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey; *Surrey C.C.*, C. Burt; *Middlesex C.C.*, J. Bigwood; *Corporation of London*, Ald. Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G., Ald. Sir J. T. Ritchie, Bart., W. H. Pannell, W. Cooper, A. C. Morton, M.P., J. J. Baddeley; *London C.C.*, Sir J. McDougall, Sir E. A. Cornwall, M.P., J. D. Gilbert, R. A. Robinson, S. Sankey, E. White; *Essex C.C.*, W. W. Glenny; *West Ham County Borough*, W. Ivey; *Kent C.C.*, A. Tolhurst; *Metropolitan Water Board*, E. B. Barnard, M.P.

Members Elected by—*Shipowners*, Sir C. F. Cory; *Wright*, Sir T. V. S. Angier, C. E. Brightman; *Owners of Sailing Barges, Lighters and Steam Tugs*, W. V. Williams, T. W. Jacobs, Junr.; *Dockowners*, S. E. Bates; *Wharfingers*, J. A. Humphrey.

Secretary, Robert Philipson; *Engineer*, Charles James More, C.E.; *Solicitor*, W. S. Bunting; *Chemist*, C. E. Groves, F.R.S.

Harbour Masters (London), Capt. R. S. Pasley; (Gravesend), Capt. F. W. Kershaw.

TRADE, BOARD OF,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Railway, Tramway, Water and Gas Companies, Electric Lighting, Harbours and Light-houses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the Trinity House accounts. The administrative expenses were £245,373 in 1906-7.

President, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., W. H. Clark, C.M.G., and J. Rowland, £400; H. D. McLaren, M.P. (unpaid).

Parliamentary Sec., Hudson Ewanke Kearley, M.P.

Private Sec., G. E. Baker £1,200

Permanent Sec., H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B. £1,500 to £1,800

Private Secs., Hon. N. M. Farrer, £75; C. F. Rey, £75

Four Assistant Secretaries.

Harbour Depart., Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B. £1,200

Marine Depart., Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.M.G. £1,200

Finance and General Depart., Sir Thomas W. F. Blomfield, Bt., C.B. £1,200

Railway Dept., G. R. Askwith £1,200

Railway Dept., Junior Assist. Secretary, J. G. Willis.

Chief of London Traffic Branch, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G., R.E. £1,200

† With extra £25.

Principal Clerks, R. C. Heron-Maxwell; G. S. Fry;
J. G. Willis; J. W. Martyn. £700 to £900
1st Class Clerks, John Taylor; Garnham Roper; E.
Moggridge; W. F. Marwood; C. Hipwood; A.
Barnes; H. F. Carhill. £550 to £650
and Class do., O. Jones; W. H. Clark, c.m.g.; D.
Todd; G. E. Baker; E. W. Rowntree; J. G. Bell;
J. J. Willis; J. A. Webster; C. H. Grimshaw; G. C.
L. Maunder; R. W. Matthew; T. Lodge; C. J. O.
Sanders; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; T. W. Phillips;
E. R. Eddison. £550 to £450
Superintendent for Works, &c., S. Bullock, i.s.o.

Assistant Clerk in Charge of Accounts, E. C. Stoneham
 £500 to £650

Supt. of Registry, Thomas Anderson, i.s.o. £550
Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts,
H. Booth. £500 to £600

Staff Clerk for Light Railway Orders, F. H. Thomas,
i.s.o. £350 to £500

Librarian, R. J. Lister, i.s.o. £350 to £500
Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G.
Spencer. £300 to £400

Staff Clerks, R. Broom; G. E. Norman; W. P. Scoggings,
£300 to £450; S. R. Miles; J. L. Bendall; A. R.
Thomson; H. C. Honey; H. G. A. Mayhew; G. B.
Shophord. £300 to £400

Staff Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, R. S. Lendrum
 £350

Assist. Clerks (1st Class), Frank Hardy; A. Hill;
Jas. Quick; T. Thorpe; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours;
J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig. £300 to £430

Superintending ditto, R. J. Sheldon. £350 to £400
Second Div. (Higher Grade), E. Andrews; G. W. Irons;
L. Goldie; A. C. W. Gay; G. Thornton; W. Stanley;
E. J. Dos Santos; H. R. Bamford; W. H. Thomas;
A. S. Lake; J. Nicholls; C. Jones; W. F. Stone; P.
A. Mackay; M. Collins; C. Jones; W. F. Stone; P.
L. Elleramp; W. J. Smith; Wm. Smith; H. W.
Dalmon; J. H. Townsend, £250 to £350; and 35 and Div.

COMMERCIAL, LABOUR AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.—
Labour Branch, 43 Parliament Street; Statistical
Branch, Great Scotland House, Nos. 534 to 586;
***Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73 Basinghall**
St., E.C.; Census of Production, 68 Victoria St.

Controller-Gen. & Labour Commissioner, A. Wilson
Fox, c.b. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., G. J. Stanley, c.m.g. £750 to £900
Princ. for Commercial Intelligence, T. Worthington £300

Principal, Labour Dept., F. H. McLeod £650 to £800
Principal for Statistics, H. Fountain. £550 to £800
Chief Staff Officer, Commercial Intelligence, F. Bailey
 £500 to £600

Chief Labour Correspondent, C. J. Drummond £500
Translator, W. J. Glenn. £400

Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Wotzel; F. Hooper; R.
Leach; P. L. Ashley. £400 to £500

Investigators and Labour Correspondents, Miss Clara
E. Collett; J. J. Dent, each £450. **Staff Officers**
(2nd Class), F. W. Perrett; R. Henshall; C. F. Rey;
A. W. Basham; I. H. Mitchell, each £300 to £400

Second Div. (Higher Grade), H. T. Perry; H. Yates;
R. C. Baigent; A. D. Samuel; H. Cook; T. W.
Hodges; E. Burton; and F. P. Holmes £250 to £350

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

Director, D. F. Schlöss. £650 to £800
Superintendent of Staff, J. W. Verdier £400 to £500
Investigator, H. W. Macrosty £400 to £500

LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,150.

Solicitor, R. E. Cunliffe. £1,800
Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter. £1,000
Principal Clerks, Edwin Gillet; G. C. Vaux.
Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Dept., W. T. Kaye.

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall
Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers. £800 to £1,000
Harbour Department, Commander George C.
Frederick, R.N. £1,000

Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Commander
William Francis Edgar Freeland, R.N. £600

Office of Inspector of Railways,

8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Chief Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Col. Horatio Arthur
Yorke, c.b., r.e. £1,400

Inspecting Officers, Lieut.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, r.e.;
Major J. W. Pringle, r.e.; Lt.-Col. E. Drutt, r.e.
 £800 to £1,000

Assistant do., J. P. Scott Main; J. H. Arncliffe
 £500 to £700

Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter. £800 to £1,000
Electrician and Assistant to do., J. Rennie. £300

Bankruptcy Department,

Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.

Insp.-Gen. in Bankruptcy, Wm Evans. £1,200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane. £1,000

Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke. £700 to £800
Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston. £700

Auditor, J. F. Bird. £500 to £600
Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor. £500 to £600

Examining, R. C. Klyne; W. C. Taylor; A. Mills,
H. V. Bate. £400 to £500

Junior do., H. C. Watson; W. G. Knight; W. A.
Clark; C. C. Stonhouse, £310 to £400; A. H. S.
Miller. £300 to £350

and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), H. I. R. Audain
W. J. Walker; H. Bennell; F. Dudding; F. L. Bam-
ford; J. Lennox; E. Carwithen; N. Stanger; D.
Hughes; T. J. Dale. £250 to £350

Minor Staff Officers, F. W. Pote; D. Orr; T. S.
Hutchinson. £250 to £350

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., A. S. Cully. £1,100
Ass't, G. H. Acheson. £400

Inverford and Halifax, W. Durrance. £800 to £900
Brighton, &c., E. W. J. Savill. £800

Bristol, F. L. Clark. £500 to £600
Cambridge, H. W. Cox. £500

Cardiff, W. Swanson; Thomas Thomas. £800
Cardiff and Huddersfield, C. Wollett. £450 to £500

Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb. £500
Hull, &c., C. H. King. £500

Iswich, F. Messent. £500
Liverpool, F. Gittins. £1,200

London and N. Suburban, C. Mercer. £1,000
Ass't, F. T. Garton. £350

London and S. Suburban, H. Llewellyn Howell. £700
Ass't, J. B. Knight. £350

Manchester, J. G. Gibson. £800 to £1,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne, T. Gourlay. £600 to £700

Northampton, A. Ewen. £600
North Glamorgan-shire, Ells Owen. £500 to £600

Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys. £500 to £600
Shrewsbury, F. Cariss. £425

Companies Department, 8 Delahay Street.

Comptroller, G. Stapleton Barnes. £1,400
Chief Clerk, B. A. Payne. £500 to £700

Examining, C. Wright. £400 to £500
Assistant Examiners, R. F. Price; W. W. Coombs.
 £250 to £350

and Division Clerk (Higher Grade), M. H. Truelove
 £250 to £350

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen,

Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.—£12,239.
Registrar-General, Henry Noel de Morindol Malan.
 £700 to £800

Staff Clerks, C. H. Jones (Assist. Registrar-General);
G. A. Hooke. £400 to £600

* The Commercial Intelligence Branch is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and focussed in a form convenient for reference, and at which replies will be given free to personal or written inquiries on trade matters, such as: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c. In the Sample Room attached to the Branch specimens, &c., illustrative of the reports of H.M. Consuls, special Board of Trade Commissioners, and from the British Indian and Colonial Governments, are from time to time exhibited. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Clerks, R. Denniford; P. C. H. Jay; J. M. Curtis; A. Clatworthy; J. B. Gaunt; S. Kelt; H. Nicols £85 to £400
and Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. R. Thayer; W. Avery; W. H. Lee; W. G. Mitchell £250 to £350

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.
Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; C. V. Boys, F.R.S.; J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.
Chief Gas Examiner, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.

Standards Departments,

7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, Maj. P. A. McMahon, F.R.S. £600
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Selkar £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling £300 to £400

Marine Consultative Branch,

54 Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector Chain Cables and Anchor Proving Establishments, P. Samson, I.S.O., M.I.N.A. £600 to £800
Assistants to do., W. T. Seaton; T. Carlton; C. W. Roberts; H. G. Dixon.

Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. D. Arpher £600 to £700
Assistants to do., A. J. Daniel; A. E. Lavers; F. W. Parrott.

Princ. Surveyor Tonnage, J. T. Wilkins £520 to £600
Assistants to do., E. W. Colvill; C. R. Godfree; U. Pauls; F. W. Daniel.

Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, S.W.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey £520 to £600
Nautical Assistant, D. Fulton £200 to £300

Survey for Passenger Certificates, Admeasurement of Tonnage, Emigration Office, Detention of Unseaworthy Vessels, 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Chief Examiner of Engineers, A. Boyle £520 to £600
Principal Officer, J. B. Park.

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is, *ex officio*, Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Patronage Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P. (Prime Minister) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, A. Ponsonby, £500; H. Higgs, £300; V. Nash, £200; H. Carr-Gomm, M.P. *any.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—

Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., J. Bradbury 300
Assist. do., R. S. Meiklejohn, £150; M. Sturgis and Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. *any.*

JUNIOR LORDS—

Joseph Albert Pease, M.P. £1,000
John Herbert Lewis, M.P. £1,000
Capt. Cecil William Norton, M.P. £1,000
John Henry Whitley, M.P. *any.*

JOINT SECRETARIES—

Financial, W. Runciman, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., N. E. Behrens £150
Patronage, Rt. Hon. G. Whiteley, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., R. H. Davies, £250; G. W. Carter, £250
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Herbert Murray, G.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., S. Armitage-Smith £150

Assistant Secretaries, T. L. Heath, C.B.; W. Blain, C.B. each £1,500

Auditor of the Civil List, W. Blain, C.B.

Principal Clerks, J. P. Crowley; J. W. Cawston; and E. G. Harman each £1,000 to £1,200

1st Class Clerks, C. L. Davies; R. F. Wilkins; L. J. Hewby; J. S. Bradbury; M. G. Ramsay, C.B.; G. L. Barstow; M. F. Headlam; H. Higgs £700 to £900

2nd Class Clerks, R. S. Meiklejohn; S. Armitage-Smith; L. C. Bromley; N. E. Behrens; E. W. H. Millar; G. C. Upcott; R. G. Hawtrey; C. D. Robertson; B. P. Blackett; C. L. Stocks; O. E. Niemeyer; A. W. Hurst £200 to £300

Parliamentary Clerk, G. L. Barstow.

Assistant, E. Tigat, I.S.O. £450

Treasury Officers of Accounts, G. Pearson, £850 to £1,000; and W. Blain, C.B.

Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. £600 to £900

Assistant Accountant, E. W. Davies £400 to £600

Auditors of Sheriffs' Accounts, B. J. Bridgeman, *any.*; and G. W. Couch £200 to £400

Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Hiscock £350

Asst. Supt. do., R. J. Luff £400

Chief Bookkeeper, C. Waters £500

Statistical Clerk, J. Fry £400

and Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, H. T. Holmes; T. Sibley £250 to £350

Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and King's Proctor, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall—£31,039.

Solicitor and Director of Public Prosecutions, The Earl of Desart, C.B. £2,500

Assistant Solicitors, J. P. Mullor, C.B., £1,500; A. H. Dennis, £1,200; H. E. F. Comyn, £1,000; G. Stephenson £1,000

Assistants, Wm. Brown, £1,000; Frederick Wm. Hayden £600 to £900

Chief Clerks, H. M. Wane; W. de G. Lamotte; F. J. Sims; C. H. E. Fletcher; F. J. Williamson

1st Class Clerk, F. G. Frayling £550 to £750

Chief Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Burnet £350 to £500

Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O. £300 to £400

Assistant Chief Clerks, R. H. Gardner; Seward Pearce; W. Lewis; C. Owen £350 to £500

Professional Clerks, C. E. Stredwick; A. F. Rowe; H. A. Weeks; A. E. Wade; G. C. Crispin; H. S. Pearce; A. S. Cohen; J. H. Crawley; F. E. B. Duff; D. H. Prynce; C. R. V. Wallace; A. D. Ingram; A. F. Gilchrist; W. Rooke Ley.

Accounts Branch, C. H. Hunt (Asst.), W. J. Haagon.

King's Proctor, The Earl of Desart, C.B.

Assistant King's Proctor, Wm. Brown.

Clerks, C. E. Stredwick; W. G. Chapman; E. S. Osborne.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Hare £1,200

Assistant for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye £400 to £650

Professional Clerks, R. M. Greenwood; E. M. Reid.

Parliamentary Counsel, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

First Counsel, Arthur T. Thring, C.B. £2,500

Second do., F. F. Liddell £1,800 to £2,000

Clerks, Frederick Wm. Gardiner, I.S.O.; Albert Prince Bishop; Edward Gardiner £100 to £400

Rating of Government Property.—Office, £2,223.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, R. J. Thompson, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant, F. J. Bacon £600

Clerk, W. T. Chard £200

2nd Div. Clerk, Upper Grade, W. A. Walker £350

Fines and Penalties, 30 Abingdon Street, S.W.
Receiver, Thomas Edward Kobbel, M.A.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage authority in the kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to this Corporation. Until 1854 all light

dues were collected by Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren. The present duties of the Elder Brethren have reference to Pilotage, Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, &c., and attendance at the Admiralty Court to act as assessors, also to advise the Board of Trade in nautical matters. There are 13 Acting Elder Brethren, of whom 2 are elected from the Royal Navy and 11 from the Merchant Service; there are also 22 Honorary Elder Brethren. The income of the Corporation derived from light dues levied on shipping entering and leaving British ports amounts to £300,000 per annum, which is expended in the maintenance of the Lighthouse and coast-marking system of England and Wales, under the financial control of the Board of Trade. The Corporation also administers certain charitable trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of decayed master mariners and their widows, the accounts in respect of which are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

Master, Admiral H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.C. *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G., R.N.R. *Secretary*, Arthur Owen.

Principals, H. G. Willett; H. A. Mensor. *Senior Clerks*, E. G. Weller; W. K. Bowen; M. K. Smith; W. L. Velch.

Engineer-in-Chief, Thomas Matthews, M.I.N.S.T.C.E.

Principal Pilotage Clerk, A. T. H. Scott.

Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INSPECTION COMMITTEE, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1816, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1861. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in 1906 to £55,883,842 (cash and stock), held on behalf of 1,759,228 depositors—increases during the year of £343,074, and 28,997 depositors. *Chairman*, Sir Albert K. Rollit, B.C.L. *Vice-Chairman*, Thomas A. Welton, F.C.A. *Secretary*, W. S. Cameron.

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £7,134 in 1907-8.

Keeper & Secretary, Claude Phillips. £600 *Inspector of Armories*, Guy F. Laking, M.V.O. £400 *Clerk*, S. J. Camp. £150 to £250

WAR OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

A Secretary of State for War was first appointed in 1794, the control of the Land Forces of the Crown having been previously exercised by a Secretary at War, who was responsible to Parliament through the Home Secretary. In 1801 the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for that purpose. In 1904 an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. An Order in Council of the same year fixed the distribution of duties among the members of the Army Council.

Army Council.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K.C., M.P., M.C. £5,000 *Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member)*, Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lytton, G.C.B. £3,000 *Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member)*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B. £2,500 *Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member)*, Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., M.C. £3,000 *Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member)*, Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) C. F. Hadden, G.C.B. £2,000 *Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member)*, The Earl of Portsmouth £2,500 *Financial Secretary (Finance Member)*, Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, M.P. £1,500 *Secretary*, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £2,000 *Military Secretary to the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Selection Board*, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Wayne, K.C.B. £1,500 *Asst. Mil. Sec.*, Maj. A. Crawford, R.A. £650

* *Private Secs. to Sec. of State*, Col. G. F. Ellison, G.B. (Principal) £800; A. E. Widdows, M.A., £100 (extra); Lord Lucas and F. D. Aoland, M.P. (unp.) *Private Secs. to Secretary*, H. J. Creedy, B.A., extra £250; E. B. Charteris (unp.)

Clerical Establishment of the War Office.

Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £2,000 *Assistant Secretary*, R. H. Brade, G.B. £1,200

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEC. OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Principals, B. B. Cubitt, M.A.; H. W. W. McNally, M.A.; A. C. Peckey, L.S.O. (acting) £850 to £1,000 *Assistant Principals*, A. C. Strange (Principal the Estab.); N. F. B. Osborn, M.A.; E. V. Fleming, M.A.; B. M. Draper, B.A.; C. F. Watherston, M.A. (Assistant Actuary) £700 to £900 and £600 to £800 *Clerks*, B. S. Boulter, B.A.; G. A. Bredding; H. J. Creedy, B.A.; H. T. Foyster, B.A.; G. F. S. Hills, B.A.; B. E. Holloway, B.A.; J. Houlahan, B.A.; C. N. Knight, B.A.; H. W. Moggridge, B.A.; A. E. Widdows, B.A. £150 to £500 *Chief Examiners*, L. L. Duncann, M.V.O., F.S.A.; W. T. H. Harris; P. Taylor. £450 to £500 *Librarians*; Gen. Staff, F. J. Hudleston £400 to £600 *Parliamentary & Reference*, A. D. L. Cary £450

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Army Finance, Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B. (Assist. Under-Sec. of State) £1,800 *Private Sec.*, B. R. T. Grindle, M.A. (extra) £200 *Director of Contracts*, H. D. De la Bère, G.B. £1,200 *Director of Financial Services*, W. P. Perry, M.A. £1,200 *Director of Army Accounts*, J. A. Flynn, B.A. £1,200 *Principals*, G. P. Wight; H. H. Fawcett; C. Harris, M.A.; J. M. Bull, B.A.; J. G. Ashley, M.A. (Actuary); W. A. Bland; J. A. Corcoran; S. Dannreuther, M.A. (acting) £850 to £1,000 *Assistant Principals*, A. F. Major (Principal Old Estab.); L. D. Holland, M.A.; H. E. Davies, B.A.; J. B. Crookland, M.A.; A. E. Turner, B.A.; R. J. G. C. Paterson, M.A.; R. S. Harrison (acting); E. J. Ricey (acting) £700 to £900 and £600 to £800 *Clerks*, H. Birkhead, B.A.; S. T. Clark, M.A.; B. R. T. Grindle, M.A.; G. K. King, B.A.; C. Vero; C. M. Wynne, B.A. £150 to £500 *Chief Examiners*, H. O. Williams, L.S.O.; H. A. Venable; W. Evans; J. W. Hickoy; W. Longford; R. de M. Rudolf, L.S.O.; R. J. Colas £450 to £500 *Cashier*, R. G. Landy £350 to £450 *Asst. do.*, W. H. Brattle £250 to £380

Staff Clerks, &c.

Staff Clerks, A. A. Barge; H. J. Barlow; D. M. Boardman; C. F. Brown; A. D. L. Cary; F. W. Dunn; E. G. Easton; E. T. Gann; W. H. Gasson; H. J. Green; W. C. Grose; R. G. Landy; A. Martinelli; W. H. Nicoll; T. E. Robinson; J. A. Rochford; G. T. Rogers; H. Rolfe; J. S. Thwaites; W. Trathan; W. G. West. £350 to £450 *Minor Staff Clerks*, H. A. Barlow; J. P. Hoss £300 to £400

Supplementary Clerks, J. I. Farrant; J. J. Macken £350 and *Div. Clerks, Higher Grade*, W. B. Abory; J. Anderson; E. E. H. Atkin; E. P. Barham; W. R. Burton; E. C. E. Bevan; A. C. Beckwith; R. S. K. Bluntish; H. Boulton; T. Brice; J. F. Brown; H. Candler; W. Cottingham; L. C. Coulton; R. D. Courtney; W. J. Cousins; G. F. Culpin; A. P. Cunningham; E. H. Dallimore; E. E. U. Davies; F. G. Dickinson; J. Dixon, B.A.; A. W. Dollard; R. Evans; J. T. Fea; H. Pinter; W. W. Furlong; A. Furse; A. F. A. Gilbertson; A. E. Gundry; J. E. Hammonds; T. Harris; S. L. Hooker; P. F. D. Inglis; H. W. Jones, M.A. Doc.; C. G. Le Sueur; H. J. Liggins; W. R. MacDonald, B.A.; J. S. Moon; R. J. Morgan; C. J. Munich; E. J. Naish; A. E. Nunney; H. W. Parritt; J. E. Porroft; J. S. Pettitt; R. S. Rahy; A. J. Rothou; A. J. Smith, B.A.; W. E. Smith; J. W. J. Stevens; W. E. G. Stocker; O. H. Taylor; E. S. Thorn; J. Underlin; W. C. Wright £250 to £350

* For other Private Secs. see Military Administration, pp. 205-208.

† Attached to Military Secs. Dept.

‡ In alphabetical order.

Minor Staff Clerk, H. C. Glaysher £300 to £450
There are also 55 other Second Division Clerks at
£70 to £250, and 52 Abstractor Clerks and Assistant
Clerks of the Abstractor Class at £55 to £150.

(See also MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, pp. 206-208.)

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,

83 Pall Mall, S.W.

The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom, now under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, have been collected on the public account since 1760, when King George III. surrendered them and received in return an addition to his Civil List.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.G.,
G.C.M.G., *imp.*; Edward Stafford Howard, C.B.; Sir
J. F. F. Horner, K.C.V.O. each £1,200
Principal Clerks, Frederick Hellard; Charles E.
Howlett £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, Morton Evans; W. Dawson Ainger
..... £420 to £580

1st Class Clerks, D. R. Crawford Smith; J. R.
Maple, £300 to £450; W. Fidler; H. C. Eyles; E.
Blanford; J. Whyte £300 to £400
Receiver-General, J. Murray Dunnean, I.S.O. £900
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown,
..... £600 to £700

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Stuart Fletcher
..... £450 to £580

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

Superintendent, J. Harpur Scaife, L.L.B. £420 to £630
1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett £300 to £400

LEGAL BRANCH.

First Legal Assistant, D. W. Westmacott £600 to £750
Second do., F. J. Kent £300 to £450
Clerks, W. C. Martin; E. W. Welley; James Lovett.
Solicitor, Scotland, Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C.
Do. Ireland, Hallows & Hamilton, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst & Woolmes—
Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.
Dean—Gaveller, Edward Stafford Howard, C.B.
Do. Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, V. F. Leese.
Windsor—Ranger, H. R. H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Do. Deputy do., Captain Walter Campbell.
Do. Bailiff, S. Collard.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Reginald Halsey.
New Forest—Off. Forester (vacant).

NEW FOREST.

Elective Verderers, G. E. Brisco Eyre; J. Jeffreys;
H. F. Compton; J. C. Timm; K. Pulteney.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W.

H.M. Office of Works (for the Commissioners of Works
and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform
certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to
the Office of Woods and Forests.
First Commissioner, The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.
..... £2,000

Private Secs., H. J. Hapgood, £150; W. Dudley
Ward, M.P. *imp.*

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of
State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B.,
C.V.O. £1,500

Private Sec., E. H. Bright £100

Secretariat.

Assistant Sec. & Principal Clerk, J. Fitzgerald, I.S.O.
..... £900

Principal Clerk, W. J. Downer, I.S.O. £600 to £800
Chief (Higher Div.), W. R. Kerr; W. Torpy; H. J.
Hapgood; E. H. Bright; F. O. Drew; J. Eggar;
A. J. Priehard; H. Bird £150 to £350
Chief Clerk, R. T. Beavis £500 to £600

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, H. Wordley £600 to £800
Deputy do., J. A. W. Buchanan £400

* In alphabetical order.

Minor Clerk, T. G. Elliott £420 to £550
Clark in Ch. of Accounts, W. Locke £420 to £550
Senior Examiner of Technical Accounts, A. T.
Edwards £500 to £700
Staff Clerks, H. E. Steed; A. C. E. Hugner; J. W.
Alesock £300 to £400

Architects and Surveyors Division.

Principal Architects and Surveyors, Sir Henry Tanner,
I.S.O., F.R.S.B.A., £1,200; W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A. (Scot.)
(Edinburgh) £1,000
Architects and Surveyors, J. Wager, A.R.I.B.A.; J. B.
Westcott, M.V.O.; H. N. Hawks, I.S.O.; J. Rutherford;
W. Pott, A.R.I.B.A. £500 to £750
Asst. do. (First Class), J. Tosh; R. Henry, A.R.I.B.A.;
F. A. Huntley; H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A.; C. L.
Veale; H. G. Nixon; C. J. W. Simpson (China
and Japan); E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.;
F. C. R. Palmer, F.R.I. A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers
(Edinburgh); R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A. £300 to £400
Clerk, 1st Class (Old Estab.), W. H. David £325 to £400
and Div. Clerk (Higher Grade), E. W. Horton
..... £250 to £350

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, E. G. Rivers, I.S.O., M.I.C.E. £500 to £850

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, J. H. Hillier £700 to £900
Deputy do., A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. £420 to £550
Staff Clerk, S. M. Fane £300 to £400

Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.N.
..... £650 to £800
1st Asst. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, late R.E.
..... £300 to £400

Richmond—Deputy Ranger, Rear-Admiral Sir A. F.
Fitz-George, K.C.V.O., R.N. £125
Do., Superintendent, S. Pullman £125
Bushy—Superintendent, J. Halliday £200
Greenwich—Superintendent, W. J. Marlow £150
Hampton Court Gardens—Supt., J. A. Gardiner £180
Regent's Park—Supt., A. D. Webster, F.R.S.B.A. (Edin.)
..... £200

St. James's, Green and Hyde Parks—Supt. (vacant) £300
Acting Inspector of Ancient Monuments, J. Fitzgerald,
I.S.O.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (see p. 344).

Marlybone Chapels.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works; Rev. F. S.
W. Water (Rector of All Souls, Marlybone).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, I.S.O.

Brompton Cemetery, Fulham Road, S.W.

Chaplain, Rev. Arthur Vesey.
Clerk and Supt., T. W. Seales.

Osborne.

Advisory Committee, Viscount Esher, G.C.V.O., K.C.H.
(Chairman); Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B.,
C.V.O.; Sir F. H. Laking, Bt., G.C.V.O.; Sir F. Trevor,
Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., L.D.; Sir F. Mowat, C.B.; Sir
G. H. Murray, K.C.B.; The Director-General of the
Medical Department of the Navy; The Private
Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty;
Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B.; The Director-
General, Army Medical Service; Rowland Bailey,
M.V.O., I.S.O.
Sec., A. I. Durrant, M.V.O.

Consulting Staff.

Director-General Medical Department of the Navy;
Deputy Director-General Medical Department of
the Navy; *Director-General Army Medical Service*;
Deputy Director-General Army Medical Service.
Sir Thomas Barclay, Bt., M.V.O.; *Sir James Cant*,
Bt., G.C.B., K.C.B.; *Sir Francis Laking*, Bt.,
G.C.B.; *Sir Frederick Treves*, Bt., G.C.B.;
Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G.; *Anthony Bowley*,
C.B.; *Richard Godlee*; *G. H. Makins*, C.B.; *Edgar*
Hamaker, M.D.

Lady Visitors, The Marchioness of Londonderry;
Mrs. Harcourt; Miss Ethel McCaul, K.C.B.

Hon. Governor and Medical Supt., Lt.-Col. C. H.
Kirkelly, C.M.D.
Matron, Miss G. P. Haines.

GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Loreburn, C.C.M.G., b. 1846 (1905)	£10,000
Private Secretary, Charles H. L. Neish	£500
Attorney-General, Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C., M.P., b. 1852 (1905)	£7,000 and fees (in 1904-5 £5,994)
Solicitor-General, Sir William Snowden Robson, K.C., M.P., b. 1852 (1905)	£6,000 and fees (in 1904-5 £3,749)

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate, Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P., b. 1850 (1905)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P., b. 1853 (1905)	£2,000

IRELAND.

Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bart., b. 1832 (1892-95 and 1905)	£8,000
Private Secretary, Pierce L. Nolan	£500
Attorney-General, Richard Robert Cherry, K.C., M.P., b. 1859 (1905)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Redmond Barry, K.C., b. 1866 (1905)	£2,000

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Lord Threshie, Baron Loreburn, G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).	
Appointed. Age 1 Jan.	

Rt. Hon. Lord Macnaghten, C.C.M.G.	1887	77
Rt. Hon. Lord Robertson	1899	62
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	63
Rt. Hon. Lord Collins	1907	65

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,
Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Committee is composed of Members of the Privy Council qualified under 3 & 4 Wm. IV. cap. 41; 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 86; 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 59; 50 & 51 Vict. cap. 70; and 58 & 59 Vict. cap. 44. The members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Macnaghten, Robertson, Atkinson, Collins); and such other members of the Privy Council as have held high judicial office.

Registrar, Edward Stanley Hope, C.B.	£1,200
Chief Clerk (Judicial), J. C. Ledlie, M.A., B.C.L.	£650
and Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace	£450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys.	
Registrar in Ecclesiastical and Maritime Causes, The Registrar of the Privy Council.	

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, b. 1838, appointed 1907.	
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LORD JUSTICES (each £5,000).

Appointed. Age 1 Jan.

Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams	1897	69
Rt. Hon. Sir John Fletcher Moulton	1906	63
Rt. Hon. Sir George Farwell	1906	62
Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. B. Buckley	1906	62
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rann Kennedy	1907	61

Officers of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.

Secretary, W. H. Cozens-Hardy	£500
Principal Clerk, William P. Mara	£400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

Justices (each £5,000)—

Appointed. Age 1 Jan.

The Lord High Chancellor.	1905	61
Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich	1886	75
Hon. Sir Matthew I. Joyce	1900	68
Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady	1901	56
Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1904	56
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville	1906	59
Hon. Sir Robert John Parker	1906	50

King's Bench Division.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alverston, C.C.M.G. (b. 1842, appointed 1900)	£8,000
Secretary, P. S. Greave	£500
Clerk, D. H. Ockendon	£400
Justices (each £5,000)—	

Appointed. Age 1 Jan.

Hon. Sir William Grantham	1886	72
Hon. Sir John Compton Lawrance	1890	75
Hon. Sir Edward Ridley	1897	64
Hon. Sir John Charles Bigham	1897	67
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	58
Hon. Sir A. Mosley Channell	1897	69
Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart.	1897	62
Hon. Sir Thomas T. Bucknill	1899	62
Hon. Sir Joseph Walton	1901	62
Hon. Sir Arthur Richard Jelf	1901	70
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	65
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence	1904	62
Hon. Sir Henry Sutton	1905	52
Hon. Sir William Pickford	1907	57
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	56

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes, b. 1848, appointed 1905	£5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Bargrave Deane, b. 1846, appointed 1905	£5,000

Bankruptcy Division.

Justice, Hon. Sir John C. Bigham.	
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Court of Arches.

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L., b. 1856, appointed 1903.	
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COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords.—£850.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir K. M. Mackenzie, B.C.B., K.C.	
Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell	£600

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Kenneth A. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C.	£1,800
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Assistant Sec. and Priv. Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Adolphus George C. Liddell	£100
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Private Sec. and Sec. of Commissioners of the Pence, Charles H. L. Neish	£500
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Clerk of the Chamber, Edward Preston	£400
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Pursebearer, Thomas Hickman	
Sergeant-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, C.C.V.O., C.B.	

Deputy do., Samuel Hand	
Messenger of the Great Seal, Richard Davis	£350

Chancery Courts.—£37,400.

Mr. Justice Kekewich and Mr. Justice Joyce	
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At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, H. Templer Prior; E to K, Wm. O. Hewlett; L to R, Edwd. L. A. Clarke; S to Z, Richard J. Villiers	each £1,500
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Mr. Justice Warrington and Mr. Justice Parker	
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At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Chas. Burney; E to K, Charles Hulbert; L to R, Richd. White; S to Z, Thos. A. Romer, each £1,500	
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Mr. Justice Eady and Mr. Justice Neville	
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At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Spencer Whitehead; E to K, Edm. W. Walker; L to R, Saml. A. M. Satow; S to Z, John Chas. Fox	each £1,500
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CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrar, Charles Beal (Senior), £2,000; C. E. Fanner; W. Tindal King; W. E. Church, £1,200 to £2,000; R. F. K. Gresswell; Walter P. Leach; A. G. Thead; W. O. Goldschmidt; A. H. Burre; P. T. Bigham; F. J. Syngé £1,250 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Bench; C. C. Forster Dickson; W. W. Melville, £400 to £800; H. G. Garrett; W. T. D. Ritchie; J. F. Moore

Assistant Clerks, J. H. Welbank; J. W. Collyer; W. S. Smith; T. Milliken; J. S. Holland; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; G. J. Plowman; F. A. Allaway; J. O. Griffiths; C. G. Moule.

Appeal and Cause Clerk, W. Vere.

Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.

Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, W. Hayes.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION.
A. Burrows; S. P. Bulter; Sir H. W. Elphinstone, Bt.; J. B. Dyne; P. S. Gregory; Arthur Underhill.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

G. Murray; E. Hume; F. J. N. Pearson; A. J. Spencer; G. E. Morrison; A. Robinson; H. C. A. Bugley; A. Inman; L. W. Kershaw; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.—£5,100.
Henry Wm. Verey; Edward Pollock; M. J. Muir Mackenzie each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.
Wm. Howard Winterbotham £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office.—£23,441.

Assist. Paym.-Clerk, W. H. Rowe £1,200
Deputy do., J. A. Longley £900
Principal Clerks, J. Headland; H. N. Colville; J. H. Brewer £800
Stockbroker, William Mortimer £700

Central Office of the Supreme Court.—£42,479.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
James Robert Mellor (a) (Senior Master of the Supreme Court, King's Remembrancer, and King's Coroner); Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; Edward Wilberforce; Wm. Fred. Alphonse Archibald; T. Willes Chitty; Samuel H. Day; G. A. Bonner each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert J. D. Coleridge; Egerton C. Baring Lawford each £800 to £1,000

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.^o

Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75) £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman £1,000
Clerks, A. to K, R. E. E. Mackinnon; G. A. N. Kitson; R. Macgregor; F. E. L. Coulson; W. T. Irviney, M.A.; F. R. F. Stringer; R. F. C. O'Brien, M.A.; C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; L. to Z, E. V. Methold; H. P. Cottam; W. T. Cooke; G. G. Lacey; P. Clark; T. F. Atkinson; S. A. Lynn; E. C. Anstee; J. A. K. Payne.

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.[†]

Chief Clerk, P. E. Vizard £1,200
Clerks, J. F. Townesend; W. H. Waugh; A. Brocklesby; P. A. Quin; P. J. Bowie; C. Clerk; J. P. Lalor.

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.^o

(Including Affidavits) Swearing Affidavits, Room 85.
Chief Clerk, C. H. Murray £1,200

Affidavits.

Clerks, F. Wortham; T. D. Salter; W. T. Moore; A. J. MacClymont; W. S. N. Grant; Thos. Davis.

General Filing.

Clerks, G. W. Harrison; C. J. Timms; A. Finch; M. F. C. Willson.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, B. E. Hodgson; R. E. Ross, LL.B.

Election Petitions, B. E. Hodgson.

(a) Mr. Mellor is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays and Vacation, 10 to 2.
† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from 1st class, £500 to £800; and class, £250 to £500; 2nd class, £100 to £200.

INJUNCTION DEPARTMENT

(under superintendence of Chief Clerk, Writ, &c., Department).

Clerks, Fred. G. Woodall; F. R. Casserley £1,000
KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.^o

King's Remembrancer, Master Mellor £300
Clerks, Herbert A. Hance; J. Johnston.

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT.^o

Chief Clerk, W. J. Weiler £1,200
Clerks, S. Hall; C. H. Barnes; A. J. Penny; G. W. L. Townesend.

Book Shewer, C. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.[†]—£925.

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of Crown Office, James Robert Mellor £100
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.

Clerks, Frederick H. Short; E. H. D. Image; A. H. Gips; John L. B. Short; F. Hullah; J. C. Watson; Associates' and Court Order Department of the Crown Office.[†]

Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.

Clerks, Thomas W. Reed; J. E. Bentley; L. Bolton; James Kenyon; Adolphus St. J. W. Wiford; H. M. W. Baynes; W. J. Field; A. O. Thomas; W. E. Davis; A. H. Short; C. N. Monsell £1,500

COURTS OF JUSTICE SHERIFFERY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).

Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.

Distributor and Auditor (vacant).

Assistants, C. W. Elsmore; C. W. Poachey.

(45 Writing Clerks.)

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fred. Baker, £1,600 (b); Edw. Shearman; Thos. H. Bolton; Hy. R. T. Alexander; Geo. A. Holme; Granville Smith; G. A. King; W. H. Macnamara (c); C. W. Rawlinson; F. F. Philpot; T. S. Dury each £1,500
Clerks, C. W. Scott; J. R. Howes; W. J. Bannur; E. G. Box; J. W. Malyn; J. B. Dunning; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; C. Atherton; J. Sworder; F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; W. R. Shaw; H. J. Howes; F. P. Roberts; A. F. Small; E. C. Mottrey; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; F. G. Wortham; R. L. Alderson; A. W. Porter; R. G. Gurney.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes.

Secretary, H. Gorell Barnes £300

Clerk, G. E. Eggleton £400

Judge, Hon. Sir Henry Bagnall Deane £5,000

Clerk, W. M. Mallett £400

Admiralty Advocate (vacant).

King's Proctor, The Earl of Desart, K.C.B. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRAR, Somerset House.—£34,956.

Registrars, Robert Albion Pritchard, D.C.L. (Senior), £1,600; Alfred Musgrave; Walter A. Underwick; Oswald H. Hardy, M.A., D.C.L. £1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Royal Courts of Justice.—£8,838.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500

Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200

Marshal and Chief Clerk, R. Inceledon (also in charge of Slave Trade matters) £700 to £800

Clerks, E. S. Davison; H. W. Lovell; F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; F. S. Thomson; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. Kent £100 to £600

Writer, A. Day.

Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Knox.

Shipkeeper, H. H. Scully.

Messengers, T. Ellis; H. Crease; E. Mott.

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£15,613.

Judge, Hon. Sir John C. Bigham £5,000

Clerk in attendance, J. W. Bradford.

(b) Mr. Baker is Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical fees; (c) Mr. Macnamara is Registrar of the Railway Commission and Registrar to the Court under the Benefices Act, 1838.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays and Vacation, 10 to 2.
† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from 1st class, £500 to £800; and class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

Senior Registrar, J. S. Rigg Brougham £1,500
Registrars, Harry Stanley Giffard; John E. Linklater;
 Herbert James Hope; Henry J. Hood £1,200 to £1,500
Chief Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), Samuel
 R. Stockton £600
Taxing Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Lendon Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, George Walter Chapman; Egerton
 S. Grey.
Assistant do., W. P. Bowyer; D. Williams; W. G.
 Williams; Hon. W. J. H. Boyle.

Companies (Winding-Up).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.
Judges, Hon. Sir Thomas Rolfe Warrington and the
 Hon. Sir Robert John Parker.
Registrar, Henry John Hood £1,200
Senior Official Receiver, H. de Vaux Brougham.
Senior Assistant do., Henry Edward Burgess.
Assistant do., Wm. Jas. Warley; H. M. Winculrs.
First Class Clerk, Thomas Barnes.
Second Class Clerks, Wm. Tudor Roberts; J. R. Bull.
Third do., Manasseh Johnson; R. Y. Marvin; Philip
 H. George; J. R. Geddos.

Crown Cases Reserved Court,

Crown Office, Room 475, Royal Courts.
Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice.

Ecclesiastical Courts.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
 [Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and
 York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act,
 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Archdeaconry
 and Master of the Faculties.]

Court of Archdeacons (Registry, & The Sanctuary).

Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Frederic Hugh Lee.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Kenneth Munro.

Court of Faculties (Registry and Office for Marriage
 Licences, &c., 23 Knight-rider Street, Doctors
 Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays,
 10 to 12).

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, William Price Moore.

Deputy do., Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, B. B. Bull.
Seal-er, Edwin Pitt.

Vicar-General's Office for granting Marriage Licences,
 and Court of Pecuniaries, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill.
 E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed
 on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank
 Holidays.

Vicar-General, Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.

Deputy, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Arthur Ryder.
Assistant, A. S. Allan.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. W. Lee, 2 The Sanctu-
 ary, Westminster.

Receiver, Sir J. W. B. Riddell, Bart.
 THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S Registry for granting Licences
 for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his
 Consistory Court, 2 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Church-
 yard, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee.
Apparitor-General, A. Ryder.
Record Keeper, H. E. Taylor.
Assistant, A. C. Cross.

Lunacy Commission,

66 Victoria Street, S.W. — £75,736.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave.
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Dorington, Bt. unop.
Commissioners (paid): *Legal*, Hardinge Frank Giffard;
 Lionel Lancelot Shadwell; Arthur Hill Trevor;
Medical, Fredk. Needham, M.D.; Edward Marriott
 Cooke, M.B.; Sidney Compton, M.D. each £1,500
Secretary, Ernest J. Wilberforce £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, Charles Deans £500 to £650

* Commissioner for Oaths.

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy.

Royal Courts of Justice. £17,229.

Masters, Thomas Halded Fischer, K.C.; Henry Studd
 Theobald, K.C. each £2,000
Chief Clerk, T. A. Southwell Kelly £800
Visitors in Lunacy, Ralph Charlton Palmer (L. gall);
 Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.;
 David Nicolson C.M., M.D. each £1,500
Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £300

Railway and Canal Commission,

Rooms 106 and 108, Royal Courts. — £6,497.

Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Bigham
 (England); Hon. Lord Stormonth-Darling (Scotland);
 Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden (Ireland) unop.
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy and Sir
 James Woodhouse £3,000
Secretary and Registrar, Walter Henry Muenamara.
Clerk, T. H. Parker £50

Light Railway Commission,

Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (Chair-
 man), unpaid; Col. George F. Otley Boughie, R.E.,
 C.S.I.; Henry Allan Steward each £1,000
Secretary, Alan D. Erskine £400
Assist. Secretaries, Everard H. Welby Everard; Ed-
 ward S. Bateman.
Clerks, Ralph F. Stoneham; Warwick W. W. Stevens;
 W. G. Adams; C. B. Quinn.

LAND REGISTRY,

22 Lincoln's Inn Fields; 6 Portugal Street.

Registrar, Charles Fortescue Brickdale.
Assist. Registrars, Hugh Pollock; C. T. Musgrave.
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the
 Chancery Division; E. Hume; W. S. Eastwood;
 T. R. Colquhoun-Dill.
Secretary, C. W. Henegau.
Assistant Secretary, H. M. Rowland.

Registration of Title Established 1862.

Chief Clerk, George Abbot.
Solicitor Clerk, G. Irving Holt.

London District.

1st Class Clerks, W. L. Spofforth; E. J. Harvey.
Chief Assistants, E. M. Slaughter; W. F. Burnett;
 T. Whitmore Jones; A. R. G. Jennings.
2nd Class Clerks, R. J. M. Borough; J. S. Stewart
 Wallace; G. A. H. Rendall; S. Wright; W. H.
 Williams; C. A. L. Lewis.

Land Charges Department.

Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton.

Map Department.

Director, Col. F. P. Washington, R.E., F.R.G.S.
Chief Superintendents, James R. Burnage; Col. E. W.
 Creswell, R.E.; R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E.
Superintendents, W. S. Tristram; A. Fraser; R. R.
 Batoriden; W. C. Nottage, F.S.I.; T. N. Asterley;
 F. W. Whittton; J. W. Buttery; W. King; R. M.
 Jenner; E. Ainsworth; G. Thomas; W. E. Allen.

Middlesex Deeds Department.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell.
Chief Assistant, E. H. Feord.

Sericovery Department.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, Beverley — G. A. Thompson.
West " Wakefield — J. B. Sugden.
North " Northallerton — C. E. L. Ringrose.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

Office of the Sheriffs of the City of London,
 Secondary's Office, and Office of the High Bailiffs
 of Southwark, Guildhall, E.C.
Sheriffs' Officers of the City of London, Heywood &
 Holland, 31 King Street, E.C.; Odell & Hibbard,
 27 Coleman Street, E.C.

City Courts - County Court Judges—Metropolitan County Courts. 187

Secondary and Under-Sheriff of the City of London and High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, M.A.

SHERIFF OF COUNTY OF LONDON'S OFFICE,

24 Red Lion Square, W.C.

Deputy Under-Sheriff, Turnell Burchell.

Under-Sheriff, F. K. Metcalfe, 92 Gt. Tower Street.
Officers, Nathan & Co., 27 Chancery Lane; Wright, Odell & Co., 52 Chancery Lane; Frieake & Co., 87 Chancery Lane; Johnson & Co., 26 Portugal St.; Mountjoy & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, W.C.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX' OFFICE.

London Agents, Gepp & Sons, 107 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

SHERIFF OF HAMPSHIRE'S OFFICE, Norfolk House, W.C.

London Agents, Brannstein & Skelton.

SHERIFF OF HANTS' OFFICE, 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Agents, Patersons, Snow, Bloxam & Kinder.

SHERIFF OF KENT AND SUSSEX' OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row.

Deputy Sheriff of Kent and Under-Sheriff of Sussex, Walter Bartlett.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX' OFFICE.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Under-Sheriff, William Ruston.

SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE AND DURHAM,

48 Chancery Lane, W.C.

London Agents, Cunliffe & Davenport.

SHERIFF OF STAFFORD'S OFFICE,

35 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

London Agents, Belfrage & Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY'S OFFICE,

Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Under-Sheriff, Charles Wigan.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Forrest Filton, K.C., LL.B. (Recorder), £4,000; Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. (Common Sergeant) £2,500
Assistant Judge, Frank Stather Jackson £1,500
Registrar, David Harrison £750
Sergeant-at-Law, John Fitch £500
Deputy do., Horace Fitch £250
Chief Clerk, George William Powell £440

City of London Court, Guildhall.

Judges, Linnell Smith, K.C. £2,500
James Alexander Rentoul, K.C. £2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, Jun. £1,700
Assist. to do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall £800
High Bailiff, J. Edward Sly £600

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department. £8,706.

Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman £650 to £850
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy £400
Deputy do., F. W. J. Kemp £250 to £400
Examiners of Accounts, E. B. Goodwin; W. Massey; J. F. Jones; G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; E. Hopkins; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; J. E. H. Burnet; A. W. Hyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Kirk; H. Skule; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fy; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wiggstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment £200 to £400

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. (Hours, 10 to 5;
11 to 3 for searches.)

Registrar, J. P. Crowley sup.
Chief Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

[All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."]

Allon, Wilfrid Baugh (18), Netts and Yorkshire.
Atkinson, Hy. Tindal, K.C. (38), Edmonton, &c.
Austin, James Valentino (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
Bacon, Francis Hy. (42), Bloomsbury, &c.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Benson, William D. (13), Sheffield, &c.
Boroford, Cecil H. W. (57), Devon and Somerset.
Bishop, John (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.

Bonpas, Henry Mason, K.C. (11), Bradford, &c.
Bradbury, James Kinder (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Bray, Edward (21), Birmingham.
Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, &c.
Dodd, Cyril, K.C. (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Edge, James Broughton (41), Clerkenwell, &c.
Elliot, Arthur Beecher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Gent, John (12), Halifax, &c.

Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c.
Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Greenwell, Francis John (11), Northumberland.
Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Hamilton, Henry B. H. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Harrington, Edward (21-3), Worcester, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
James, Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Lea, George Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter (19), Derbyshire, &c.
Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
Mulgigan, James, K.C. (32), Camb. and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (2), Durham, &c.
Owen, William Stevenson (24), Cardiff, &c.
Parry, Edward (8), Manchester.

Philbrick, F. A., K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Roberts, John Bryn (30), Glamorganshire.
Roberts, W. Howland (37), Uxbridge, &c.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Russell, Hon. Arthur (45), Wandsworth, &c.
Scully, James A. (50), Brighton, &c.
Solfe, Sir William Lucius (43), Marylebone, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Short, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Smyly, Wm. Ceell, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Snagge, Sir Thomas William (56), Oxford, &c.
Stevenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Templer, Fredk. Gordon (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Thomas, A. P. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Wheeler, Thomas W. (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Will, John Shiress, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Willis, William, K.C. (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Wilmot, Hugh E. Eardley (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Wilson, Horbt. Wm. Lush, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
Wood, Wm. Wightman (20), Leicestershire.
Woodrill, Robert (44), Westminster.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.

Whitechapel, Great Prescot Street, E.

Judge, His Honour Judge Bacon £1,500
Bloombury.—Registrar, Edward Huclin.
High Bailiff, Robert Wright.
Whitechapel.—Registrar, Matthew R. Webb, J.R.
High Bailiff, Frederic White.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge, His Honour Judge Fmden £1,500
Bromley.—Registrar, E. Latter.
Dartford.—Registrar, W. Benning Pritchard.
Gravesend.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Charles Edward Hatten.

Lambeth.—Registrar, W. Churchill Pritchard.
Maidstone.—Registrar, F. W. Englefield.
Sevenoaks.—Registrar, W. W. Knocker.
Tonbridge.—Registrar, C. E. Warner.
Tunbridge Wells.—Registrar, F. W. Stone.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judge, His Honour Judge Edge £1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.
WANDSWORTH, GARTT LANE.

Judge, His Honour Judge Hon. Arthur Russell, £1,500.
Croydon.—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—Registrar and High Bailiff, F. J. Bell.
Wandsworth.—Registrar and High Bailiff, W. A. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON; WALTHAM ABBEY; RAMFORD AND ILFORD.

Judge, His Honour Judge Tindal Atkinson, K.C. £1,500
Edmonton.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Hubert Gough.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.—*Registrar*, W. J. Brady.
High Bailiff, W. J. Brady (*act.*).
 Romford and Ilford, Essex.—*Registrar*, Wm. Conyns
 (illegible).
 " " " *High Bailiff*, C. Godfrey.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
 Brompton, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
Judge, His Honour Judge Sir William Lucius Selfe
 £1,500

Marylebone.—*Registrar*, James Curtis.
Assist. Registrar, F. O. Sills.
High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.
 Brompton.—*Registrar*, E. Kemp Taylor.
 " *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry.

(40) BOW, Bow Rd., E. SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C.
Judge, His Honour Judge Smyly, &c. £1,500
 Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
High Bailiff, Henry Grimsdall.

Bow.—*Registrar*, F. W. R. Horo.
 " *High Bailiff*, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK, Swan Street.
 GREENWICH, Burney St. Woolwich, William St.
Judge, His Honour Judge Willis, &c. £1,500
 Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kennis Bros., &c.
High Bailiff, Geo. J. K. Richards, &c.
 Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, C. Pitt-Taylor.

(37) UXBRIDGE; BARNET; WATFORD; BRENTFORD.
Judge, His Honour Judge Howland Roberts £1,500
 Uxbridge.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Charles
 Woodbridge, Thomas H. Riel es Woodbridge.
 Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, William Osborn
 Boyes, LL.D.
 Watford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Henry Morten
 Turner.
 Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, W. Ruston.

(44) WESTMINSTER, Portugal Street, W.C.
Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall. £1,500
Registrars, Christopher Robert Cuff; Chas. Ernest
 Cuff, 34 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

CORONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

Western District, Clifford Luxmoore Drew.
Deputy, S. Ingelby Oddie.

Coroner's Office, 49 Leinster Square, W.
 Central District, George Danford Thomas, M.D.
Deputy, Walter Schroder.

Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Manor Place,
 Paddington Green, W.

Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District,
 John Troutbeck.

Deputy, R. Henslowe Wellington.

Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.

North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Deputy, R. L. Guthrie.

Coroner's Office, 395 Camden Road, N.

Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E.
 Baxter.

Deputy, J. Godding.

Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke New-
 ington, N.

City of London and Borough of Southwark, Frederick
 Joseph Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P.

Deputy, F. D. Thomas.

Coroner's Office, Coroner's Court, Golden Lane, E.C.

South-Western District, John Troutbeck.

Deputy, R. Henslowe Wellington.

Coroner's Office, 21 Great Smith Street, S.W.

Southern District, George Percival Wyatt.
Deputy, Arthur Wellesley Wyatt.

Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.

South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald, M.D.
Deputy, H. B. Sewell.

Coroner's Office, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Sir Edward Richard Henry, &c., &c., &c., £2,000

Private Secretary, G. H. Edwards.

Assistant Commissioners, Sir Alexander Carmichael

Bruce, £1,350; Major Edwin F. Wodehouse;

Sir Melville Leslie Macnaghten each £1,200

Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst £850

Chief of Accounts, A. W. Hallward £600

Clerks, 1st Class, W. H. Kendall; G. H. Gardner

£500 to £600

Clerks, 1st Class (2nd Sect.), F. H. Underwood; D. H.

North £400 to £500

Staff Officers, B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylins £300 to £400

Clerks, and *Class* (1st Sect.), G. H. Edwards; H.

Ravenscroft; C. Annesley £300 to £360

Clerks, 2nd Class (2nd Sect.), Capt. E. Napier; G. H.

Atkinson; C. Maccartney-Filigate; F. C. Barchard;

M. B. Frere; Maj. Hon. Eric R. Thesiger; J. K.

Simpson; H. A. Tripp; G. J. Ball £300 to £360

Surgeon-in-Chief, Clinton T. Dent, F.R.C.S. £600

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.

Chief Constables, Lt.-Col. Bolton J. A. Monsell; Major

Walter Edward Gilbert; Capt. George Henry Dean;

F. S. Bullock, &c.; Maj. Edward H. T. Parsons

£600 to £800

Superintendent Executive and Statistical Branches,

Thomas Moore.

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.,

Francis Kirchner; Patrick Quinn, &c.; Alfred

Leach; Frank Frest.

Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost

Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITTHALL.—Creswell Wells.

B CHELSEA.—Albert Isaac.

C ST. JAMES.—Joseph Mann.

D MARYLEBONE.—Horace Bantick.

E HOLBORN.—Thomas Cole.

F PADDINGTON.—Duncan McIntyre.

G FINCH.—William Hammond.

H WHITECHAPEL.—John Mulvany.

J HACKNEY.—Charles Pearn.

K BOW.—James Cameron.

L LAMBETH.—Harry Noviss.

M SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.

N ISLINGTON.—William H. Jenkins.

P CAMBERWELL.—George Carr.

R GREENWICH.—Onslow Wakeford.

S HAMPESTEAD.—Thomas Williams.

T HAMMERSMITH.—James Powell.

V VANDSWORTH.—William C. Robinson.

W CLAPHAM.—Charles Doyle.

X KILBURN.—James W. Olive.

Y HIGGATE.—Louis Vedy.

THAMES.—William French.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—James Last.

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—George Dixon.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—William Smith.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—William Tett (*Chief Insp.*).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, Alfred Richard Pennafather, &c.

£1,200 to £1,500

Chief Clerk, H. A. Everest £650 to £800

1st *Class Clerks*, M. H. Posting, £500 to £600; John

P. Mann; F. J. Rose £400 to £500

Accountant, W. J. Wilby £500 to £600

and *Class Clerks* (1st Sect.), G. H. Pryce; C. E. Gips;

E. Prant, £300 to £400; A. E. Hall, &c.; G. H.

Lufkin £300 to £360

Do. (and Sect.), A. Flower; H. de L. Anderson; H. H.

Conyn; R. K. O'Neill; C. A. Palmer £300 to £360

Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 5 Delahay Street, S.W.

Surveyor, J. Dixon Butler £600 to £750

and do., F. King £360 to £500

Assist. do., S. A. Braam; E. Egan; W. Dalton

£220 to £300

Principal Draughtsman, A. Howell £220 to £300

Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., L.C.C., James
 Ollis £700

Clerk of the Works, 1st Class, N. Baker	£250 to £300
Starkeeper, E. H. Hinson	£250 to £300
Insp. Clothing and Equipments, G. Burton	£275

West Hall, West Hall Lane, Stratford.	
Magistrate, Robert Alexander Gillespie	£1,000
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson	£900

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Capt. J. W. Nott-Bower	£1,250
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner	£600
Superintendent of Chief Clerk, Frank Mannes	£450
Recorder, John W. Carlyle, Hughes	£700
Surgeon, Frank Gordon Browne, M.B.E.S.	£600

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.	
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas	£1,150
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter	£650
Cashier, Robt. Arthur Warren	£350

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).	
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill	£1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards	£650
Cashier, John Herbert Major	£300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. E. Monekton	£500
Assistant do., Charles Fitch	£250

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Albert de Rutzen	£1,800
Robert H. B. Maubain	£1,500
E. N. F. Fenwick	£1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton	£700

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros	£1,500
E. C. T. d'Yvencourt	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler	£420 to £650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, Edward Snow Fordham	£1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower	£420 to £650

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Arthur Antwils Hopkins	£1,500
Charles King Francis	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin	£650

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, Frederick Mend	£1,500
George Lewis Denman	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill	£420 to £650

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Alfred Chichele Plowden	£1,500
G. Paul Taylor	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Walter Crow	£420 to £650

OLD STREET, E.C.

Magistrate, Albert Rowland Chier	£1,500
Henry Charles Biron	£1,500
Chief Clerk, H. Whitfield Coates	£420 to £650

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, John Dickinson	£1,500
J. Chester Jones	£1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville	£420 to £650

TOWER BRIDGE, Borough High Street.

Magistrates, John Rose	£1,500
Cecil M. Chapman	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Nevin	£650

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, Henry Curtis Bennet	£1,500
Horace Smith	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton	£650

WEST LONDON, Vernon Street, West Kensington.

Magistrates, Richard Ouseley Blake Lane, K.C.	£1,500
Edmund William Garrett	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lewis, L.B.E.	£650

GREENWICH AND WOODWICK.

Magistrates, Ernest Baggallay	£1,500
Arthur H. Hutton	£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon	£420 to £650

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrates, Hon. John de Grey	£1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Brienne Halle	£420 to £650

INNS OF COURT.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Master, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D. (1904).	
Reader, Rev. G. E. Newson, M.A.	
Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.	
Custodian, A. F. Stone.	

INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer, J. S. Dugdale.	
Master of Library, Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C.	
Sub-Treasurer, Sir Henry Waldemar Lawrence, Bt.	
Librarian, J. E. Dalton Pickering.	
Clerk, J. H. Milton.	

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Treasurer, Mr. Justice Bigham.	
Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.	
Librarian, John Hutchinson.	

LINCOLN'S INN.

Treasurer, Cecil H. Russell.	
Master of the Library, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy.	
Dean of the Chapel, Pembroke H. Stephens, K.C.	
Prætor, Rev. Canon H. C. Beeching, M.A.	
Chaplain, Rev. Wilfrid Richmond, M.A.	
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.	
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.	
Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.	
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.	

GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer, H. E. Duke, K.C.	
Master of Library, M. W. Mattinson, K.C.	
Prætor, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.	
Reader, Rev. M. H. L. Williams, M.A.	
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.	
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.	
Librarian, M. D. Severn.	

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), beginning of June (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

SOUTH-EASTERN.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon) — Winter and Summer.	
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge) — Winter (for Assize County No. 3), Summer, Autumn (Chesterton).	
Suffolk (Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Norfolk (Norwich) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Essex (Chelmsford) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Herts (Hertford) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Gloucestershire (Gloucester) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Kent (Maidstone) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Surrey (Guildford) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple	£800
Clerk of Indictments, Henry Avery Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey	£1,500
Associate, J. Gerard Laing, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.	£400
	£300

MIDLAND.

Beds (Bedford) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Hucks (Aylesbury) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Derbyshire (Derby) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Leicestershire (Leicester) — Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 2).	
Lincolnshire (Lincoln) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Northants (Northampton) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Notts (Nottingham) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Rutlandshire (Oakham) — Winter and Summer.	
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	
Do. (Birmingham Div.) — Winter, Summer and Autumn.	

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 3 Harecourt Buildings, Temple £850
Associate, Sponser Langton Holland £300
Clerk of Indictments, William Edward Moorman.

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—Winter (for Assize County No. 1), Summer and Autumn.
Westmorland (Appleby)—Winter and Summer.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Salford Division (Manchester)—Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.
Liverpool—Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £400
Clerk of Indictments and Tuzing Officer, Reginald Harrison, Preston £300

NORTH-EASTERN.

Durham (Durham)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, Claude F. Wade, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C. £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigins, Robert Holtby, York £400
Associate, T. Boston Bruce, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £300

OXFORD.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.
Clerk of Assize, James L. Mathews £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archor C. Hounp. £400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 23 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Hants. (Winchester) W., S. and A.; Wills. (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1908 Salisbury; Dorset. (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Devon. (Exeter) W., S. and A.; City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Cornwall. (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; Somerset. (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1908 Taunton, Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, James Read, Office, 39 Temple £800
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Arraigins, Christopher Rawlinson £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—Winter and Summer.
Montgomeryshire (Welshpool) Winter; (Newtown) Summer.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Anglesey (Benararis)—Winter and Summer.
Denbighshire (Ruflin)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Pfntshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Clerk of Assize, David H. Crompton, 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Rendle, Congleton £175 to £225
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton £175 to £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—Winter and Summer.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—Winter and Summer.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) Winter and Autumn alternately with Swansea; Swansea (Summer).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—Winter, Summer and Autumn (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.

Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascoedine, 7 Abingdon Gardens, W. £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, G. J. Waller Rigley, Room 719, Royal Courts of Justice £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only is taken; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for 1907-1908:—

1907	19th November.	1908.	28th April.
	10th December.		26th May.
1908.	7th January.		23rd June.
	4th February.		21st July.
	3rd March.		8th September.
	31st March.		26th October.

Clerk of the Court, Henry Kemp Avery.
Deputy, Henry A. Road.

Judges, Sir Forrest Fulton, Knt., K.C., Recorder; Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., Common Serjeant; Lumley Smith, K.C., and J. Alexander Rentoul, K.C., Commissioners.

(Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.		Southwark.	
1st Jan.	8th April.	3rd Jan.	10th April.
1st July.	21st Oct.	3rd July.	23rd Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read.
Deputy, Herbert Austin.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

(I.—North side. II.—South side of the Thames.)

I.—SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.

Custos Rotulorum & Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Fife, K.T.

Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,000
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L. £1,500

Clerk of the Peace for the County of London, Sir Richard Nicholson. Deputy do., John Dix.

Solicitor Conducting Criminal Prosecutions, George Allen.

Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Nicholson.

II.—SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway, S.E.

Chairman, Robert Wallace, K.C.

Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., D.L.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.

Deputy do., John Dix.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, George Cave, K.C., M.P.

Deputy Chairmen, Sir William Vincent, Bart.; Sir Charles G. Walpole.

Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Wooding.

Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

County Surveyor, F. G. Howell, County Hall.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.

Deputy Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.

Clerk of the Peace & of C.C. & to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Nicholson.

Deputy do. do., Walter George Austin.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 21, June 24, Oct. 21, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER'S SESSIONS regulated by Sec. 14 (1) of the Licensing Act, 1902, which also applies to Middlesex.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISONS,

With name of Governor and salary; each Governor has a house or allowance in lieu thereof. The figures in parentheses give the daily average number of prisoners.

AVENINGBURY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON (234).	
Gov. & Med. Off. G. E. Walker, L.R.C.P.	£650
Bedford (99).	
Gov., T. Sewell	£250 to £300
BIRMINGHAM (463).	
Gov., Capt. Percy Groom	£500 to £650
BODMIN (77).	
Gov., Henry Leonard Browett	£250 to £300
BORSTAL (200).	
Gov., Major G. R. Elliott	£320 to £350
BIRSON (40).	
Gov., J. W. Thorp	£250 to £300
BRISTOL (204).	
Gov., Capt. W. Vernon-Eccles	£350 to £450
BRISTON (580).	
Gov., Capt. Carleton Haynes	£500 to £650
Dep. Gov., Maj. H. C. Mettler	£250 to £300
CAMBRIDGE (86).	
Gov., J. T. N. Noon	£250 to £300
CANTERBURY (185).	
Gov., Capt. Hon. Cecil Holland	£320 to £350
CARDIFF (246).	
Gov., Harry Brooke Le Mesurier	£350 to £450
CARLISLE (95).	
Gov., J. H. Briggershaw	£250 to £300
CARMAITHEN (57).	
Gov., W. T. Blackie	£250 to £300
CARNAVON (35).	
Gov., James Frederick Farley	£250 to £300
CHELMSFORD (270).	
Gov., Major R. A. Marriott, D.S.O.	£350 to £450
DARTMOOR (2260).	
Gov., Capt. Herbert Joseph Guyon	£700
D. p. Gov., Major James Stuart Knox	£250 to £300
DERBY (251).	
Gov., Capt. C. E. Farguherson	£500
DEVIZES (228).	
Gov., H. J. Evans	£250 to £300
DORCHESTER (236).	
Gov., H. J. Heller	£320 to £350
DERHAM (634).	
Gov., John Dillon	£500 to £650
EXETER (235).	
Gov., Major A. V. Briscoe	£350 to £450
GLoucester (224).	
Gov., J. Finn	£320 to £350
HEREFORD (39).	
Gov., H. T. Pearse	£250 to £300
HOLLOWAY (719), for Female Prisoners awaiting trial, convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex.	
Gov., Richard Frith Quinton, M.D.	£700
Dep. Gov., G. B. Griffith	£250 to £300
HULL (372).	
Gov., C. H. C. Platt	£450 to £550
IPSWICH (91).	
Gov., S. Gorsuch	£250 to £300
KNITTSFORD (524).	
Gov., Major J. O. Nelson	£500 to £650
LANCASTER (240).	
Gov., George J. Arnold	£250 to £300
LEEDS (523).	
Gov., George A. Pritchard	£350 to £450
LEICESTER (185).	
Gov., Major E. R. Keade	£320 to £350
LEWES (273).	
Gov., N. G. Mitchell-Innes	£350 to £450
LINCOLN (239).	
Gov., Capt. G. E. Temple	£350 to £450
LIVERPOOL (2,375).	
Gov., H. B. H. Lethbridge	£700
Dep. Gov., M. H. M. Lamb	£250 to £300
MAINTON (266).	
Gov., Capt. R. H. D'Aeth	£350 to £450
MANCHESTER, Strangeways (2,085).	
Gov., G. E. Northey	£700
Dep. Gov., Capt. F. G. C. M. Morgan	£250 to £300
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (307).	
Gov., H. Bartle	£350 to £450

NORTHALLFETON (162).

Gov., Walter J. Barnes	£320 to £250
NORTHAMPTON (272).	
Gov., Capt. W. L. Clements	£250 to £350
NORWICH (222).	
Gov., Major V. A. M. Fowler	£250 to £350
NOTTINGHAM (295).	
Gov., Walter Joseph Pelly	£250 to £350
OXFORD (228).	
Gov., W. J. Hine	£250 to £300
PAERHURST (282).	
Gov., Capt. H. L. Conof	£700
Dep. Gov., Capt. B. H. Boucher, D.S.O.	£250 to £300
PENGOVERN (1,102).	
Gov., Major O. E. M. Davies	£700
Dep. Gov., Capt. H. M. A. Hink	£250 to £300
PLYMOUTH (62).	
Gov., James T. Bissett	£250 to £300
PORTLAND (740).	
Gov., John Raymond Farewell	£700
Dep. Gov., Capt. T. F. M. Wisden	£250 to £300
PORTSMOUTH (243).	
Gov., (vacant)	£320 to £350
PRESTON (224).	
Gov., William Edward Burkinshaw	£350 to £450
READING (174).	
Gov., Capt. S. F. Judgo, D.S.O.	£320 to £350
RETAIN (52).	
Gov., C. W. Hunt	£250 to £300
St. ALBANS (200).	
Gov., A. Hughesdon	£250 to £300
SHEPTON Mallet (202).	
Gov., R. Kemp	£250 to £300
SHREWSBURY (243).	
Gov., J. Lindley Smith	£320 to £250
STAFFORD (627).	
Gov., A. G. Western	£500 to £650
SWANSEA (227).	
Gov., F. W. Gibson	£320 to £250
TEK (224).	
Gov., Ernest T. Hall	£250 to £300
WAKEFIELD (822).	
Gov., Comin. L. F. W. Sanders, D.S.O.	£500 to £650
Dep. Gov., Capt. C. E. F. Rich	£250 to £300
WANDSWORTH (2,279).	
Gov., Capt. C. W. Brett-Farrant	£700
Dep. Gov., R. F. Locke	£250 to £300
WARWICK (220).	
Gov., E. L. F. Cavendish	£320 to £250
WARWICK INMATE REFORMATORY (60).	
Gov., E. L. F. Cavendish	£50
WINCHESTER (327).	
Gov., Capt. E. E. S. Schuyler	£350 to £450
WORCESTER (228).	
Gov., Fredk. Wallace Hastings Blake	£320 to £350
WORMWOOD SCRIBES (2,372).	
Gov., Basil Home Thomson	£700
Dep. Gov., Hon. H. E. FitzClarence	£250 to £300
FELTHAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Feltham (320).	
Superintendent, T. B. Beuttler, M.A.	£480
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Crowthorne, Berks (568).	
Med. Superintendent, Rd. Brayn, L.R.C.P.	£2,200

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF PRISONERS.

Of the 22,580 persons detained in H.M. Prisons on March 28, 1906: 26,089 were Church of England; 4,397 Roman Catholics; 257 Jews; 352 Wesleyans; 8 Methodist New Connexion; 65 Primitive Methodists; 5 Bible Christians; 0 United Methodists; 2 Methodist Free Church; 20 Calvinistic Methodists; 23 Congregationalists; 79 Presbyterians; 132 Baptists; 12 Salvation Army; 23 Unitarians; 1 Quaker; 2 Plymouth Brother; 1 Christian Brother; 4 Greek Church; 19 Lutherans; 2 Waldensian; 3 Mahomedans; 2 "Spiritualist"; 22 Atheists, and 26 without religion. The religious convictions of one prisoner could not be ascertained as he was unfortunately suffering from delirium tremens.

The Navy List.

THE KING.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King, Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.C.; Vice-Admiral (act.) H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, C.M.G. *First and Principal Aides-de-Camp to the King*, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John A. Fisher, C.C.B., O.M. *Naval Aides-de-Camp to the King*, Captains Arthur A. C. Galloway, Hon. Alexander E. Bethell, C.M.G., Thos. P. Walker, Frederic E. E. Brook, Charles H. Coke, Sir Charles L. Ottley, K.C.M.G., Sir Geo. S. Warrender, B., V.O., Colin R. Keppel, C.V.O., Douglas A. Gamble, M.V.O., Frederick C. D. Sturdee, C.V.O. *Marine Aides-de-Camp to the King*, Colonels James H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A., Herbert C. Money, C.B., R.M.L.I.

Honorary Physicians to the King, Sir John Watt Reid, K.C.B., M.D., L.D.S., Adam Brunton Messer, M.D., Duncan Hiltson, C.B., M.D., Henry C. Woods, C.V.O., M.D. (extra), Sir Herbert Mackay Ellis, K.C.B., Arthur R. Bankart, M.V.O., M.H. *Honorary Surgeons to the King*, Sir James Jenkins, K.C.B., M.D., Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B., William H. Lloyd, M.D., Alfred G. Delmege, M.V.O., M.D. (extra), Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., M.D. *Honorary Chaplains to the King*, Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, M.A., Rev. Edward A. Williams, M.A., Rev. John H. Berry, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon W. Stuart Harris, D.D.

THE ADMIRALTY (£364,600).

Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£15,350) — <i>First Lord</i> , The Rt. Hon. the Lord Tweedmouth (with house) £4,500	
<i>Private Secretary to the First Lord</i> , Captain Hugh Evan-Thomas, M.V.O., R.N. £1,000	
<i>Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord</i> , V. W. Baddley, £150; E. Skinner, £100; the Lord O'Hagan (unpaid); Herbert J. Stanley (unpaid); and George Cunningham (unpaid).	
<i>First Sea Lord</i> , Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, C.C.B., O.M., A.D.C. (with house) £1,500	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , W. F. Nicholson £100	
<i>Second Sea Lord</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir William Henry May, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500	
<i>Private Secretaries</i> , J. E. Masterton Smith, £100, and Harold Entwistle £100	
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £1,750	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , E. Lee £100	
<i>Fourth Sea Lord</i> , Rear-Admiral Alfred Leigh Winsloe, C.V.O., C.M.G. £1,500	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , P. D. Bassell £100	
<i>Civil Lord</i> , George Lambert, M.P. £1,000	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , M. LL Taylor £100	
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , Rt. Hon. Edmund Robertson, K.C., M.P. £2,000	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , L. G. Brock £150	
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir C. Inigo Thomas, K.C.B., £2,000. <i>Private Secretary</i> , W. G. Perrin £100	
<i>Counsel and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet</i> , Reginald B. D. Achard, K.C. £1,000	
<i>Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord</i> , Captain Archibald G. H. W. Moore, M.V.O., R.N. £950	

Secretary's Department. —£23,413.

<i>Assist. Secretary</i> , W. Graham Greene, C.B. £1,200	
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , J. H. Brooks, W. J. Evans, Geo. H. Hoyle £950 to £1,000	
<i>Assistant Principals</i> , C. J. Adams, J. W. S. Anderson, V. W. Baddley, A. Flint, R. G. Hayes, W. F. Nicholson, R. R. Scott, C. Walker £600 to £800	
<i>Clerks</i> , J. S. Barnes, C. R. Brigstocke, L. G. Brock, H. Eastwood, P. E. Murrell, J. E. Masterton Smith, Cecil Perham, Sydney H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, R. C. Richards, R. Skinner, M. LL Taylor £150 to £500	
<i>Staff Clerks</i> , Ferd. Brand, I.S.O., W. A. Chapman, I.S.O., P. W. Danter, R. U. Falkus, S. R. A. Marriott, J. Northam, A. E. S. Roberts £350 to £450 (to £500)	
<i>Clerks, 2nd Div. Higher Grade</i> , F. K. Crossley, W. G. Perrin, J. W. H. Sherrington £250 to £350	

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall. —£15,156.

<i>Hydrographer</i> , Rear-Admiral Arthur M. Field, I.R.S. £1,500	
<i>Assist. ditto</i> , Capt. Herbert E. P. Cust, R.N. £1,050	
<i>Chief Civil Asst.</i> , W. D. Barber £550 to £650	
<i>Superintendent of Sailing Directions</i> , Capt. Charles H. C. Langdon (retired), R.N. £800	
<i>Naval Assistants</i> , Capt. Lewis F. Blackburn (retired); Com. Arthur Inverall (retired); Com. C. V. Smith (retired); Com. Edward Reeves; Com. Edward V. Brooke-Welch (retired); Com. Henry L. Dicks; Lieut. A. E. H. Marescaux; Lieut. Ernest H. Dobbin £500 to £600	
<i>Superintendent of Compasses</i> , Com. Louis W. P. Chetwynd (retired) £700 to £750	
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Com. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne £550 to £600	
<i>Surveying Officer (special business)</i> , Lieut. Arthur Truscott £500 to £600	
<i>Superintendent of Charts</i> , Com. Frederick C. C. Pasco £700 to £800	
<i>Chief Draughtsmen</i> , Chas. O'N. Clark; Alexander Gibson, R.N. £425 to £500	
<i>Draughtsmen</i> , T. H. Briggs, R.N.; Hugh H. Underhill; A. W. Cold, R.N.; F. H. Sharab, J. E. McGiegan, J. W. Atherton, L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, David Hardie, Harry Moody, J. R. Brooks, and a vacancy £120 to £400	
<i>Staff Clerk</i> , W. Lindgreen £350 to £450	

Transport Department, Whitehall. —£13,023.

<i>Director</i> , Vice-Admiral R. L. Groom, C.V.O. £1,200	
<i>Naval Assist. Director</i> , Capt. W. MacC. Maturin, R.N. £900	
<i>Civil Assist. Director</i> , R. Gear £700 to £800	
<i>Superintendent Clerks</i> , W. McC. Hill, B. A. Kemball-Cook, and Gremie Thomson £600 to £800	
<i>Clerks</i> , L. F. Goldsmid, E. J. Foley, J. A. Sauter £150 to £500	
<i>Staff Clerks</i> , F. M. Duplock, J. Spear, and W. Youngman £350 to £450 (one to £500)	
<i>Superintendent Transport Officer for Coal at Cardiff</i> , Capt. William F. Tunnard, R.N. £383	
<i>Admiralty Transport Officers</i> , Com. W. J. V. Hudson, R.N. (Liverpool), Capt. Alfred E. Tizard, R.N. (Southampton).	
<i>Chief Insp. of Shipping</i> , Edwd. G. Farrell, I.S.O. £400 to £600	

Victualling Department. —£9,566.

<i>Director</i> , O. A. R. Murray £1,000 to £1,200	
<i>Assistant-Director</i> , J. W. H. Culling £800 to £900	
<i>Sept. Clerks</i> , F. J. A. Arch, C. W. Croydhill (and allowance) £550 to £700	
<i>Victualling Store Officer</i> , W. Hogarth £500	
<i>Deputy Store Officers</i> , J. M. Bailey, U. King, F. H. Lambourn £350 to £500	

Controller's Department. —£104,549.

<i>Controller of the Navy</i> , Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £1,750	
<i>Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy</i> , Capt. Alexander L. Duff, R.N. £950	
<i>Admiral Superintendent of Contract-built Ships</i> , Rear-Adm. T. MacGill, C.B., Rear-Adm. J. E. Beacroft, C.B., M.V.O. £1,000	

Constructive Branch.

<i>Director of Naval Construction</i> , Sir Philip Watts, K.C.B., L.D.S., D.S.C., F.R.S. £3,000	
<i>Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work</i> , W. E. Smith, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500	
<i>Assistant Directors of Naval Construction</i> , W. H. Whiting, Henry R. Champness, M.V.O., W. H. Gard, M.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200	
<i>Senior Constructive Officer</i> , L. G. Davies (Tyne), J. A. Yates (Clyde). (and allowance) £1,000	
<i>Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works</i> , R. E. Froude, I.D.B., F.R.S. £1,000	

* In addition to naval half-pay.

† The allowances made to the gentlemen who act as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries.

Constructors, G. M. Apsey, G. H. Ball, J. H. Cardwell, W. H. Cartor, W. T. Davis, A. G. Fox, E. N. Monecy, C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine, H. G. Williams, A. M. Worthington
(and allowance) £400 to £600
Assistant Constructors, T. B. Abell, E. L. Attwood, G. S. Baker, F. Bryant, C. I. R. Campbell, A. E. A. Cluett, E. F. Coast, J. S. Gillingham, C. A. Goodyear, P. Goodyear, R. J. Grimshaw, G. G. Hall, A. J. Hobson, A. W. Johns, C. W. Knight, W. J. Martin, E. H. Mitchell, M. P. Payne, O. A. Payne, F. W. Raven, W. L. Roberts, F. H. Steed, S. R. Tickner, J. P. Walker, L. L. Woodhall £200 to £400
Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Lufman £200 to £350
Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Worthingham £1,000 to £1,100
Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, T. Edge, Z. H. Kingdon, W. McClelland, A. G. Newtonington £400 to £450

Engineering Branch.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. H. J. Oram, C.B. £1,300
Deputy Eng.-in-Chief, Eng.-Capt. G. G. Goodwin £850 to £1,000 and allowance, £200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, R. J. Butler, C.B., Eng.-Rear-Adm. R. Mayston £350 to £1,000
Inspector Rear-Adm., Charles Lane, R.N. Full pay and allowance.
Inspector Engineers, Eng.-Comms. F. H. Lister, R.N., W. McK. Wilson, R.N., H. C. Rush, R.N., E. Edwards, R.N., J. McLaughlin, R.N.; Eng.-Lieut. W. P. Sillince, R.N.; Engineer-Inspector (for overseeing duties), E. A. Linington Full pay and allowance.
Engineer-Lieuts., L. R. Croisdale, E. J. Rosevere, I. E. S. Roberts, R.N., W. W. Reed, R.N., A. E. Hyne, R.N., E. W. Riley, J. Hamilton, R.N., G. W. Phillips, R. Beaman, R.N., E. J. Allen, R.N., F. J. Pedrick, R.N. Full pay and allowance.
Examiner of Engineering Acts, E. Gedy £350 to £450

Dockyard Branch.

Director of Dockyards, J. B. Marshull, C.B. £1,500
Eng. Assist. (vacant) £850 to £1,000
Superintendent of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb £1,000 to £1,200
Constructors, T. Dally and C. H. Croxford £400 to £600 and allowance.
Engineer Commanders, F. W. Highton, R.N., John W. Ham, R.N. Full pay and allowance.
Examrs. Dockyd. Wk., F. Sanders, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, T. E. Elvy, W. C. Thomas, T. H. Harries £350 to £500
Visiting Insp. of Timber, W. J. Rogers £350 to £450
Asst. Insp. of Timber, W. H. Hooper £250 to £350
Clerical Staff.
Secretary to Controller, H. W. Brown £800 to £900
Superintending Clerk, A. W. Smallwood £600 to £800
Clerks, J. R. Brotherton, E. Lee (Private Secretary to Controller of Navy) £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Toner £350 to £450 (1 to £500)

Naval Store Branch.

Director of Stores, John Forsay £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Direct. of Stores, G. H. Ashdown £800 to £900
Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, G. M. Discombe, H. Simmins, M. M. Waller £600 to £800
Deputy Store Officers, W. J. Gick, O. S. Griffiths, F. Weston, B. J. Wilson £350 to £500
Chief Examiners of Store Accounts, B. Donald, H. Murray £350 to £500
Insp. of Furniture, W. H. Hayden £350 to £450
Examiners of Store Accounts, W. Riggs, B. J. Thomas, Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.N. £250 to £350

Account's Branch.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff £850 to £1,000
Assistant, J. Ryan £600 to £800
Deputy Expense Accounts Officer, E. W. W. Burrell £350 to £500

Department of Director of Naval Ordnance.—

£29,544.

Dir. of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. Reginald Hugh Spencer Bacon, C.V.O., R.N., R.N. £1,500
Asst. Director of Torpedoes, Capt. Bernard Curry, R.N. £950

Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. Frodck, C. T. Tudor, R.N. £800
Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Captain B. H. Chevallier, R.N.; Comms. Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bt. R.N., J. D. Allen, R.N., R. Norbury, R.N.; Lieuts. C. L. Lamb, F. C. Dreyer, A. E. Silvertop, R.N.; Capt. E. W. Harding, R.N.A. Full pay and allowances.

Gun Mounting Staff, Eng.-Comms. E. F. Ellis, R.N., W. H. Adams, R.N.; Eng.-Lieuts. E. D. Mallinson, R.N., R. W. B. Andrews, R.N. Full pay and allowances.
Staff Clerk in Charge and Secretary to the D.N.O., T. G. Anderson £350 to £500
Superintendent of Ordnance Stores, Rear-Admiral Sydney M. Eardley Wilnot (retired) £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Clerks, J. C. Escott, H. Fathers, A. F. Taylor £600 to £800 (one to £850)
Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, J. J. Reeves, F. J. Ward, G. E. Woodward £350 to £500

Account.-Genl's Depart., Spring Gdns.—£57,849.
Accountant-General, Alfred Pyles £1,500
Private Secretary, A. Cunison £100
Deputy Accountant-General, C. J. Naeff £1,200
Assists., J. J. E. Butler, Frank Starr, W. S. Sarel £850 to £1,000

Assistant Principals, C. M. Bruce, E. S. Croft, T. D. James, W. Medd, E. Nicks, A. Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Roper, W. Sanger £600 to £800
Purveyor of Contingencies, Henry Ashley Travers Cummins, R.N. £350 to £500
Clerks, W. R. V. Brade, V. Cudwell, S. C. F. Cooke (Deputy Cashier, in lieu), A. Cunison, F. G. Gordon, R. M. Houston, C. R. Leo, F. Porter, H. N. Spalding £150 to £500
Principal Examiners, W. H. Boar, H. F. Panter, E. W. Stafford £550 to £700
Chief Examiners and Staff Clerks, J. E. Barler, E. Bilefield, A. H. Bryning, A. H. Comrie, J. Cronin, G. Davis, C. J. Edwards, S. Edwards, G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, J. H. Fry, J. M. Heary, R. E. Nash, H. F. Shaw, A. G. Smith, C. J. Southgate, A. E. Thippen, G. Warren, A. E. Watling, S. R. Young £350 to £450 (6 to £500)

Contract and Purchase Department.—£13,306.

Director of Navy Contracts, F. W. Black £1,200
Assistant Director, C. A. Oliver £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, W. St. D. Jenkins, Percy Minter £600 to £800
Clerks, J. C. Clarke, G. B. Cobb, H. Morris £150 to £300
Staff Clerk, R. W. Wilson £350 to £450
Visiting Inspectors, J. A. Stockwell, M.N.A., £400 to £600; and W. H. Strickland £300 to £550
Medical Department, 18 Victoria St., S.W.—£8,406.
Director-General, Inspector General Sir Herbert M. Ellis, K.C.B., K.B.P., F.R.C.S., J.D., R.N. £1,700
Dep. Director-Gen., Deputy Inspector-General Arthur W. May, R.N. Full pay and allowances.
Assistants to Director-General, Fleet-Surgeons W. W. Fryn, R.N., E. P. Mourilyan, M.B., R.N., E. B. Pickthorn, R.N. Full pay and allowances.
Inspecting Medical Officer, R.N. Auxiliary Sick Berth Staff, Deputy Inspector-General Theodore J. Preston, R.N. (retired).

Staff Clerk in Charge, H. W. Temple, R.N.O. £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, F. W. Crawford, T. E. Kennedy £350 to £450
Director of Works Department, 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—£31,605.

Director of Works, Col. Sir E. Rafan, C.B., R.F. £2,000
Assistant Directors of Works, F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E., and T. Sims, M.I.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Engineer, Col. S. H. Exham, R.N. £700 to £850

Superintending Civil Engineers, T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E., £750 to £950 and allowance; L. Parr, C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E., H. E. Oakley, M.I.C.E., E. A. W. Barnard, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., G. P. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E., H. C. Reid, M.I.C.E., A. D. Shortridge, E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E. £700 to £900 and allowance.

Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone £700 to £900
First Assistant to do, C. L. Fielder £400 to £600
Chief Surveyor, G. Brighton £280 to £3,000
Surveyors, H. Amon, F.S.I., J. Bidden, F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., A. B. Holmes, H. T. Matthews, W. H. Skipper, F.S.I., P. P. Caldecott-Smith, F.S.I., J. L. Westland £400 to £600

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Dir. of Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter £350 to £500
Assistant to Clerk in Charge, L. Stacey £250 to £400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies £250 to £350

Chaplain of the Fleet.

The Venerable Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D., R.N. £1,000
Staff Clerk, J. Hooper £350 to £450

Director of Naval Education.

Director, J. A. Ewing, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,500
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor
James McCarthy, R.N. Full pay and allowances.

Office of the Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves,
Vice-Adm. Sir Roginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B.
 Full pay and allowances.

Assist., Captain Thomas P. Walker, A.D.C., R.N. £950
Secretary, H. W. E. Manisty, R.N. Full pay and allowance.

Royal Marine Office.

Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. W. T. Adair £1,500

Assistant ditto, Col. James H. Bor, C.M.G., A.D.C. £800
Deputy-Assistant Adjt.-General (also Judge-Advocate),
Major David Mercer £600

Naval Intelligence Department. £22,121.

Director, Capt. Edmund J. W. Slade, M.V.O., R.N. £1,500
Assistant Directors, Capt. H. G. King-Hall, C.B., D.S.O.,
R.N. (£950); Capt. H. H. Campbell, M.V.O., R.N.,
Capt. O. du B. Brock, R.N., Capt. F. H. Booth, R.N.,
and Col. John F. Daniell, R.M.L.I., each £700
Naval Staff, Comm. R. F. Parker, R.N., Comm. J. R.
Sograve, R.N., Comm. A. H. C. C. Home, R.N., Comm.
O. M. Makins, R.N., Comm. J. B. Sparks, R.N., Comm.
P. H. H. Thompson, R.N., Comm. J. H. Trye, R.N.,
and Eng.-Comm. E. Gaudin, R.N., each £500
Paymaster-in-Chief, C. E. Gifford, C.B., R.N. £1,000
Marine Staff, Major Edward Y. Daniell, R.M.L.I., Major
H. F. Mackay, R.M.A., Capt. F. L. Dibblee, R.M.A., Capt.
T. H. Hawkins, R.M.L.I., Capt. R. C. Temple, R.M.A.,
Capt. P. Molloy, R.M.L.I., Capt. C. F. Barber, R.M.L.I.,
Capt. L. C. Lampen, R.M.L.I., Capt. C. H. Regnart,
R.M.L.I., Capt. G. C. Woodcock, R.M.A., each £500
Staff Clerk in Charge, G. J. Rickman, £450 to £500;
Staff Clerks, H. Broadbent, R. Gordon £350 to £450

A LIST OF THE SQUADRONS AFLOAT, 1 NOV., 1907.

CHANNEL FLEET. *Battleships, Africa, Britan-*
nia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hibernia, Hindu-
stan, Illustrious, Jupiter, King Edward VII., New
Zealand, Ocean, Swiftsure, Triumph, Vengeance.
Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron, Juno,
Talbot, Topaze. Attached Ships, Assistance,
Surprise. First Cruiser Squadron, Argyll, Black
Prince, Duke of Edinburgh, Good Hope, Hamp-
shire, Roxburgh. Torpedo-boat Destroyers, Arab,
Arun, Avon, Cheerful, Colne, Crane, Cygnet,
Derwent, Doon, Express, Falcon, Flying Fish,
Foyle, Garry, Itchen, Jedd, Kale, Leopard, Lifey,
Mermaid, Moy, Ostrich, Racehorse, Ribble.
Ships attached to Destroyers, Aquarius, Forward,
Sapphire, Skirmisher, Tyne.

ATLANTIC FLEET. *Battleships, Albemarle,*
Albion, Cornwallis, Duncan, Exmouth, Russell.
Cruisers attached to Battle Squadron, Amethyst,
Arrogant, Diamond. Attached Ship, Dwarf.
Second Cruiser Squadron, Antrim, Carnarvon,
Devonshire, Drake.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET. *Battleships, Formid-*
able, Glory, Implacable, Irresistible, Prince of
Wales, Queen. Cruisers attached to Battle
Squadron, Barham, Diana, Minerva, Venus.
Attached Ships, Imogene, Hussar, Maine. Third
Cruiser Squadron, Aboukir, Bacchante, Lan-
caster, Suffolk. Torpedo-boat Destroyers, Alba-
tross, Angler, Ardent, Banshee, Boxer, Bruizer,
Desperate, Dragon, Foam, Mallard, Stag.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. *Fourth*
Cruiser Squadron, Cressy, Euryalus, Hogue.
Attached Ships, Brilliant, Indefatigable, Scylla.

EASTERN FLEET. *China: Cruiser Squadron,*
Astrea, Bedford, Flora, Kent, King Alfred, Mon-
mouth. Attached Ships, Alacrity, Bramble, Brito-
mart, Cadmus, Clio, Thistle. River Gunboats,
Kinsha, Moorhen, Nightingale, Robin, Sandpiper,
Snipe, Teal, Widgeon, Woodcock, Woodlark.
Torpedo-boat Destroyers, Fame, Handy, Hart,
Janus, Otter, Virago. Whiting. Australia:
Cruisers, Cambrian, Challenger, Encounter, Pe-
gasus, Pioneer, Powerful, Prometheus, Psyche,
Pyramus. Cape of Good Hope: Cruisers, Hermes,
Hermione, Pelorus. East Indies: Cruisers,
Highflyer, Hyacinth, Persens, Proserpine. At-
tached Ships, Lapwing, Redbreast, Sphinx.

WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA. *Shearwater.*

SURVEYING SERVICE (at Home and Abroad).
Egeria, Merlin, Mutine, Research, Sealark, Triton,
Waterwitch.

HOME FLEET. Nore Division: Battleships,
Bulwark, Dreadnought, London, Magnificent,
Majestic, Mars, Victorious. Cruisers, Charybdis,
Dido, Thetis, Vindictive. Fifth Cruiser Squadron,
Achilles, Cochrane, Leviathan, Natal, Warrior.
Portsmouth Division: Battleships, *Canopus,*
Goliath, Prince George. Cruisers, Argonaut,
Ariadne, Berwick, Diadem, Eclipse, Essex,
Forde, Gladiator, Iphigenia, Terrible. Devon-
port Division: Battleships, *Cæsar, Hannibal.*
Cruisers, Amphitrite, Andromeda, Cornwall,
Donegal, Doris, Europa, Isis, Niobe. SPECIAL
SERVICE VESSELS. Nore Division: Cruisers,
Hawke, Sappho. Portsmouth Division: Battle-
ships, Barfleur, Centurion, Renown. Cruisers,
Crescent, Edgar, Latona, Pandora, Royal Arthur.
Devonport Division: Battleships, *Empress of*
India, Hood, Nile, Ramillies, Repulse, Resolu-
tion, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign. Cruisers,
Æolus, St. George, Sirius. TORPEDO CRAFT.
Destroyers in Commission with full crews, Adventure,
Attentive, Blenheim, Speedwell. Torpedo-
boat Destroyers, Boyne, Cherwell, Dee, Earnest,
Erne, Ettrick, Exe, Fawn, Flirt, Griffon, Locust,
Ness, Nith, Panther, Recruit, Sprightly, Swale,
Syren, Thorn, Thrasher, Ure, Vulture, Wear,
Welland. DESTROYER FLOTILLAS IN COM-
MISSION WITH NUCLEUS CREWS. Portsmouth:
Scouts, Foresight, Patrol. Torpedo Gunboat,
Spanker. Torpedo-boat Destroyers, Bat, Brazen,
Coquette, Cynthia, Electra, Gala, Hunter, Kan-
garoo, Kestrel, Lightning, Myrmidon, Peterel,
Porcupine, Rocket, Shark, Spiteful, Star, Surly,
Teviot, Tiger, Usk, Vigilant, Waveney, Zephyr.
Dept., Hecla. The Nore: Scout, Pathfinder.
Torpedo Gunboats, Jason, Speedy. Torpedo-
boat Destroyers, Bullfinch, Charger, Conflict,
Dasher, Dove, Eden, Hardy, Hasty, Haughty,
Havock, Hornet, Lively, Opossum, Orwell, Quail,
Ranger, Rother, Seal, Snapper, Sunfish, Teazer,
*Wizard, Wolf, Zebra. Depot, Blake. Devonport:
Scout, Sentinel. Torpedo Gunboats, Circe, Hebe.
Torpedo-boat Destroyers, Bittern, Blackwater,
Contest, Daring, Fairy, Ferret, Glipsy, Greyhound,
Kennet, Lee, Leven, Lynx, Osprey, Ouse, Roe-
buck, Spitfire, Startish, Sturgeon, Success,
*Swordfish, Sylvia, Violet, Vixen. Depot, Leander.**

Flag Officers of the Royal Navy—ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, K.C.B. (b. 1838).....	3 Oct. 1902
Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1843).....	30 Aug. 1903
Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (b. 1839).....	16 June 1904
Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. (b. 1840).....	20 Feb. 1905
Sir John Arbutnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C., 1st Sea Lord (b. 1841).....	4 Dec. 1905
1 st Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1842).....	1 Mar. 1907

HONORARY OFFICERS IN HIS
MAJESTY'S FLEET.
Admiral of the Fleet, H.I.M.
William II., German Emperor,
King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.R.H. Prince Albert
William Henry of Prussia,
K.G., G.C.B.
Admiral, H.M. Charles, King of
Portugal and the Algarves, K.G.
Admiral, H.M. George, King of
the Hellenes, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Admiral, H.M. Oscar, King of
Sweden, K.G.
Admiral, H.M. Haakon VII.,
King of Norway, K.G., G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O.

ADMIRALS.

Rawson, Sir Harry H., G.C.B.
Harris, Sir Robert Hastings, K.C.B.
Pearson, Sir Hugo Lewis, K.C.B.
Noel, Sir Gerard Henry Uetred,
K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., Nore).
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Dalrymple,
K.C.B.
Bosanquet, Sir Day Hott, G.C.V.O.
(C.-in-Ch., Portsmouth).
Beaumont, Sir Lewis Anthony,
K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., Plymouth).
Beresford, Lord Chas. Wm. Dela-
poer, G.C.V.O. (C.-in-Ch., Chan-
nel).
Bruce, Sir James Andrew T.,
K.C.M.G.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.,
A.D.C.
Aldrich, Pelham, C.V.O.
Holland, Swinton Colthurst.
Moore, Sir Arthur William, K.C.B.
(C.-in-Ch., Eastern).

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Bickford, Andrew Kennedy, C.M.G.
Acland, Sir William Alison
Dyke, Bt., C.V.O.
Drury, Sir Charles C., G.C.V.O.
(C.-in-Ch., Medit.).
Jeffreys, Edmund Fredk., C.V.O.
Custance, Sir Reginald Neville,
K.C.M.G. (Second, Channel).
Henderson, William Hannam.
Craigie, Robert William.

Fawkes, Sir Wilmot Hawksworth, Scott, Sir Percy Moreton, K.C.V.O.
(1st Cruiser Sqdn.).
K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., Australia).
Atkinson-Willes, Sir George
Egerton, George Le Clerc, C.B.
Lambart, K.C.B.
Adair, Charles Henry (2nd Cruiser
Sqdn.).
May, Sir William Henry, K.C.B.,
Fisher, Frederick William, C.V.O.
(2nd Sea Lord).
(Supt., Malta).
Henderson, Sir Reginald Friend
Cross, Charles Henry.
Hannam, K.C.B.
Curzon-Howe, Hon. Sir Assheton
Montgomery, Robert Archibald
Gore, K.C.B. (C.-in-Ch., At-
James, C.V.O. (Channel).
lantic).
Callaghan, George Astley, C.V.O.
MacLeod, Angus, C.V.O.
(5th Cruiser Sqdn.).
Poë, Sir Edmund Samuel, K.C.V.O.
Dickens, Charles Gauntlett.
(C.-in-Ch., Cape).
Henderson, George Morris, M.V.O.
Bromley, Arthur Charles Bur-
Kirby, Francis George.
goyne.
Fegen, Fredk. Fogarty, M.V.O.
Durnford, Sir John, K.C.B.
Goodrich, J. E. Clifford, M.V.O.
Barlow, (Charles James, D.S.O.
(Supt., Devonport Dockyd.).
Lambton, Hon. Sir Hedworth,
K.C.V.O.
Windham, Charles, C.V.O.
Bridgeman, Sir Francis Charles
Login, Spencer Harry M., C.V.O.
Bridgeman, K.C.V.O. (C.-in-Ch.,
(Home).
Home).
Tillard, Philip Francis.
Poore, Sir Richard, Bt., C.V.O.
Marx, John Locke, M.V.O.
Giffard, George Augustus, C.M.G.
Stuart, Leslie Creery, C.M.G.
(Supt., Chatham Dockyd.).
Field, Arthur Mostyn.
Robinson, Charles Grey, C.V.O.
Inglefield, Frederick Samuel (4th
(Supt., Portsmouth Dockyd.).
Cruiser Sqdn.).
Tudor, Henry Morton Tudor.
Foley, Francis John (Channel).
Denison, John.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Graham, Walter Hodgson Bevan.
Paget, Sir A. Wyndham, K.C.M.G.
Foote, Randolph F. O., C.M.G.
Lowry, Robert Swinburne.
Gamble, Edward Harpur, C.B.
Jackson, Sir Henry Bradwardine,
K.C.V.O. (3rd Sea Lord).
Milne, Sir Archibald Berkeley,
Colville, Hon. Stanley C. J., C.V.O.
Bt., K.C.V.O.
Farquhar, Arthur Murray, C.V.O.
Hall, George Fowler King, C.V.O.
Fisher, Wm. Blake, C.B.
(Coast of Ireland).
Simons, Ernest Alfred.
O'Callaghan, Michael Pelham,
Jellicoe, Sir John Rushworth,
C.V.O.
K.C.V.O. (Atlantic).
H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander
Startin, James.
of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C.
Rces, Wm. Stokes, C.B.
(Second, Medit.).
Reynolds, Harry Campbell.
Russell, Gerald Walter.
Bush, Paul Warner, M.V.O.
Barry, Sir Henry Deacon, K.C.V.O.
Briggs, Charles John.
(3rd Cruiser Sqdn.).
Rich, Frederick St. George.
Neville, George, C.V.O.
Tate, Alban Giffard.
Winsloe, Alfred Leigh, C.V.O.
Greet, Thomas Young.
(4th Sea Lord).
Warren, Herbt. Augustus, M.V.O.
Niblett, Harry Seawell F., C.V.O.
Hamilton, Fredk. Tower, M.V.O.
(Home).
Burney, Cecil.
Finnis, Frank, C.V.O. (Home).
Pelham, Frederick Sidney.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME 1907-8.

It is proposed to begin during the financial
year 1907-8:—

- 2 or 3 Armoured Battleships.
- 1 Fast Armoured Cruiser.
- 5 Destroyers (Ocean-going).
- 12 1st cl. Torpedo Boats.
- 12 Submarines.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Divisions.	Commanders.
LONDON	Hon. Rupert Guinness, C.M.G.
CLYDE	The Marquess of Graham, C.V.O.
BRISTOL	(vacant)
MERSKY	The Earl of Lathom.
SUSSEX	Viscount Curzon.
TYNESIDE ...	Edward W. Lloyd, R.N.

A List of the Vessels of the Royal Navy,

WITH DATE OF LAUNCHING, GUNS, TONNAGE, HORSE POWER (N.D.), AND RATE OF SPEED.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; those ships in commission on Nov. 1, 1907, have an asterisk (*) prefixed and the names of their commanding officer attached; those marked † are sailing vessels, and those with ‡ are paddle steamers.

- ***ABOUKIR** (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Claude A. W. Hamilton; *Comm.* Hugh G. C. Somerville.
- ***ACHERON** (1868) (late *Northumberland*), 35, 10780 (4000), late 1st cl. cruiser, 13½ kts., depot ship for stokers, Chatham. *Comm.* John G. Armstrong.
- ***ACHILLES** (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Henry F. Oliver, M.V.O.; *Comm.* James T. Bush.
- **Actæon* (late *Ariadne*), screw frigate, 4538 tons, torpedo school ship, Sheerness. *Comm.* Mortimer L'E. Silver.
- Adventure* (1904), 2940 (16000 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Arthur A. M. Duff.
- Eolus* (1892), 8, 3600 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Douglas L. Dent.
- ***AFRICA** (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Henry R. Robinson; *Comm.* Ernest S. Carey.
- Afridi*, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 795 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.
- AGAMEMNON** (1906), 14, 16500 (16750), battleship, 18 kts., Glasgow. *Capt.* Sackville H. Carden; *Comm.* Hugh Edwards.
- **Alacrité* (1885), 1700 tons (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., China. *Comm.* Eustace La T. Leatham.
- Albatross* (1898), 6, 360 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 32 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude L. Cumberlege.
- ***ALBEMARLE** (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship of Rear-Admiral Atlantic Fleet. *Rear-Adm.* Sir John R. Jellicoe, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* William E. Goodenough; *Comm.* William W. Fisher.
- †*Alberta* (1863), 370 (1000), H.M. yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* George A. Broad, M.V.O.
- ***ALBION** (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, armoured, complement 700, 18½ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur H. Limpus, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Robert G. Corbett.
- Alexandra* (1906), 2050 (4500), turbine, H.M. yacht. *Capt.* William F. Slayter.
- Amazon*, 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 876 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.
- **Amethyst* (1903), 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Comm.* James D. Dick.
- **Amphitrite* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward F. Bruen; *Comm.* Tristan Danureuther.
- **Andromeda* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Morgan Singer; *Comm.* Hector L. Watts-Jones.
- Angler* (1896), 310 tons (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry F. D. Jeff.
- ANSON** (1886), 10, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Devonport.
- Ant* (1873), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- ***ANTRIM** (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Wm. C. Pakenham, C.B.; *Comm.* Ernest Henslowe.
- AQUARIUS** (), 3,660 (1100 n.d.), Channel Fleet, depot ship for destroyer flotillas. *Lieut. and Comm.* Montague G. Philpott.
- Arab* (1901), 6, 430 (8600), t.b.d., 31 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geoffrey Mackworth.
- Ardent* (1894), 6, 265 (4300 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur M. Stancomb.
- **Argonaut* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Vivian H. G. Bernard; *Comm.* Hubert Stansbury.
- ***ARGYLL** (1904), 10, 10850 (21000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Reginald A. Allenby, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Percy M. R. Roys.
- **Ariadne* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, complement 677, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Albert S. Lafone; *Comm.* George B. W. Young.
- **Arrogant* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Ralph Huddleston; *Comm.* Henry W. Osburn.
- Arun* (1903), 6525 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Spencer R. S. Richards.
- Assistance*, 9600 (6000), steam repair ship, Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Anthony F. Gurney.
- **Astræa* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* Charles L. Vaughan Lee.
- Attentive* (1904), 2940 (16000 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Lewis Bayly, C.V.O. (Commandore, and class, in Home Fleet in charge of destroyers in commission with full crews).
- Avon* (1896), 6330 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John E. P. Bickford.
- ***BACCHANTE** (1902), 14, 12000 (21000), 21 kts., 1st cl. cruiser, Third Cruiser Squadron, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry D. Barry, K.C.V.O. *Capt.* Wm. G. E. Ruck-Keene; *Comm.* Geo. Trewby.
- Banshee* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Basil G. Washington.
- ***BARFLEUR** (1892), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Alfred E. A. Grant.
- **Barham* (1889), 6, 1830 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* Murray F. Suetter.
- Dat* (1896), 360 tons (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Richard A. A. Plowden.
- ***BEDFORD** (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Seymour E. Erskine; *Comm.* Alexander V. Campbell.
- BELLEROPHON** (1907), 18600 (23000 n.d.), 21 kts., completing at Portsmouth.
- BENBOW** (1885), 12, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Devonport.
- ***BERWICK** (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Lewis Clinton-Baker; *Comm.* Frank O. Lewis.
- Bittern* (1897), 6330 tons (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edmund J. G. Mackinnon.
- ***BLACK PRINCE** (1904), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Richard P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Thos. D. Pratt.
- Blackwater* (1903), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John M. D. E. Warren.

- Blake* (1886), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Home Fleet, depot for t.b.d.'s. *Capt.* John S. Luard; *Comm.* Alexander Gillespie.
- Blazer*, coast-defence gunboat, 254 (110 n.d.), Sheerness.
- Blenheim* (1890), 12, 9000 (13000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Home Fleet, depot ship for t.b.d.'s. *Capt.* Henry H. Bruce; *Comm.* Herbert C. J. Grant.
- Bloodhound* (1871), 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Boddicea* (), 6, 3300 tons, unarmoured cruiser, turbine, building at Pembroke.
- Bonaventure* (1892), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Frank Brandt.
- Bonetta* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- Bozer* (1894), 6, 265 (4300 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Vaughan A. E. Hanning Lee.
- Boyne* (1904), 6, 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles J. Collins.
- Bramble* (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 f.d.), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest O. W. Davidson.
- Brazen* (1896), 6, 300 (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Theodore E. J. Bigg.
- **Brilliant* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Robt. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.
- **BRITANNIA* (1904), 18, 16350 (17500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Frederick R. W. Morgan, M.V.O.; *Comm.* John F. Grant Dalton.
- Britomart* (1898), 1st cl. gunboat, 710 tons (1300 f.d.), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wyndham L. Banber.
- Bruiser* (1895), 6, 265 (4300 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis A. W. Buller.
- Bullfinch* (1901), 6, 345 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Morris E. Cochrane.
- **BULWARK* (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of Rear-Adm. Frank Finnis, C.V.O. *Capt.* Bertram M. Chambers; *Comm.* William Bowden Smith.
- Bustard* (1871), 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
- **Cadmus* (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 f.d.), 13¼ kts., China. *Comm.* Bernard L. Majendie.
- **CASAR* (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Archibald P. Stoddart; *Comm.* Cecil M. Staveley.
- **Calypsos* (1883), 16, 2770 (2700), 3rd cl. cruiser, 14½ kts., drill-ship for R.N.R., Newfoundland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold G. Innes.
- **Canbrian* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Australia. *Capt.* Price Vaughan Lewes, D.S.O.
- **Cambridge* (1858), 497½ tons, gunnery school ship, Devonport. *Capt.* John B. Eustace; *Comm.* Bertram S. Thesiger.
- CAMPERDOWN* (1885), 10, 10600 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Chatham.
- **CANOPUS* (1897), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Godfrey H. B. Mundy, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Henry R. Veale.
- **CARNARVON* (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* John M. de Robeck; *Comm.* Herbert N. Hunter.
- **CENTURION* (1892), 14, 10500 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet.
- **Challenger* (1902), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Joseph R. Bridson; *Comm.* Charles Tibbits, M.V.O.
- Champion* (1878), 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 13½ kts., Chatham.
- Charger* (1894), 6, 250 (3700), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* William D. Irvine.
- **Charlton* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. Stanhope Hawke.
- Cheerful* (1897), 6, 308 (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur G. Muller.
- Chelmer* (1904), 6, 550 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles C. Dix.
- Cherwell* (1903), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* William D. Paton.
- **Circe* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles P. Mansel.
- **Clio* (1903), 6, 1070 (1400 f.d.), 13¼ kts., China. *Comm.* Cecil D. S. Raikes.
- **Clyde* (1829), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* Clement C. Horne.
- **COCHRANE* (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Dudley R. S. De Chair; *Comm.* Henry L. Cochrane.
- Coburn* (1895), 550 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles J. Collins.
- **COMMONWEALTH* (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Montague E. Browning; *Comm.* Alexander Lowndes.
- Conflict* (1894), 6, 270 (4500 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. C. Castle.
- Contest* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald E. Marcon.
- Coquette* (1898), 6, 285 (5400 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hon. William S. Leveson-Gower.
- **Coronant*, late scr. sloop, 1130, flagship, Gibraltar yard. *Rear-Adm.* James E. C. Goodrich, M.V.O.; *Comm.* William F. Bunt.
- **CORNWALL* (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert C. C. Da Costa.
- **CORNWALLIS* (1899), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* William L. Grant; *Comm.* John D. Kelly.
- Cossack* (1907), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 795 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.
- Crane* (1896), 6, 360 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George H. H. Holden.
- **Crescent* (1892), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John H. Orton.
- **CRESSY* (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Thomas Jackson, C.B.; *Comm.* Rudolph M. Burmester.
- **CUMBERLAND* (1903), 14, 9800 (32000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles F. Sowerby; *Comm.* David M. Anderson.
- Cyclops*, steam repair ship, completing at Sunderland. *Capt.* Cunningham R. de C. Foot.
- Cygnat* (1898), 6, 300 (5400 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick B. Noble.
- Cynthia* (1898), 6, 300 tons (5400 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald S. Goff.
- **† Dædalus* (1828), 1447 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Bristol. *Comm.* John H. Robertson.

- Daring* (1893), 4, 260 (4200 f.d.), t.b.d., 27'70 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* James C. Hollnes.
- Dart* (1882), 470 tons (250), 8'7 kts., surveying vessel, Sydney.
- Dasher* (1895), 6, 250 (3800 f.d.), t.b.d., 26'21 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hubert S. Monroe.
- Dee* (1903), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold E. Sullivan.
- DEFENCE* (1907), 14, 14500 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Pembroke.
- **Defiance* (1861), 5270 tons, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Frederick L. Field.
- Derwent* (1903), 6, 500 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George P. England.
- Desperate* (1895), 6, 310 (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude A. Rombulow-Pearse.
- DEVASTATION* (1871), 4, 9330 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts., Portsmouth.
- **DEVONSHIRE* (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22'25 kts., Second Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* John de M. Hutchison, C.M.G.; *Comm.* John E. Drummond.
- **Diadem* (1896), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Owen F. Gillett; *Comm.* Francis St. G. Brooker.
- **Diamond* (1904), 12, 3000 (7000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21'75 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Comm.* Constantine H. Hughes-Onslow.
- **Diana* (1895), 11, 5630 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Heathcoat S. Grant; *Comm.* George M. Keane.
- **Dido* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Drury St. A. Wake; *Comm.* Harold E. Browne.
- **DOMINION* (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur T. Stuart, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hon. Edward S. H. Boyle.
- **DONEGAL* (1902), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cyril E. Tower; *Comm.* Gerald T. F. Pike.
- Doon* (1904), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward O. Gladstone.
- **Doris* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Stuart St. J. Farquhar; *Comm.* John C. Watson.
- Dove* (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude P. Champion-de-Crespigny.
- Dragon* (1894), 6, 295 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27'14 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* John W. Nash.
- **DRAKE* (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Second Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Charles H. Adair; *Capt.* Arthur Hayes-Sadler; *Comm.* Sydney R. Olivier.
- **DREADNOUGHT* (1906), 20, 18000 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Home Fleet, flagship of Commander-in-Chief, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman, K.C.V.O. *Capt.* Charles E. Madden, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Bertram S. Evans.
- Drudge*, 890, gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Durand* (1893), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Navigation School ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Laurence E. Power, M.V.O.
- **DUKE OF EDINBURGH* (1904), 16, 13500 (2550 f.d.), 22'33 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Arthur H. Christian; *Comm.* Bertram H. Smith.
- **DUNCAN* (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur W. Ewart; *Comm.* Louis C. S. Woolcombe.
- **Dwarf* (1898), 6, 710 (900), 1st cl. gunboat, 13½ kts., W. Coast of Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colin K. MacLean.
- *†*Eagle* (1894), 2340 tons, drill-ship, R.N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Lionel H. St. C. Coxon.
- Earnest* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Claude Seymour.
- **Eclipse* (1894), 11, 5600 (8000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Portsmouth (attached to R.N. College, Osborne). *Capt.* Clement Greatorex.
- Eden* (1903), 6, 500, turbine t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Oliver M. F. Stokes.
- **Edgar* (1890), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Cuthbert E. Hunter.
- EDINBURGH* (1882), 9, 9420 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14½ kts., Sheerness.
- **Egeria* (1873), 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, 11'3 kts., surveying service. *Comm.* Frederick C. Learmouth.
- **EGMONT* (late *Hibernia*), 16, 9820 (4000), flagship, Malta Yard. *Rear-Adm.* Frederick W. Fisher, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Reginald G. Gregory.
- Electra* (1901), 6, 300 (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh Seymour.
- **EMERALD* (late *Black Prince*) (1861), 28, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* George F. King Hall, C.V.O.; *Comm.* Warren H. D'Oyly.
- **EMPRESS OF INDIA* (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Frederick W. Dean.
- **Enchantress* (1903), 3470 (6400 n.d.), Admiralty yacht, 18 kts. *Capt.* Thos. D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O.
- Encounter* (1903), 11, 5800 (12500), 2nd cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Australia. *Capt.* Henry V. W. Elliott; *Comm.* Godfrey E. Corbett.
- **Endymion* (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser 20½ kts., Sheerness. *Capt.* Sir Douglas E. R. Brownrigg, Bt.; *Comm.* Charles R. Curtis.
- Erne* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Rupert S. Gwatkin Williams.
- Espergle*, 6, 1070 (1400), sloop, Dartmouth (attached to R.N. College). *Capt.* Trevelyant D. W. Napier, M.V.O.
- **ESSEX* (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 5th cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Robert J. Prendergast; *Comm.* Cecil Maxwell-Lefroy.
- Etrick* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles La P. Lewin.
- Europa* (1897), 16, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, Home Fleet. *Capt.* Thomas W. Kemp, C.I.E.; *Comm.* Reginald A. Norton.
- **EURYALUS* (1901), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., flagship, Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Frederick S. Inglefield; *Capt.* Edward M. Phillpotts; *Comm.* John W. L. McClintock.
- *†*Excellent* (1883), 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Whale Island, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Reginald G. O. Tupper; *Comm.* Alfred E. M. Chatfield.
- Exe* (1903), 6, 515 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy W. Pontifex.
- **EXMOUTH* (1901), 16, 14000 (18000), 19 kts., 1st cl. battleship, flagship, Atlantic Fleet. *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Arthur J. Henniker-Hughan; *Comm.* Arthur C. Stewart.
- Express* (1891), 6, 300 (9250 f.d.), t.b.d., 33 kts.,

- Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George H. Brown.
- Fairy* (1897), 6, 355 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John H. Bainbridge.
- Falcon* (1901), 6, 355 (6250 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward M. C. Rutherford.
- Fame* (1896), 6300 (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur L. Gresson.
- **Fantome* (), sloop, 1070 tons (1400 n.d.), surveying service. *Comm.* Ernest C. Hardy.
- Fawn* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Herbert M. Denny.
- Ferret* (1893), 4, 280 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick E. K. Strong.
- Fervent* (1895), 6, 270 (3850 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Portsmouth.
- Fire Queen* (1881), 446 tons (500), Portsmouth.
- FISGARD.** [This establishment consists of 4 ships: (1) *Fisgard*, late *Audacious*, 6010 tons; (2) *Fisgard II.*, late *Erebus*, 6010 tons; (3) *Fisgard III.*, late *Hindustan*, 3242 tons; (4) *Fisgard IV.*, late *Sultan*, 2290 tons.] Depot for training boy artificers, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wm. R. Hall; *Comm.* Charles P. Beaty-Pownall.
- Flirt* (1897), 6, 324 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. & Comm.* Leopold G. D. Way.
- **Flora* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., China. *Capt.* Rowland Nugent.
- Flying Fish* (1897), 6, 360 (6200 f.d.), t.b.d., 30¼ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. H. S. Thomson.
- Foam* (1896), 6, 300 (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Comm.* John E. Cameron.
- Fore sight* (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 f.d.), Home Fleet, scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John Luce.
- ***FORMIDABLE** (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, complement 750, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Herbert Lyon; *Comm.* Peter W. E. Hill.
- ***FORTE** (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert J. O. Millar.
- Forth* (1886), 12, 4050 (3800), and cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., sea-going depot for submarines, Home Fleet. *Comm.* Robert W. Johnson.
- Forward* (1904), 10, 2945 (16500 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles P. R. Cooche.
- Fox* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Haulbowline.
- Foyle* (1903), 6, 525 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cyril Asser.
- ***FURIOUS** (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), and cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Harry Jones.
- Gala* (1905), 590 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet.
- ***GANGES**, late *Boscawen No. II.*, formerly *Minotaur*, 10600 tons, training-ship for boys, Harwich. *Capt.* Ernest G. Barton; *Comm.* Hugh B. Le Fanu.
- GANGES** (No. II.) late *Boscawen No. III.*, formerly *Agincourt*, 10600 tons, Harwich. Depot for youths. *Comm.* Henry B. Montagu.
- Garry* (1905), 6, 605 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Alan C. Bruce.
- Gharika* (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 790 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building.
- Gibraltar* (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Devonport.
- Gipsy* (1897), 6, 300 (6500 f.d.), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* William G. Howard.
- Gladiator* (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), and cl. cruiser, 19 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Walter Lumsden. *Comm.* Reginald E. Carr.
- ***GLORY** (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robert S. Phipps-Hornby, C.M.G.; *Comm.* William L. Elder.
- ***GOLIATH** (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Robert H. J. Stewart, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Henry C. R. Brocklebank.
- ***GOOD HOPE** (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, First Cruiser Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy M. Scott, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Ernest H. Grafton; *Comm.* Henry R. Crooke.
- Gosseamer* (1890), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* William Wood.
- ***Grafton** (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Charles F. Thorp; *Comm.* Frederic G. Brine.
- Greyhound* (1900), 6, 360 (6000), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Herbert R. Stokes.
- Griffin* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Aubrey T. Tillard.
- ***Haleyon** (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., particular service. *Comm.* Edmund P. F. G. Grant.
- ***HAMPSHIRE** (1903), 12, 10850 (22000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Geo. A. Ballard; *Comm.* Ernest K. Loring.
- Handy* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* William H. Darwall.
- HANNIBAL** (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* John P. Rolleston; *Comm.* Norman L. Stanley.
- Hardy* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 f.d.), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward H. F. Boughey.
- Harrier* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Portsmouth.
- Hart* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Gerald C. Dickens.
- Hasty* (1894), 6, 250 (3700 f.d.), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wilfrid A. Thompson.
- Haughty* (1895), 6, 290 (4200 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* George K. Chetwode.
- Havock* (1893), 4, 240 (3700 f.d.), t.b.d., 26¼ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald G. Stone.
- ***Haweke** (1891), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Herbert Du C. Luard.
- Hazard* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., depot for submarine boats, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Albert P. Addison.
- Hearty*, 2, 1300 (2100), Chatham.
- Hebe* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Michael H. Wilding.
- ***Hecla** (1878), 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depot ship, 13 kts., depot for t.b.d.'s, Portsmouth. *Capt.* John Nicholas.
- ***Hermes** (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), and cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, Cape of Good Hope. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund S. Poë, K.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Douglas R. L. Nicholson; *Comm.* R. C. Kemble Lambart.

- **Hermione* (1893), 10, 4360 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Cape of Good Hope. *Capt.* Cecil F. Dampier.
- **HIBERNIA* (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Channel Fleet, flagship of Second in Command, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald Custance, K.C.M.G., *Capt.* Cecil F. Lambert; *Comm.* William H. D. Boyle.
- **Highflyer* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), and cl. cruiser, 20 kts., East Indies. *Capt.* Cecil S. Hickley; *Comm.* Richard H. Parker.
- **HINDUSTAN* (1905), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. Alexander Bethell, C.M.G., A.D.C.; *Comm.* Charles E. Le Mesurier.
- **HOGUE* (1900), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Fourth Cruiser Squadron (sea-going training-ship for boys). *Capt.* Evelyn R. Le Marchant; *Comm.* John D. Edwards.
- HOOD* (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet; *Comm.* Lawrence de W. Satow.
- Hornet* (1893), 4, 240 (3800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Berwick Curtis.
- Howe* (1885), 20, 10300 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Devonport.
- Hunter* (1895), 6, 275 (4000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy Johnson.
- **Itsear* (1894), 2, 1070 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* David M. Hamilton.
- **Hyacinth* (1898), 11, 5600 (10000), and cl. cruiser, 20 kts., flagship, East Indies. *Commodore* (1st class), Sir George Warrender, Bt., C.V.O., A.D.C., *Commander-in-Chief*, *Capt.* Algernon W. Heneage, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Francis C. Browne.
- **ILLUSTRIOUS* (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. armoured battleship, 17½ kts., Channel Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Francis J. Foley. *Capt.* Hugh H. D. Tothill; *Comm.* Geo. C. Hardy.
- **Imogene* (1882), 460 tons (390), special service, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Arthur T. Taylor.
- **IMPLACABLE* (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Mark E. F. Kerr, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Francis W. Gaultfield.
- **Impregnable*, late *Bulwark* (1860), 6557 tons, training ship for boys, flagship, Devonport, *Adm.* Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Geo. E. Patey, M.V.O.; *Comm.* John Harvey.
- **Indefatigable* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Philip Nelson Ward, M.V.O.
- INDOMITABLE* (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, completing at Fairfield.
- **INDUS* (This establishment consists of 3 ships), late *Defence* (1861), armour-plated, 6270 tons (workshop).
- INDUS* (No. 2), late *Temeraire* (1876), 14, 8540 (6500), and cl. battleship, 13½ kts. (workshop).
- INDUS* (No. 3), late *Bellerophon* (1866), 20, 7550 (4000), 3rd cl. battleship, 12½ kts., Devonport (mechanicians' establishment and workshop for supernumerary artificers). *Comm.* Edwin H. Edwards.
- INFLEXIBLE* (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, completing at Clydebank.
- Insolent* (1881), 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- INVINCIBLE* (1907), 8, 17250 (41000), 25 kts., armoured cruiser, completing at Elswick.
- **Iphigenia* (1891), 8, 3600 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Charles R. N. Burne.
- **IRRESISTIBLE* (1898), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Hugh P. Williams; *Comm.* Gerald W. Vivian.
- **Iris* (1896), 11, 5600 (8000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward W. E. Wemyss.
- Itchen* (1903), 6, 525 (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* John A. Gregory.
- Janus* (1895), 6, 280 (3900 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles A. Fremantle.
- **JASON* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward A. Thomas.
- Jed* (1904), 6, 510 (7500 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Charles J. Wintour.
- **Juno* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), and cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Richard F. Phillimore, M.V.O.; *Comm.* J. Henry Loftie.
- **JUPITER* (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Cresswell J. Eyles; *Comm.* Henry C. Carr.
- Kale* (1904), 550, (7000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Cecil H. Fox.
- Kangaroo* (1901), 6, 365 (6100), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh T. Prichard.
- Kennet* (1903), 6, 550 (7550 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh P. Buckle.
- **KENT* (1900), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. *Capt.* Spencer V. Y. de Horsey. *Comm.* John P. de Montmorency.
- Kestrel* (1901), 6, 300 tons (5800 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur T. Blackwood.
- **KING ALFRED* (1901), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B. *Capt.* Cecil F. Thursby; *Comm.* Montag W. Cousett.
- **KING EDWARD VII.* (1903), 18, 16350 (18000 *f.d.*), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., flagship, Channel Fleet. *Adm.* Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O.; *Capt.* Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O.; *Comm.* George H. Baird.
- Kinsha*, river steamer on the Yang-tze, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Sydney H. Tennyson.
- Kite* (1871), 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- **LANCASTER* (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Herbert L. Heath, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Alexander Farrington.
- **Lapwing* (1889), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur N. Gouldsmith.
- **Latona* (1890), 8, 2400 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Thomas C. Smyth.
- **Leander* (1882), 10, 4300 (5000), and cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Home Fleet. Depot for torpedo-boat destroyers. *Capt.* George C. Cayley.
- **Leda* (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19½ kts., under orders of Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves. *Lieut. and Comm.* John B. Hancock.
- Lee* (1899), 6, 335 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Duncan H. Carmichael.
- Lepard* (1897), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert J. Buchanan.
- Leven* (1901), 6, 300 (6000 *f.d.*), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry C. D. Field.

- ***LEVIATHAN** (1902), 18, 14100 (30000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., flagship, Fifth Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Adm. George A. Callaghan, C.V.O.; Capt. William O. Boothby; Comm. Francis H. M. Jackson.
- Lifey** (1904), 6, 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Channel Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. James U. Farie.
- Lightning** (1895), 6, 280 (3900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. James Bayley.
- Lily** (1901), 385 (6250 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Claude F. Allsup.
- Locust** (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Osmund J. Prentis.
- ***LONDON** (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. Capt. William O. Story; Comm. Francis H. Mitchell.
- LORD NELSON** (1906), 14, 16500 (16700), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Jarrow-on-Tyne.
- Lynx** (1894), 4, 280 (4400 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Evelyn L. B. Boothby.
- Magnet** (1883), 430 tons (650), special service vessel, Portsmouth.
- ***MAGNIFICENT** (1894), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. Capt. Edward F. B. Charlton; Comm. Sydney R. Drury-Lowe.
- ***MAJESTIC** (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. Capt. Harry H. Stileman; Comm. Robert A. Newton.
- Mallard** (1896), 6, 275 tons (5700 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. Comm. Henry F. G. Talbot.
- MARS** (1896), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. Capt. Francis G. Eyre; Comm. Harry H. Smyth.
- Mavortneen**, schooner yacht, 160 tons, Malta.
- ***Mercury** (1878), 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16.8 kts., dépôt for submarine boats, Portsmouth. Capt. Sydney S. Hall.
- Mertin**, 1070 (1400), sloop, surveying service. Comm. Frederic H. Walter.
- Mermaid** (1898), 6, 300 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Dennis G. Thynne.
- ***Minerva** (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19.5 kts., Mediterranean. Capt. Henry J. L. Clarke; Comm. William Mellor.
- MINOTAUR** (1906), 14, 14600 (27000), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., Devonport.
- Mohawk** (1906), 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 765 tons, 33 kts., building.
- ***MONMOUTH** (1901), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., China. Capt. John A. Tuke; Comm. Henry L. Mawbey.
- Moorhen**, shallow-draught steamer for river service, 180 (800), China. Lieut. and Comm. Robert E. Vaughan.
- Moy** (1904), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Channel Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. David C. H. Dalrymple.
- ***Mutine** (), sloop, 980 tons (1400 n.d.), surveying service. Comm. Charles E. Monro.
- Murmidon** (1901), 6, 365 (6200 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Lionel J. G. Anderson.
- ***NATAL** (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22.33 kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. Capt. Stuart Nicholson; Comm. Arthur R. Baby.
- ***NELSON** (1880), 16, 7630 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth (for training stokers). Comm. William D. Church.
- Ness** (1905), 535 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Stanley V. Ellis.
- ***NEW ZEALAND** (1904), 18, 16350 (18000 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 18.5 kts., Channel Fleet. Capt. Edward G. Shortland; Comm. Frederick A. Powlett.
- Niger** (1892), 2, 810 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 19.5 kts., Portsmouth. Lieut. and Comm. Frederick N. Fargus.
- Nightingale** (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. Lieut. and Comm. Robt. S. Roy.
- NILE** (1888), 10, 11040 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16.7 kts., Home Fleet. Comm. William A. H. Kelly.
- ***Niobe** (1897), 10, 11000 (16500), 1st cl. cruiser, 20.5 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of Rear-Adm. Harry S. F. Niblett, C.V.O. Capt. E. Hyde Parker; Comm. Wm. N. England.
- Nith** (1905), 535 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Home Fleet. Comm. Francis G. St. John.
- ***OCEAN** (1898), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, Channel Fleet. Capt. Charles Dundas of Dundas; Comm. Herbert J. T. Marshall.
- Opossum** (1895), 6, 295 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 28.5 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Claude H. Woodward.
- ***ORION** (1882), 4, 4870 (2600), and cl. coast defence ship (armoured), 11.9 kts., dépôt ship for t.b.d.'s for Malta Royal Naval Reserve. Lieut. and Comm. Thomas R. G. O'Connor.
- Orwell** (1901), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. John W. Pugh.
- ***Osborne** (1870), 1850 tons (3000), H.M. yacht, Portsmouth. Capt. George R. Mansell, M.V.O.
- Osprey** (1901), 6, 300 (6500 f.d.), t.b.d., 32 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Percy G. Brown.
- Ostrich** (1901), 6, 355 (6250 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. Frank F. Rose.
- Otter** (1896), 6, 300 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. Lieut. and Comm. John Kiddle.
- Ouse** (1905), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Home Fleet. Comm. John G. de O. Coke.
- Pandora** (1900), 2200 (7000 f.d.), 3rd cl. cruiser, Home Fleet. Comm. Richard Sullivan.
- Panther** (1897), 6, 300 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. William Cadman.
- Pathfinder** (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. Comm. Wilmot S. Nicholson.
- Patrol** (1904), 10, 3000 (16500 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. Comm. Wilfred Henderson.
- ***Pegasus** (1897), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. Comm. Geo. C. Quayle.
- ***Pelorus** (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape of Good Hope. Comm. James C. Tancred.
- Pembroke** (late Trent), gunboat, 363 tons (200 n.d.), Chatham. Adm. Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Flag flown in "Undine"); Rear-Adm. Geo. A. Giffard, C.M.G. (Superintendent, Chatham Yard); Capt. (Commodore and class) Edward E. Bradford, C.V.O. (General Dépôt); Comm. Wm. J. B. Alderson.
- ***Penguin** (1876), 2, 1130 (700), sloop, 11 kts., surveying service, Sydney.
- ***Perseus** (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. Comm. Harold Christian.
- Peteral** (1899), 6, 365 (6200 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. Lieut. and Comm. George P. Leith.

- Pioneer* (1899), 8, 2200 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Chas. B. Miller.
- Phucky* (1870), 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
- Porcupine* (1895), 6, 280 (3900 f.d.), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet.
- **Powerful* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21.8 kts., flagship, Australia. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Lionel Halsey; *Comm.* Walter M. Ellerton.
- **President* (late *Gannet*), 1130 tons, sloop, South-West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Lawrence A. Tawney.
- **Prince GEORGE* (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Spencer Loggin, C.V.O. *Capt.* Hon. Robert F. Boyle, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Geo. P. E. Hunt, D.S.O.
- **PRINCE OF WALES* (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean, flagship of *Vice-Adm.* Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C. *Capt.* Herbert W. Savory, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Robert G. D. Dewar.
- **Prometheus* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Rudolf W. Benthick.
- **Proserpine* (1896), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 18.1 kts., East Indies. *Comm.* Herbert W. James.
- **Psyche* (1893), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* Morvyn H. Cobb.
- Pyramus* (1898), 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Australia. *Comm.* Thos. F. T. Michell.
- Quail* (1895), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis R. Wood.
- **QUEEN* (1902), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean, flagship of *Adm.* Sir Charles Drury, G.C.V.O. (*Commander-in-Chief*). *Capt.* Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.M.G.; *Comm.* Alan G. Hotham.
- Racehorse* (1900), 6, 360 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* H. D. Marryat.
- Racer* (1884), 8, 970 (850), sloop, 11 kts., for instruction of naval cadets, Osborne. *Capt.* Edwin S. Alexander-Sinclair.
- RAMILLIES* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Hon. Geo. A. Hardinge.
- Ranger* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold N. Key.
- Raven* (1882), 4, 465 (360), and cl. gunboat, 9.5 kts., Portsmouth.
- Reverit* (1901), 6, 300 (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry L. Boyle.
- **Redbreast* (1888), 6, 805 (720), 1st cl. gunboat, 13 kts., East Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter Hoso.
- RENOWN* (1895), 14, 12350 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* The Marquess of Bristol; *Comm.* Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, M.V.O.
- REPULSE* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Charles E. Kingsmill.
- **Research* (1888), 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Morris H. Smyth.
- RESOLUTION* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Thomas L. Thorpe-Double.
- **REVENGE* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Fredk. C. A. Ogilvy; *Comm.* Frank Tarken.
- Ribble* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 26 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Percy I. H. Noble, M.V.O.
- Ringdove* (1906), 1st cl. gunboat, 805 tons (1200 f.d.), Scottish Fisheries. *Lieut. and Comm.* William W. Wilson.
- **Robin* (1898), 85 (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Colpoys O. Walcott.
- Rocket* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald Henniker-Heaton.
- RODNEY* (1884), 10, 10300 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Chatham.
- Rorbnck* (1901), 6360 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Walter L. Allen.
- Rother* (1904), 6, 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25.5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Christopher P. Metcalfe.
- ROXBURGH* (1904), 12, 10850 (22000 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22.25 kts., First Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Somerset A. G. Calthorpe, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Pasfield V. Oliver.
- Royal Arthur* (1891), 13, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 18½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Robert E. R. Benson.
- ROYAL OAK* (1892), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Thomas L. Sheffield.
- ROYAL SOVEREIGN* (1891), 14, 14150 (9000), 1st cl. battleship, 17.5 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* John K. Laird.
- **RUSSELL* (1901), 16, 14000 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Atlantic Fleet. *Capt.* Arthur D. Ricardo; *Comm.* Arthur G. Smith.
- **St. George* (1892), 12, 7700 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 19.7 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert A. S. Fyler.
- Salmon* (1895), 6, 280 (3600 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet.
- **Sandpiper* (1897), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh R. Tickell.
- **Sapphire* (1904), 12, 3000 (9800 f.d.), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21.75 kts., Channel Fleet, flagship of *Rear-Adm.* Robt. A. J. Montgomerie, C.V.O.; *Capt.* Walter H. Cowan, M.V.O.
- SAPPHIRE* (No. 2), 1st cl. cruiser (late *Imperieuse*), 8400 (10000 f.d.), depot for t.b.d., Portland.
- **Sappho* (1891), 8, 3400 (7000), and cl. cruiser, 20.47 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Michael H. Hodges.
- Saracen*, 2, ocean-going t.b.d., 880 (5500) 33 kts., building at Cowes.
- **Scylla* (1892), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20.62 kts., (attached to Fourth Cruiser Squadron, *Comm.* Crawford MacLachan).
- Seagull* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Samuel Helen.
- **Seahorse* (1880), 670 tons (1100), particular service. *Staff Capt. in comd.* Frederick C. A. Crooke.
- Seal* (1897), 6, 360 tons (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harold V. Dundas.
- Sealark* (1906), steam yacht (surveying vessel), 900 (550), 11 kts., *Comm.* Bishop O. M. Davy.
- Sentinel* (1904), 10, 2940 (17000 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Harry L. d'E. Skipwith.
- SHANNON* (1906), 14, 14600 (2700), armoured cruiser, 23 kts., completing at Chatham.
- Shark* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Benjamin W. Barrow.
- Sharpshooter* (1888), 2, 735 (3000), 1st cl. torpedo

- gunboat, 20 kts., Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Joseph Sanders.
- **Shearwater* (1901), 6, 980 (1400), sloop, W. Coast of N. America. *Comm.* Adrian G. Allgood.
- **Sirius* (1890), 8, 3600 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Edward G. Lowther Crofton, D.S.O.
- Skipjack* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., under orders of Adm. Commanding Coastguard and Reserves. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert W. F. Travers.
- Skirmisher* (1905), 10, 2940 (17000 f.d.), scout, 25 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt.
- Snapper* (1895), 6, 305 (3600 f.d.), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Philip I. Goddard.
- **Snipe* (1898), 85 tons (240), shallow-draught steamer for river service, on Yang-tze Kiang. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alan Dixon.
- Spanker* (1889), 2, 735 (3500 f.d.), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Eric V. F. R. Dugmore.
- Spartiate* (1898), 16, 11000 (18000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Portsmouth.
- **Speedwell* (1889), 2, 735 (2500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Archibald Cochrane.
- **Speedy* (1893), 2, 810 (3150), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, 20½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald L. Orichton.
- Spey*, 363 tons (200 n.d.), gunboat, Chatham.
- **Sphinx* (1882), 5, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm.* F. Shirley Litchfield.
- Spiteful* (1898), 6, 360 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leslie D. Fisher.
- Spitfire* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leonard Robinson.
- Sprightly* (1901), 6, 365 (6250 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Christopher Hornby.
- Stag* (1899), 6, 312 tons (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hubert H. de Burgh.
- Star* (1896), 6, 360 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* L. H. Crozier.
- Starfish* (1894), 6, 270 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 28 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Stephen H. Morres.
- Sturgeon* (1894), 6, 275 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* J. A. Fellows.
- Success* (1901), 6, 350 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Loftus W. Jones.
- **SUFFOLK* (1903), 14, 9800 (22000), 1st cl. cruiser, 23 kts., Third Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Rosslyn E. Wemyss, M.V.O.; *Comm.* George B. Powell.
- Sunfish* (1895), 6, 295 (4000 f.d.), t.b.d., 27½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry C. Stahl.
- SUPERB* (1907), 18600 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, building at Elswick.
- Surly* (1894), 6, 280 (4100 f.d.), t.b.d., 28 kts., Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hugh Y. Fletcher.
- **Surprise* (1885), 4, 1650 (2000), despatch vessel, 17 kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Philip Franchlin, M.V.O.
- SUTLEY* (1899), 14, 12000 (21000), 1st cl. cruiser, 21 kts., Chatham.
- Swaile* (1905), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* R. F. White.
- Swift* (1907), ocean-going t.b.d., 1800 tons, 36 kts., turbine, building.
- **SWIFTSURE* (1903), 18, 11800 (12500 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 21 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Christopher G. M. Cradock, C.B.; *Comm.* Alexander P. Davidson.
- Swordfish* (1895), 6, 295 (4500 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. W. McO. Campbell.
- Sylvia* (1901), 6, 283 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Rowland H. Bather.
- Syren* (1901), 6, 365 (6200), t.b.d., 30 kts., Channel Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Bertram O. F. Phibbs.
- Taku*, 6 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., Hong Kong.
- **Talbot* (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Bentinck J. D. Yelverton; *Comm.* John R. Le H. Ward.
- **Tamar*, 4650 tons, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (Commodore, 2nd cl.) Robert H. S. Stokes; *Comm.* Harold G. Grenfell.
- Tartar*, 3, ocean-going t.b.d., 770 tons, 33 kts., turbine, building at Chiswick.
- Tay* (1876), 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
- **Teal*, shallow-draught steamer for river service, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry R. Godfrey.
- Teazer* (1895), 6, 270 (4500 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* E. L. Cardale.
- TEMPERANCE* (1907), 18600 (23000), 21 kts., 1st cl. battleship, completing at Devonport.
- TENEDOS.** [This establishment consists of 3 ships: (1) *Tenedos No. 1*, late *Triumph*, 6640 tons; (2) *Tenedos No. 2*, late *Pembroke*, formerly *Duncan*, 5724 tons; (3) *Tenedos No. 3*, late *Ganges*, 3594 tons.] Depot for training boy artificers, Chatham. *Comm.* Geo. E. S. Petch.
- **Terpsichore* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., special service. *Capt.* Edmond J. W. Slade, M.V.O.
- **Terrible* (1895), 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Richard M. Harbord; *Comm.* Alexander K. Jones.
- **TERROR* (late *Malabar*), screw troopship, 6211 (4000), receiving ship, Bermuda. *Comm.* Noel Grant.
- Teviot* (1903), 6, 520 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* Hubert S. Cardale.
- **Thames* (1885), 12, 4050 (3800), 2nd cl. cruiser, 16½ kts., Home Fleet. Depot for submarine boats. *Comm.* Frederick L. Attenborough.
- Thesus* (1892), 12, 7350 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Devonport. *Capt.* Thos. L. Barnardiston; *Comm.* Edgar R. Morant.
- Thetis* (1890), 8, 3400 (7000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20 kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Herbert Chatterton.
- Thistle*, 2, 1st cl. gunboat, 710 (1300 f.d.), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald M. R. West.
- Thorn* (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* A. E. D. Moore.
- Thrasher* (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Rodney S. Hewlett.
- THUNDERER** (1872), 4, 9330 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, 14 kts., Portsmouth.
- Tiger* (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. E. Middleton.
- **Topaze* (1903), 12, 3000 (8800 f.d.), 3rd cl. cruiser, 21½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Henry Blackett.
- **Torch* (1894), 6, 960 (1100), sloop, 13¼ kts., Australia. *Comm.* George C. Quayle.
- TRAFALGAR** (1887), 10, 11940 (7500), 1st cl. battleship, 16½ kts., Sheerness. *Comm.* Herbert A. Adam.
- Traveller* (1883), 700 (1100), special service vessel, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Theodore Bye.
- **Triton* (1882), 420 tons (350), surveying service. *Capt.* Willoughby P. Dawson.

- ***TRIUMPH** (1903), 12, 11800 (12500 f.d.), 1st cl. battleship, 19 kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Richard B. Farquhar; *Comm.* G. N. Ballard.
- ***Type** (1878), 3500 tons (1200), screw depot ship for t.b.d.s, Channel Fleet. *Comm.* Stewart R. Forster.
- ***Undine**, 453 tons (360), Chatham, flagship of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. *Comm.* Wentworth H. D. Margeason.
- Ure** (1904), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James R. P. Hawkesley, M.V.O.
- Usk** (1903), 6, 520 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cyril P. Ryan.
- Veloce** (1903), 6, 400, turbine t.b.d., Portsmouth.
- ***VENERABLE** (1899), 16, 15000 (15000), 1st cl. battleship, 18 kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* William B. Fawcokner; *Comm.* Humphrey W. Bowring.
- ***VENGANCE** (1899), 16, 12950 (13500), 1st cl. battleship, 18½ kts., Channel Fleet. *Capt.* Charles E. Anson, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Walter H. C. S. Thring.
- ***Venus** (1895), 11, 5600 (8000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 20½ kts., Mediterranean. *Capt.* Guthbert G. Chapman, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Hubert Lynes.
- *†**Vernon**, late *Donegal* (1858), 548½ tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Douglas A. Gauble, M.V.O.; *Comm.* Thomas P. Bonham.
- Venerius** (1874), 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth.
- Victoria and Albert** (1899), 4700 tons (10000), H.M. yacht, 20 kts., Portsmouth. *Capt.* Colin R. Keppel, G.V.O., A.D.C. (*Commandore, and class*); *Comm.* Philip Streatfield, M.V.O.
- ***VICTORIOUS** (1895), 16, 14900 (10000), 1st cl. battleship, 17½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Henry H. Torlesse; *Comm.* Gerald V. C. Knox.
- *†**Victory** (May 7, 1765), 26 guns, 2164 tons, flagship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir Day H. Bosanquet, G.C.V.O.; *Comm.* Hugh E. P. Sinclair.
- ***Vigilant** (1901), 6, 355 (6400), 30 kts., t.b.d., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward Secretan.
- Vindictive** (1896), 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, 19½ kts., Home Fleet. *Capt.* Edward H. Moubay.
- Violet** (1901), 6, 283 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Joseph A. Shuter, M.V.O.

- Vivago** (1896), 6, 360 (6300 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest Stevenson.
- ***Vivid** (1883), 550 tons (425), iron schooner, 11½ kts., depot, Devonport. *Comm.* Herbert J. Savill (and as *Flag Commander*).
- Vixen** (1901), 6, 370 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald C. L. Owen.
- Vulcan** (1889), 8, 6620 (7200), torpedo depot ship, 20 kts., Chatham.
- Vulture** (1901), 6, 300 (5800 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald St. P. Parry.
- WARRIOR** (1905), 16, 13550 (23500 f.d.), 1st cl. cruiser, 22½ kts., Fifth Cruiser Squadron. *Capt.* Arthur W. Waymouth; *Comm.* Colin MacKenzie, D.S.O.
- ***Waterwitch** (1878), 620 tons (450), surveying vessel, China station. *Comm.* Robert W. Glennie.
- Waveney** (1903), 6, 500 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25 kts., Home Fleet. *Comm.* James W. G. Innes.
- Wear** (1905), 550 (7000 f.d.), t.b.d., 25½ kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Albert M. H. Phillips.
- Welland** (1903), 6, 550 (7500 f.d.), t.b.d., 26 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Anselan J. B. Stirling.
- Whiting** (1896), 6, 360 (5900 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry B. Cox.
- Widgeon**, shallow-draught steamer, 195 tons (800 f.d.), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* John P. Knox.
- ***Wildfire**, 8 (late *Nymphie*), sloop, 1140 tons (2000 f.d.), Gunnery School, Sheerness. *Capt.* Charles H. Coke, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Edmund C. Carver.
- Wizard** (1895), 6, 270 (4500 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Sanford G. R. Neville.
- Wolf** (1897), 6, 300 (6000 f.d.), t.b.d., 30 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Valentine E. B. Phillimore, D.S.O.
- ***Woodcock** (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Humphrey R. W. Cottrell-Dormer.
- ***Woodlark** (1898), 150 tons (550), shallow-draught steamer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Guy R. Livingstone.
- Zebra** (1895), 6, 310 (4800 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Leonard W. Patch.
- Zephyr** (1895), 6, 280 (3850 f.d.), t.b.d., 27 kts., Home Fleet. *Lieut. and Comm.* Arthur G. H. Bond.

EFFECTIVE FIGHTING FLEETS OF THE NATIONS (31 March, 1907).

CLASSIFICATION.	U.K.		JAPAN.		FRANCE.		RUSSIA.		GERMANY.		ITALY.		U.S.A.	
	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
Battleships.....	60	5	15	2	31	10	10	4	32	8	15	5	23	7
Coast Defence, Arm'd.	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
<i>Cruisers</i> —														
Armoured.....	30	8	10	3	28	5	3	4	6	4	6	4	13	3
Protected, 1st Class	21	...	2	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" 2nd "	45	...	11	1	12	...	2	...	16	8	4	...	16	...
" 3rd "	16	...	8	...	16	...	1	...	12	...	13	...	2	...
Unprotected.....	...	...	5	2	1	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	5	...
Scouts.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Torpedo Vessels.....	20	...	1	...	14	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	2	...
T.B.D.	143	8	56	...	34	31	85	12	47	26	17	...	20	5
Torpedo Boats.....	89	17	79	...	282	19	162	...	24	...	108	5	32	...
Submarines.....	37	1	1	2	40	59	2	8	1	2	4	2	8	4

ASCENSION (£).
Capt. R.M.L.I., R. H. Morgan.
Asst. Paymr., W. H. Hughes, R.N.
 BERMUDA (£5,434).
Naval Off. in Ch., Comm. Noel Grant, R.N.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Wm. H. James, R.N.
Naval & Victualling Store Off., G. F. Stivala.
Staff Surgeon, A. H. H. Vizard, M.D., R.N.
 BOMBAY (£611).
(Royal Indian Marine.)
Asst. Director, Capt. F. H. Elderton, D.S.O., R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. A. Rowland, D.S.O., R.I.M.
Ch. Constructor, R. Watson.
Insp. of Machinery, Chief Eng. H. Johnston, R.I.M.
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (£6,382).
Commander, W. P. Lodder, R.N.
Deputy Naval Store Off., W. R. O. Buggon.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. Wm. F. Hinchcliffe, R.N.
Supt. Civil Engr., D. Macfarlane (tempy.).
 CHATHAM YARD (£54,089).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. George A. Giffard, O.M.G.
Capt. of Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. William De Salis, M.V.O.
Manager, Constructive Dept., F. B. Ollis.
Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Rear-Adm. C. Kudd.
Supp. Civil Engr., L. Parr.
Naval St. Off., E. A. S. Hayward.
Expense Accts., J. J. O'Neill.
Cashier, J. B. Lindsay.
Fleet Supt., E. C. Ward, M.D., R.N.
 DEVONPORT YARD (£56,099).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. C. J. Barlow, D.S.O.
Capt. of the Dockyard and King's Harbour-Mr. of the Harbouroze, Capt. R. N. Ommauney, R.N.
Manager, Constructive Dept., A. E. Richards.

Manager, Engineering Dept., Eng.-Capt. Wm. L. Wishart, R.N.
Supp. Civil Engr., W. J. Clarke.
Staff Capt., C. Bawden, R.N.
Naval Store Off., J. W. L. Oliver.
Cashier, A. Rollin.
Expense Accts., T. E. Dexter.
Fleet Surgeon, H. X. Browne, R.N.
 GIBRALTAR (£24,743).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. J. E. C. Goodrich, M.V.O.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Comm. C. W. Gregory, R.N.
 HAULBOWLINE (£5,271).
(Royal Alexandra.)
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. John W. Hole, R.N.
Constructor, A. H. Gould.
Naval Store Off., C. H. S. Harris.
 HONG KONG (£28,393).
Naval Off. in Ch., Commodore Robert H. S. Stokes.
Ch. Constructor, W. T. Hockaday.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. John Fielder, R.N.
Naval Store Off., H. F. L. Rissland.
Secretary and Cashier, A. J. Hall.
Supp. Civil Engr., A. D. Shortbridge.
Expense Accts., H. W. Clothier.
 KIDDERPORE.
(Royal Indian Marine.)
Deputy Director, Capt. W. Chandler, R.I.M.
Staff Off., Comm. C. J. C. Kendall, D.S.O., R.I.M.
Constructor, T. Avery.
Insp. of Machinery, Ch. Eng. F. S. Lamb, R.I.M.
 MALTA (£31,775).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Frederick W. Fisher, C.V.O.
King's Harb. Master, Capt. J. F. E. Green, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, W. J. Berry.
Ch. Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. S. Sanders, R.N.
Supp. Civil Engr., H. C. Reid.
Naval Store Off., W. Smith.
Fleet Surgeon, R. Hardie, M.D., R.N.
 PEMBROKE DOCKYARD (£15,763).
Capt. Supt., Capt. Henry C. Kingsford, R.N.

King's Harbour Master, Staff-Capt. J. D. Moulton, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, Henry Pledge.
Store Off., N. A. Hay.
Civil Engr., W. O. Pellowe.
Fleet Surgeon, A. Kidd, R.N.
 PORTLAND (£1,139).
King's Harbour Master, Capt. Selby H. B. Ash, R.N.
Supp. Civil Engr., G. P. Hayes (act.).
 PORTSMOUTH YARD (£64,248).
Adml. Supt., Rear-Adm. Charles G. Robinson, C.V.O.
Capt. of the Dockyard & King's Harbour Master, Capt. Henry L. Tottenham, R.N.
Manager, Constructive Dept., J. Apsey.
Manager, Engring. Dept., Eng.-Rear-Adm. J. T. Corner, C.B.
Supp. Civil Engineer, J. B. Hunt.
Naval Store Off., W. Bonny.
Expense Accts., W. G. Allen.
Cashier, G. Egan.
Fleet Surgeon, Robert H. Nicholson, R.N.
 SHEERNESS YARD (£21,009).
Capt. Supt., Capt. J. Casement, R.N.
Ch. Constructor, Edwin Beaton.
Ch. Engineer, J. A. Hodgson.
Naval Store Off., J. Dean.
Fleet Surgeon, Hubert W. A. Burke, R.N.
 SYDNEY (£6,406).
Naval Off. in Ch., Capt. Charles L. Napier, R.N.
Naval Store Off., E. Watts.
Insp. of Warlike Stores, Lieut. Arthur H. Tremayne, R.N.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. W. H. Bramson, R.N.
 WEIHAIWEI (£1,125).
King's Harbour Master, Comm. E. W. Yorke, R.N.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. A. E. C. Deacon, R.N.
 WEST INDIA DOCKS (£5,852).
(Naval Store Depot.)
Naval Store Off. and Insp. of Naval Stores, H. C. Maule.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS (£56,984).

ASCENSION.
Staff Surg., S. Roach, R.N.
 BERMUDA.
Fleet Surg., N. L. Richards, R.N.
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Fleet Surg., E. K. Dimsey, D.S.O., R.N.
 CHATHAM. (Royal Hospital.)
Insp.-Gen., G. J. Irvine, R.N.
 CHATHAM. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., J. L. Smith, M.B., M.V.O., R.N.
 DARTMOUTH. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)
Fleet-Surg., J. L. Barrington, R.N.
 DEAL. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., W. G. K. Barnes, M.D., R.N.
 GIBRALTAR.
Staff Surg., S. Conner, M.B., R.N.
 HASLAR. (Royal Hospital.)
Insp.-G., J. Porter, C.B., M.D., R.N.
Dep. Insp.-Gens., H. Todd, R.N.; J. Crowley, M.D., R.N.

HAULBOWLINE. (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., D. T. Hoskyn, M.B., R.N.
 HONG KONG.
Dep. Insp.-Gen., W. Tait, M.B., R.N.
 MALTA.
Dep. Insp.-Gen., J. O'B. Williams, M.D., R.N.
 OSBORNE. (Cadets' Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., Cyril J. Mansfield, M.D., R.N.
 PLYMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)
Insp.-Gen., H. T. Cox, R.N.
Dep. Insp.-Gens., W. E. Breton, R.N.; A. J. J. Johnston, R.N.
 PLYMOUTH.
(R.M. Barrack Dispensary.)
Fleet Surg., H. S. R. Sparrow, R.N.
 PORTLAND. (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., C. S. Woodwright, R.N.

PORTSMOUTH. (R.M.A. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., William H. Norman, R.N.
 PORTSMOUTH. (R.M. Infirmary.)
Fleet Surg., H. W. Macnamara, R.N.
 SHEERNESS. (Barracks Dispens.)
Fleet Surg., H. W. A. Burke, R.N.
 SHOTLEY. (Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., T. J. Crowley, M.D., R.N.
 SYDNEY. (Medical Depot.)
Staff Surg., A. R. H. Skey, M.B., R.N.
 YARMOUTH. (Royal Hospital.)
Fleet Surg., A. G. Andrews, R.N.
 YOKOHAMA. (R.N. Sick Qrs.)
Fleet Surg., R. F. Bate, R.N.
 WEIHAIWEI.
Staff Surg., Frederick D. Lumley, R.N.

The Army List.

(See also Indian Army List, pp. 484-487 of Supplement.)

THE KING.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King—General H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G.; Field-Marshal H. R. H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Capt. H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., R. Scots Greys; General H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING.

Regular Forces.

McCallum, Col. Sir H. R., G.C.M.G., R.E.
Hope, Col. L. A., C.B., A.R.C.
Cowan, Col. H. V., C.V.O., R.A.
Hamilton, Brig.-Gen. H. I. W., C.B.
Stanton, Col. H. E., D.S.O., R.A.
Vt Col Kenna, Col. P. A., D.S.O.
Filton, Col. H. G., D.S.O.
Forestier-Walker, Col. F. T., R.A.
Macbean, Brig.-Gen. F., C.V.O.
Vt Col Gough, Col. J. E.
Browne, Col. R. A.
Heneker, Col. W. C. G., D.S.O.

Royal Marines.

Bor, Col. J. H., C.M.G., R.M.A.
Money, Col. H. C., C.B., R.M.L.I.

Militia.

Derby, Col. Earl of, K.G.
Suffield, Col. Lord, G.C.V.O.
Northumberland, Col. Duke of, K.G.
Ogilvy, Col. Sir R. H. A., Bt.
Richmond and Gordon, Col. Duke of, K.G.
Wood-Martin, Col. W. G.
Montrose, Col. Duke of, K.T.
Le Cornu, Col. C. P., C.B.
Cawdor, Col. Earl.
Percy, Col. Lord A. M. A.
Munro, Col. Sir H., Bt.
Coke, Col. Viscount, K.C.V.O.
Kintore, Col. Earl of, G.C.M.G.
Salisbury, Col. Marquess of, C.B.

Le Mottée, Col. J. E.
Barton, Col. B. J.
Cooke Collis, Col. W., C.M.G.
O'Callaghan-Westropp, Col. G.
Roberts, Col. C. F., C.M.G. (*New South Wales*).

Imperial Yeomanry.

Haddington, Col. Earl of, K.T.
Belper, Col. Lord.
Clarendon, Col. Earl of, G.C.B.
Harewood, Col. Earl of.
Galloway, Col. Viscount, C.B.
Beaufort, Col. Duke of.
Kilmorey, Col. Earl of, K.P.
Scarborough, Col. Earl of, C.B.
Hertford, Col. Marquess of, C.B.
Fortescue, Col. Earl.
Mildford, Col. W. K., C.M.G.
Harrington, Col. Earl of.
Barclay, Col. H. A., C.V.O.

Volunteers.

Wemyss, Col. Earl of.
Cavendish, Col. J. C.
Blythwood, Col. Lord.
Stevenson, Col. J., C.B.
Londonderry, Col. Marquess of, K.G.
Brownlow, Col. Earl.
Clifford, Col. Lord.
Crichton, Col. Hon. H. G. L.
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. H., K.C.M.G.
Villiers, Col. E.
Stradbroke, Col. Earl of, C.V.O.
Balfour, Col. E. J. A.
Breadalbane, Col. Marquess of, K.G.
Albemarle, Col. Earl of, C.B.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO H.M.

Sinclair, Surg. Maj.-Gen. J.
Woolfries, Surg.-Gen. Sir J. A., K.C.B.
Bradshaw, Surg. Maj.-Gen. A. F., C.B.
Taylor, Surg.-Gen. Sir W., K.C.B.
Tarrant, Surg.-Gen. T., C.B.
Keogh, Surg.-Gen. Sir A., K.C.B.

HONORARY SURGEONS TO H.M.

Reade, Surg. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. B. C., K.C.B.
Madden, Surg. Maj.-Gen. C. D., C.B.
Faight, Surg. Maj.-Gen. J. G.
Marston, Surg.-Gen. J. A., C.B.
Stevenson, Col. W. F., C.B.
Harrison, Col. C. E.

HONORARY CHAPLAINS TO H.M.

Edghill, Rev. J. C., D.D.
Bullock, Rev. R. H., D.C.L.
Goodwin, Rev. E. H., B.A.
Wigram, Rev. Canon A. T., D.D. (*Cape Local Forces*).

Army Agents.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.
2. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.
3. Sir C. M. McGrigor, Bt., & Co., Charles Street, S.W.

The Military Administration.

War Office, Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5. —Salaries, &c., £559,000.

ARMY COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.T., G.C.B., M.P. £5,000
Chief of the General Staff (First Military Member), Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lytton, C.B. . . . £3,000
Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member), Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B. £2,500
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member), Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E. £3,000
Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member), Col. (Temp. Maj.-Gen.) C. F. Haddon, C.B., R.A. £2,000
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member), The Earl of Portland £1,500
Financial Secretary (Finance Member), T. R. Buchanan, M.P. £1,500
Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Permanent Under-Secretary of State) . . . £2,000

Department of the Chief of the General Staff.

Chief of the General Staff, Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lytton, C.B. £3,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. W. M. C. Du Q. Chillard £100 (extra)
Asst. Priv. Sec., Maj. Sir W. Stewart-Dick-Cunyngham, Bt. (temp.)
Director of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B. £1,500

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. J. A. L. Haldane, C.B., D.S.O.; Col. Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Eq.; Maj. C. F. Close, C.M.G.; Col. J. Adye, C.B. £800

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. G. K. Cockerill, Lt.-Col. J. E. Edmunds, R.E.; Maj. W. A. Macbean, R.A.; Maj. G. McK. Franks, R.A.; Capt. N. Malcolm, D.S.O.; Capt. A. Grant-Juit, Maj. C. H. Enthoven, R.E.; Capt. G. Paley, Maj. W. Thwaites, R.A.; Maj. J. K. Tod, R.A.; Maj. G. D. Symonds, R.A.; Maj. H. D. Farguharson, R.M.L.I.; Maj. D. J. M. Fasson, R.A.; Maj. H. L. Reed, Vt Col, R.A. £650

Attached, Lt.-Col. W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G., R.A. . . . £750

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Maj. A. D. Geddes, Capt. V. G. W. Keil, Capt. R. Ommannney, R.E.; Capt. C. G. W. Hunter, R.E.; Capt. G. B. Frith, R.E.; Capt. B. Atkinson, R.A.; Capt. J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O.; Capt. C. S. Clive, Capt. S. H. Wilson, R.E.; Capt. T. T. Behrens, R.E.; Maj. L. D. Fraser, R.A.; Maj. G. M. W. Macdonogh, R.E.; Lt.-Maj. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. A. S. Colbbe, Vt Col, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. F. Maud, C.M.G., R.E.; Lt.-Lt.-Col. C. M. Dobell, D.S.O.; Capt. C. C. M. Maynard, D.S.O.; Maj. W. A. Adam; Maj. E. S. E. W. Eardley-Russell; Capt. A. L. C. Clarke . . . £500

Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. D. Haig, C.V.O., C.B. . . . £1,500

General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Col. L. E. Kiggell, £800

General Staff Officers, and Grade, Lt.-Col. W. Adye; Lt.-Col. W. P. Blood; Maj. K. M. Davie £500
General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O.; Maj. E. S. Nairne, R.A.; Capt. H. D. De Pré, R.A.; Capt. E. A. Plunkett £500
Director of Military Training, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. J. Murray, C.V.O., C.B. £1,200
General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. E. S. May, C.B., C.M.G.; Lt. Col. A. Hamilton Gordon, R.A. £800
General Staff Officers, and Grade, Maj. H. S. Joudwin, R.A.; Capt. A. Solly-Flood, D.S.O.; Maj. T. O. Marden; Capt. J. Duncan, D.S.O. £650
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. R. T. Roper; Capt. P. P. de B. Radcliffe, R.A.; Capt. W. H. Anderson; Maj. F. G. Fuller, R.E.; Capt. A. Blair, D.S.O.; Maj. F. R. Lawrence, D.S.O. £500

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B. £5,500
Private Sec., Maj. P. B. Smith, M.V.O. £500 of £650 (including retired pay).

Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Maj.-Gen. H. S. G. Miles, C.V.O., C.B. £1,500
A.A.G., Col. C. Crutchley, M.V.O.; Col. H. N. C. Heath; Col. H. A. Walsh, C.B., each £800; Col. F. C. Heath; Col. H. F. Mercer, C.B. £1,000
D.A.A.G.s, Maj. J. W. G. Roy; Maj. R. D. Whigham, D.S.O.; Capt. A. H. H. Wilson £650
Staff Capt., Bt. Maj. A. McN. Dykes; Capt. E. H. E. Collen, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. Hon. H. Darnley, D.S.O. £500

Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Browne, C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
A.I.G., Col. E. R. C. Graham, C.B.; Col. C. P. N. Macready, C.B.; Col. H. R. R. Donno; Col. H. F. Mercer, C.B., each £800; Col. F. C. Heath £1,000; D.I.A.G., Lt. Col. K. M. Woodward £650
Staff Capt., Maj. R. N. Greenhead £500
Director-General, Army Medical Services, Surg.-Gen. (ranked as Lt.-Gen.) Sir A. Keogh, K.C.B., M.B., R.M.P. £2,000
Dep. Dir.-Gen., Surg.-Gen. W. J. Fawcett, C.B., M.B. £1,500
Asst. Dir.-Gen., Lt.-Col. J. M. Irwin, M.B., R.A.M.C. £850
Dep. Asst. Director-Gen., Lt.-Col. M. W. Russell, R.A.M.C.; Maj. H. C. Thurston, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.; Maj. H. J. M. Buist, D.S.O., M.B., R.A.M.C. £750

Dept. of the Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E. £3,000
Private Sec., B. E. Holloway, M.A. £700 (extra)
Director of Transport and Remounts, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Healey, C.V.O. £1,500
Asst. Dir., Dir., of Transport, Col. G. O. Welch £1,800
Staff Capt., Capt. E. Gibb, D.S.O. £500
Asst. Director of Remounts, Col. E. J. Grant, D.S.O. £800
Staff Capt., Capt. L. R. G. Bell £500
Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj. Gen. (hon.) F. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., A.V.S. £1,200
Asst. Director-Gen., Maj. E. R. C. Butler £700
Director of Movements and Quarters, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. F. Goring, C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,300
Dep. Asst. Director of Movements, Lt.-Col. W. Campbell, D.S.O. £650
Dep. Asst. Director of Quarters, Maj. A. Phelps, A.S.O. £650
Dep. Asst. Director of Railways, Capt. C. G. Fuller, R.E. £650
Dir. of Supplies, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) F. T. Chynton, C.B. £1,200
Dep. Asst. Director of Supplies, Maj. A. R. C. Atkins £650
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen. (hon.) F. E. Mulesch, C.B., A.O.D. £1,500
Asst. Directors, Lt.-Col. H. W. Perry, A.O.D.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Mathew, D.S.O., A.O.D. £800
Asst. Director (Dress and Clothing), Col. H. W. Poulton, D.S.O. £800
Dep. Asst. Directors, Lt.-Col. C. C. Wrigley, A.O.D.; Lt.-Col. A. Y. Burton, A.O.D. £650

Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) C. P. Hadden, C.B. £5,000
Private Sec., B. S. Boulter, R.A. £200 (extra)

Director of Artillery, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. E. Blewitt, C.M.G. £1,500
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Carey, M.V.O.; Home Counties (Hounslow),

F. D. Lumley, C.B.; Border (Newcastle), G. H.

Ovens, C.B.; Lancashire (Preston).

; Yorkshire (Pontefract), H. C. Harford;

South Midland (Warwick), G. W. H. Pain, C.B.;

Western Counties (Exeter), C. T. Reay, C.B.;

Rifle (Winchester), E. W. Herbert, C.B.;

Welsh Border (Shrewsbury), Sir R. A. W. Col-

leton, Bt., C.B.; North Midland (Lichfield),

Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE BRITISH ARMY (31st March, 1907).

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Regular Forces (Regimental) (at home and abroad)	192,697	197,366	180,458	169,723
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	(a) 14,075	12,762	12,491	9,598
Army Reserve	80,000	104,000	122,000	129,000
Militia (including Permanent Staff)	132,446	132,408	132,408	130,737
„ Reserve	10,000	7,500	8,000	7,700
„ Channel Islands	3,242	3,159	3,160	3,163
„ Malta and Bermuda	2,728	2,583	2,543	2,543
Imperial Yeomanry (including Staff)	28,114	27,638	27,633	27,638
Volunteers (including Staff) (b)	(b) 346,136	344,045	339,675	337,072
Regular Forces in India	74,657	75,011	75,031	75,967
Total	884,095	906,474	903,404	893,141
Horses and Mules (at home and abroad)	32,377	33,916	34,496	32,445
„ „ (India)	13,929	15,286	15,286	18,397

NOTES.—(a) Including 116 miscellaneous troops in North China. (b) Excluding members of the Railway Reserve, Post Office Corps, and Telegraph Reserve, who are attached to Volunteer Corps, but are included above under Army Reserve.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

- Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Col.-in-Chief Royal Irish Regt.
 F.C., Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, Col. Irish Guards.
 H.M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 1st (Royal) Dragoons.
 H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 6th Dragoons, Grenadier Guards, Highland L.I., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Rifle Brig., Army Service Corps, A.D.C.
 F.C., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
 F.C., Sir George Stuart White, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. Gordon Highlanders.
 H.I.M. Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

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| Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Grenfell, Lord, G.C.B., Col. 1st Prince Christian of, K.G., A.D.C. | L.G., Col.-Comdt. K.R.R.C. | Gaselee, Sir Alfred, G.C.I.E., Indian Army. |
| Cumberland & Teviotdale, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. | Stedman, Sir Edward, K.C.B., Indian Army. | Fagan, Christopher Sullivan Feltrim, R.M.L.I. |
| Kitchener of Khartoum, Visct., G.C.B., O.M., Col. Comdt. R.E. | Methuen, Lord, G.C.B., Col. Scots Guards. | Nicholson, Sir William Gustavus, K.C.B., R.E. |
| Wales, H.R.H. Prince of, K.G., Royal Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Royal Marines, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Cameron Highlanders, A.D.C. | Spain, H.M. King Alfonso XIII. of, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 16th Lancers. | French, Sir John Denton Pinkstone, G.C.V.O., Col. 19th Hussars. |
| Forster-Walker, Sir Frederick W. E., G.C.M.G., Col. K.O. Scottish Borderers. | Pengelly, George Farquharson, R.M.A. | Hamilton, Sir Ian Standish Monteith, K.C.B., Col. Cameron Highlanders. |
| Saife, Charles Harington, R.M.L.I. | Hunter, Sir Archibald, K.C.B. | Hildyard, Sir Henry John Thorton, K.C.B., Col. H.L.I. |
| | Lyttelton, Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, G.C.B. | |

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

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| Wright, Sir William Purvis, K.C.B., R.M.L.I. | F.C., Creagh, Sir O'Moore, K.C.B., Indian Army. | Elliot, Col. Sir Edward Locke, K.C.B., Indian Army. |
| Crosbie, Adolphus Brett, R.M.L.I. | Wodehouse, Jocelyn Heneage, C.B., R.A. | Schomberg, H. St. G., C.B., R.M.L.I. |
| Stewart, Sir Robert Macgregor, K.C.B., R.A. | Knox, Sir Charles Edmond, K.C.B. | Kitchener, Frederick Walter, C.B. |
| Burnett, Sir Chas. John, K.C.B. | Wynne, Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B. | Richardson, George Lloyd R., C.B., Indian Army. |
| Rundle, Sir H. M. Leslie, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A. | Duff, Sir Beauchamp, K.C.B., Indian Army. | Hamilton, Sir Bruce Meade, K.C.B. |
| F.C., Leach, Sir Edward P., K.C.V.O., R.E. | Smith-Dorrien, Sir Horace Lockwood, K.C.B., Col. Sherwood Foresters. | Elles, Sir Edmund Roche, G.C.I.E., R.A. |
| Slade, Frederick George, C.B., R.A. | Grant, Henry Fane, C.B. | Hutchinson, Henry D., C.S.I., Indian Army. |
| Douglas, Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley, K.C.B. | Paget, Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.B. | Baden-Powell, Robert S. S., C.B. |
| Barrow, Sir Edmund George, K.C.B., Indian Army. | Kelly, Sir Wm. Freeman, K.C.B., Col. R. Sussex Regt. | Mackinnon, Wm. Henry, C.V.O. |
| Campbell, William, C.B., R.M.A. | | Hutton, Sir Edward T. H., K.C.M.G. |
| Oliphant, Sir Laurence James, K.C.V.O. | | |

MAJOR-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

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| Campbell, Barrington B. D., C.V.O. | Plumer, Sir Herbert C. O., K.C.B. | Wingate, Sir F. R., K.C.B., R.A. |
| Lane, Sir Ronald Bertram, K.C.V.O. | Scott, Douglas A., C.V.O., R.E. | Benson, Frederick William, C.B. |
| Gough, Hugh Suttle, C.B. | Knox, Sir W. George, K.C.B., R.A. | Hay, Edward Owen, C.B., R.A. |
| Creagh, Arthur G., C.B., R.A. | Dowding, Townley Ward, R.M.L.I. | Howard, Sir Francis, K.C.B. |
| Baldwin, Frederick, R.M.L.I. | Montgomery, Robert A., C.V.O., R.A. | Scobell, Henry Jenner, C.B. |
| Henry, George, C.B., R.E. | F.C., Hart, Sir Reg. C., K.C.B., R.E. | Ventris, Francis, Col. Essex Regt. |
| Scott, Charles Henry, C.B., R.A. | Penton, Herbert Edward, I.A. | Hatton, Villiers, C.B. |
| Christopher, L. W., C.B., I.A. | Collins, John Stratford, C.B. | Miles, Herbert Scott Gould, C.V.O. |
| Kirchhoffer, Robert B., R.M.L.I. | Murray, Sir J. Wolfe, K.C.B., R.A. | De Brath, Ernest, C.B., I.A. |
| Settle, Sir Henry H., K.C.B., R.R. | Parsons, Lawrence W., C.B., R.A. | Dening, Lewis, C.B., I.A. |
| | Coffin, Roger Pine, R.M.L.I. | Browne, Arthur G. E., C.B., I.A. |
| | | Des Vaux, Charles H., C.B., I.A. |

Nixon, John Eccles, C.B., I.A.	Pollock, John Archibald Henry, C.B., I.A.	Spens, James, C.B.
Martin, Alfred Robert, C.B., I.A.	Went, Adams, Robert B., C.B., I.A.	Gray, Wm. Du Gard, C.B., I.A.
Clements, Ralph A. Penrhyn, C.B.	Bayly, Alfred W. L., C.B., I.A.	Scallon, Robert I., C.B., I.A.
Stopford, Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G.	Imperier, Henry William, R.E.	Barrett, Arthur A., C.B., I.A.
Grierson, J. Moncrieff, C.B., R.A.	Plowden, Francis Hugh, C.B.	Henry, St. George C., C.B.
Eastace, Francis J. W., C.B., R.A.	Stephenson, Theodore Edward, C.B.	Hamilton, Edward O. F., C.B.
Auld, Robert, C.B.	Nixon, Arundel James, R.A.	Coldrington, Alfred E., C.V.O.
Franklyn, Wm. Edmund, C.B.	Stokes, Elliott Stuart Furneaux, C.V.O.	Blomfield, Charles J., C.B.
Lench, Sir John, K.C.V.O., R.A.	Trotter, James Keith, C.B., R.A.	Lawson, Henry M., C.B.
Halg, Douglas, C.V.O.	Adair, William T., R.M.L.I.	Metcalfe, Charles T. E., C.B.
Pearson, Alfred A., C.B., I.A.	Browne, George F., C.B.	Pilcher, Thomas D., C.B.
Barton, Harry, C.V.O., R.A.	Bullock, George M., C.B.	Heath, Charles E., C.V.O., A.S.C.
Laye, Joseph Henry, C.V.O.	Ewart, John S., C.B.	Grover, Malcolm H. S., C.B., I.A.
Lake, Percy Henry Noel, C.B.	Sclater, Henry C., C.B., R.A.	Watkis, Henry B. B., I.A.
Dalton, James Cecil, R.A.	Brondwood, Robert G., C.B.	Rochford, Alexander N., C.B., R.A.
Hawkes, Henry M. P., C.B., I.A.	Burnbury, Herbert N., C.B., A.S.C.	Kitson, Gerald C., C.V.O.
Mainstield, Herbert, C.B., I.A.	Barker, George, C.B., R.M.	Park, Cecil W., C.B.
Woon, John Blaxall, C.B., I.A.	Maxwell, Sir John G., K.C.B.	Campbell, William P., C.B.
Dorward, Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B., R.E.	Belfield, Herbert E., C.B.	Payne, Richard L., C.B.
Leefe, John Beckwith, R.M.A.	Mahon, Bryan T., C.B.	
Jones, Inigo Richmond, C.V.O.	Willcocks, Sir James, K.C.M.G.	
Dickson, Edward Thompson.	Perrott, Thomas, C.B., R.A.	
Beatson, Sir Stuart B., K.C.S.I., I.A.	Alderson, Edwin A. H., C.B.	

*Local and Temporary Rank.
Major-Generals.*

Mahon, R. H. (Dir.-Gen. of Ord., India).
Hadden, C. F., C.B. (Master-General of the Ordnance).

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Hickman, T. E., C.B. (Middelburg, Cape Colony).	Robb, F. S., C.B. (Colchester).	Lindley, Hon. J. E. (Cavalry Brigade, Curragh).
Lawrence, R. C. B. (Ceylon).	Coxhead, J. A., C.B. (Murree).	Mackenzie, C. J., C.B. (Aldershot).
Menda, H. R. (York).	Cypr, Hon. J. H. G., C.B. (Aldershot Cavalry Brigade).	Altham, E. A., C.B. (Headquarters, S. Africa).
Porter, T. C., C.B. (Potchefstroom).	Johnson, R. F., C.M.G. (Cork).	Mullaly, H., C.B. (Headquarters, India).
Greenfield, R. M., C.B. (Bombay).	Clayton, F. T., C.B. (Headquarters).	Munro, C. C., C.B. (Dublin).
Marshall, J. W. A., C.B. (Jamaica).	Mills, G. A., C.B. (Belfast).	Tylden, W. (Woolwich).
Hill, A. W., C.B. (Shrewsbury).	Mitford, B. R., C.B. (Portsmouth).	Bradshaw, L. J. E., C.B. (Jhansi).
Grove, E. A. W. S., C.B. (Devonport).	Barker, J. S. S., C.B. (Calcutta).	Powell, C. H. (Ferozepore).
Lake, N. M. (Eastern Command).	Rawlinson, Sir H. S., Bt., C.V.O. (Blackdown).	Atkinson, F. G. (Bangalore).
Francis, G. P. (Bolarum).	Hamilton, H. I. W. (Tidworth).	Blewitt, W. E., C.M.G. (Headquarters).
Macdonald, Sir J. R. L., K.C.F.E. (Lucknow).	Maxwell, R. C., C.B. (Chester).	Fry, W., C.B. (Preston).
Ferguson, Sir C., Bt., M.V.O. (Irish Command).	Maclean, F., C.B., A.D.C. (Perth).	Hastings, E. S., C.B. (Maymyo).
Bradley, C. E., C.B. (Chatham).	Henniker-Major, Hon. A. H., C.B. (Aldershot).	Gorrings, G. F., C.M.G. (Headquarters).
Bethune, E. C., C.B. (Southern Command).	Allenby, E. H. H., C.B. (Cavalry Brigade, Colchester).	Burton, B., C.B. (Aldershot).
Bannatyne-Allasson, R., C.B. (Orange River Colony).	Thornycroft, A. W., C.B. (Curragh).	Stafford, W. F. H., C.B. (Salisbury).
Davson, V. J. (Belfast).	Donald, C. G., C.B. (Hounslow).	Paskew, C. G. M., C.B. (Bannu).
Waters, W. H. H., C.V.O. (North China).	Kelly, P. H. (Ahmednagar).	Wingfield Stratford, C. V. (Irish Command).
Forster, J. B. (Cork).	Hawkins, J. W. (Cork).	Westwoodland, C. H. (Karachi).
Anderson, C. A., C.B. (Peshawar).	Lloyd, F., C.B. (Aldershot).	Archdale, H. J., C.B. (Lichfield).
Woodcombe, C. L., C.B. (Allahabad).	Wright, A. J. A., C.B. (Pontefract).	Lindsay, W. F. L., D.S.O. (Bulford).
Boiles, F. A. (R. Art. Headquarters, India).	Penton, A. P. (Edinburgh).	Swann, J. C., C.B. (Poona).
Ruck, R. M. (Headquarters).	Brillock, T. S., C.B. (Aldershot).	Phaype, A., C.B. (Meerut).
Suart, W. H. (Kildare).	Read, H., C.B. (Belgaum).	Railt, H. A., C.B. (Warwick).
Hall, P. H., C.V.O. (Malta).	Dawson, H. L., C.V.O. (Madras).	Ramsay, J. G., C.B. (Rawal Pindi).
Went, Aymer, F. J., C.B. (Dera Isma'il Khan).	Mobsworth, E. H., C.B. (Shillong).	Murland, T. L. N. (West African Frontier Force).
Scott, H. A. (Penbrooke Dock).	Carter, F. C. (Harrismith).	Poett, J. H., C.B. (Rawal Pindi).
Londax, S. H. (Shorncliffe Camp).	Swann, T. D'O., C.B. (Eastern Command).	Fanshawe, H. D. (Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury).
Kirkpatrick, W. J., C.B. (Fetter).	Campbell, J. H. (Warley).	Wilson, H. H., D.S.O. (Staff College).
Jones, M. Q., C.B. (Tipperary).	Fenton, A. B., C.B. (Rangoon).	Capper, T., D.S.O. (Indian Staff College).
	Buxton, P. T., C.B. (Aldershot).	Garratt, F. S., C.B. (Ambala).
	Hall, L. M. M., C.B. (Fizabad).	
	Breiker, J. M. S. (Poona).	
	Murray, A. J., C.V.O. (Aldershot Command).	
	Kelham, H. R., C.B. (Hamilton).	

Cavalry (HOUSEHOLD, £61,000; LINE, £441,000).

[The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 200.]

- 1ST LIFE GUARDS.**
Hyde Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. E. Bingham, M.V.O., *c.*
Majors, G. F. Milner, D.S.O., *l.c.*; E. B. Cook; H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O.
Adj., E. H. Brassey, *capt.*
- 2ND LIFE GUARDS.**
Regent's Park.
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Earl of Dundonald, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Longford, K.P.
Majors, A. F. H. Ferguson, *l.c.*; J. C. Brinton, M.V.O.; A. R. A. R. Trotter, M.V.O.
Adj., H. F. C. A. Cradock, *lt.*
- ROYAL HORSE GUARDS**
(The Blues). Windsor. (x)
Col.-in-Ch., The King.
Col., Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, *VC*, G.C.B., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., A. V. H. Vaughan-Lee.
Majors, G. C. Wilson, M.V.O., *l.c.*; G. J. FitzGerald; W. D. Mann-Thomson.
Adj., R. G. H. Howard-Vyse, *lt.*
- 1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.** *Horse-lance.* (x)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G., *f.m.* ('95).
Col., Sir J. R. S. Sayer, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. S. Fergusson.
Adj., S. G. O. Ridderborg, *lt.*
- 2ND D. GUARDS (Queen's Bays).** *Pretoria.* (x)
Col., Sir Wm. Henry Seymour, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Kirk.
Adj., J. A. Browning, *capt.*
- 3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's).** *Curragh.* (x)
Col., Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. Mercer.
Adj., P. G. Reynolds, D.S.O., *brev.-maj.*
- 4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish).** *Middelburg.* (x)
Col., Sir H. C. Wilkinson, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. H. N. Corsellis, *capt.*
- 5TH D. G. (Princess Charlotte of Wales's).** (x)
Bloemfontein.
Col., Hon. S. J. Gough-Calthorpe, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. G. H. Kennard.
Adj., R. H. Kearsley, *capt.*
- 6TH D. GUARDS (Carabiniers).** *Mhow.* (x)
Col., Sir John Fryer, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. P. Leader, *c.*
Adj., W. E. Watson, D.S.O., *capt.*
- 7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's).** *Canterbury.* (x)
Col., Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., B. R. Dietz.
Adj., W. S. Whettherly, *capt.*
- 1 (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.** (x)
Lecknaw.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. William II., Germ. Emp., King of Prussia, K.G., *f.m.* ('94).
Col., F. S. Russell, C.M.G., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. De B. De Lisle, C.B., *c.*
Adj., W. T. Hodgson, *lt.*
- 2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys).** *Tidworth.* (x)
Col.-in-Chief, H.I.M. Nicholas II., K.G., Emp. of Russia ('94).
Col., A. S. M. Browne, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., A. D. Miller, D.S.O.
Adj., W. Long, D.S.O., *capt.*
- 3 (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS.** *Sialkote.* (x)
Col., Edwd. Howard Vyse, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. Goring.
Adj., W. R. Tylden-Wright, *lt.*
- 4 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.** *Potchefstroom.* (x)
Col., Sir Alex. Geo. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B.
Lt.-Col., R. Hoare.
Adj., I. G. Hogg, D.S.O., *brev. maj.*
- 5 (Royal Irish) LANCERS.** (x)
Aldershot.
Col., Thomas Arthur Cooke, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O.
Adj., O. K. Chance, *capt.*
- 6 (Inniskilling) DRAGOONS.** *Egypt.* (x)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*
Col., Edward Arthur Gore, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. A. Herbert, M.V.O.
Adj., L. E. G. Oates, *capt.*
- 7 (Queen's Own) HUSSARS.** *Norwich.* (x)
Col., Sir Hugh McCalmont, K.C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., G. L. Holdsworth, *c.*
Adj., C. H. Rankin, D.S.O., *capt.*
- 8 (King's Royal Irish) HUSSARS.** *Colchester.* (x)
Col., William Mussen, *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. N. M. Thoyts.
Adj., H. C. Malet, *lt.*
- 9 (Queen's Royal) LANCERS.** *Potchefstroom.* (x)
Col., H. A. Bushman, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby, *c.*
Adj., E. H. E. Abadie, D.S.O., *capt.*
- 10 (Pr. of Wales's Own Roy.) HUSSARS.** *Rawal Pindi.* (x)
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., C. T. McM. Kavanagh, M.V.O., *c.*
Adj., Hon. A. Annesley, *capt.*
- 11 (Prince Albert's Own) HUSSARS.** *Dublin.* (x)
Col., Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., W. H. Ryecroft, *c.*
Adj., A. E. St. L. Paget, M.V.O., *lt.*
- 12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal).** *Umballa.* (x)
Col., John Cecil Russell, G.C.V.O., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. B. Eastwood, *c.*
Adj., C. Truman, *lt.*
- 13 HUSSARS.** *Secunderabad.* (x)
Col., Sir Baker Creed Russell, G.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. W. N. Pedder.
Adj., T. H. S. Marchant, *capt.*
- 14 (King's) HUSSARS.** *Bangalore.* (x)
Col., Boyce A. Combe, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., E. D. Brown-Syngé-Hutchinson, *VC*, *c.*
Adj., Hon. H. E. Joicey, *capt.*
- 15 (The King's) HUSSARS.** *Muttra.* (x)
Col., Sir George Luck, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., H. W. Hodgson.
Adj., S. H. Charrington, *capt.*
- 16 (The Queen's) LANCERS.** *Aldershot.* (x)
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, K.G., *g.* ('05).
Col., Wm. Thomas Dickson, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., H. De la P. Gough, *c.*
Adj., H. C. L. Howard, *lt.*
- 17 (Duke of Cambridge's Own) LANCERS.** *Meerut.* (x)
Col., Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, G.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., N. T. Nickalls.
Adj., T. P. Melvill, *capt.*

18 (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) HUSSARS. (x)
York.

Col., Thomas Phillips, m.g.

Lt.-Col., W. P. M. Pollok-Morris, D.S.O.

Adjt., E. H. Bayford, D.S.O., capt.

19 (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) HUSSARS. (x)
Curragh.

Col., Sir John D. P. French, G.C.V.O., g.

Lt.-Col., H. G. De Pledge, c.

Adjt., C. R. McClure, capt.

20 HUSSARS, *Sherwood Rangers*. (x)
Col., Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bart., l.g.

Lt.-Col., A. M. B. Jones.

Adjt., A. C. Little, lt.

21 (Empress of India's) LANCERS. Aldershot. (x)

Col., Sir A. J. H. Elliot, K.C.B., m.g.

Lt.-Col., P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., A.D.C., c.

Adjt., C. D. Horsley, lt.

REMOUNT ESTABLISHMENT.

Director of Transports and Remounts, F. W. Benson, C.B., m.g.

Asst. Dir. of Remounts, E. J. Granet.

Inspers. of Remounts, B. L. Tollner, C.B., c.; D. E. Wood, l.c.;

C. H. Bridge, C.B., c.

Dep. Asst. Inspers. of Remounts, H. Pipon, C.B., m.g.; H. P. Douglas-Willan, C.B., c.; R. H. Adams, m.; W. P. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, lt.; H. N. Schofield, V.C., m.; J. R. Beech, C.M.G., m.; H. J. McLaughlin, D.S.O., l.c. (Canada).

CAVALRY SCHOOL,

Netheravon.

Commandant, W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., c.

Adjt. and Qr. Mr., P. J. Bailoy, D.S.O., capt. 12th Lancers.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (in Great Britain) (£420,000)—List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Ayrshire—John G. A. Baird.
Bedfordshire—Lord A. F. Compton, D.S.O.

Berks—G. C. Ricard, c.

Bucks—Hon. H. L. Lawson, c.

Cheshire—Lord A. H. Grosvenor.

Denbighshire—L. E. S. Parry, D.S.O., c.

Derbyshire—Sir P. C. Walker, Bt., c.

Devon (Royal 1st)—J. E. H. Balfour, D.S.O., c.

(Royal N.)—H. H. J. W. Drummond, c.

Dorset—P. J. Browne, C.B., c.

Essex—R. B. Colvin, C.B., c.

Fifeshire and Forfarshire—T. H. Erskine, V.D., c.

Glamorganshire—W. H. Wyndham-Quin, C.B., c.

Gloucestershire—H. H. Calvert, c.

Hampshire—J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O.

Herts—Earl of Essex, c.

North of Ireland—Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., c.

South of Ireland—Hon. Col. H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.; Marquess of Waterford, K.P., c.

Kent (Royal East)—Hon. Col. H. R. H. D. of Connaught, K.G., f.m.; Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., c.

(West)—F. S. W. Cornwallis, c.

King's Colonials—Hon. Col. H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G., g.; Hon. H. A. Lawrence, c.

Lanarkshire—Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bart., M.V.O., c.

Lancashire (Queen's Own)—R. K. Stewart, c.

Lancashire (D. of Lancaster's Own)—Colonel-in-Chief, The King; J. Rutherford, c.

Lanes. (Hussars)—W. L. Pilkington.

Leicestershire—W. A. Peake, D.S.O., c.

Lincolnshire—Lord Kesteven.

London, City of—Viscount Maitland, c.

London, and County of—J. M. Rogers, D.S.O.

London, 3rd County of—E. H. Baldock, c.

Lothians and Berwickshire—Lord Binning, C.B., c.

Lothians—Lord Lovat, C.V.O.

Middlesex—F. A. Heygate-Lambert, c.

Montgomeryshire—R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn, D.S.O.

Norfolk—Col.-in-Chief, The King; Hon. Col. H. M. King of Norway, K.G.; H. A. Barclay, C.V.O., A.D.C., c.

Northamptonshire—C. H. E. Coote.

Northumberland—C. L. Bates, D.S.O., c.

Nottinghamshire (S. Notts Hussars)—Launcelot Rolleston, D.S.O., c.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)—H. Denison, c.

Oxfordshire—Col.-in-Chief, The King; Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, Bt., c.

Pembrokeshire—F. C. Meyrick, C.B., c.

Scottish Horse—Marquess of Tullibardine, M.V.O.

Shropshire—Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.

Somerset (North)—W. M. Sherston, D.S.O., c.

Somerset (West)—W. Barrett, c.

Staffordshire—A. H. Heath, c.

Suffolk—Hon. Col. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., g.; W. R. Greene.

Surrey—Hon. Henry Cubitt, c.

Sussex—Lord Leconfield, c.

Warwickshire—Earl of Warwick, c.

Westmorland and Cumberland—Earl of Lonsdale, c.

Wiltshire (Royal)—Marquess of Bath, c.

Worcestershire—Sir H. F. Greble, Bt.

Yorkshire (Hrs.)—R. F. T. Gascoigne, D.S.O., c.

Yorkshire (Dns.)—Earl of Scarborough, C.B., A.D.C., c.

Yorkshire, East Riding of—Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., c.

Royal Regiment of Artillery (£1,250,520; Militia, £53,600). (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, The King.

Master Gunner, St. James's Park, Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., f.m.

Colonels-Commandant, Sir Arnold Burrows, Kemball, K.C.B. (late Bombay); Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, C.B., r.h.a., g.; Napier

Geo. Campbell, g. (late Madras); Francis William Hastings, C.B., g.; Sir Robert Biddulph,

(late Bombay); Richard Oldfield, m.g.; Edward Drape Elliott, m.g. (late Bengal)

Francis William Ward, C.B., m.g. (late Bengal); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., g.

Sir Albert Henry Wilmo Williams, K.C.V.O., m.g.; Herbert Mark Garrett Purvis, m.g.

Bowes Lennox Forster, l.g.

Sir Edwin Markham, C.B., l.g.

G.C.B., g.; Sir Wm. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., C.B., g. (late Bengal); Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G., f.m. (late Bengal);

Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, g. (late Madras); Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., g.; Sir Robert John Hay, K.C.B., l.g.; Duncan John McGregor, l.g. (late Madras); Edward

Christian Griffin, l.g. (late Bengal); Hubert Le Cocq, g.

(late Bombay); Richard Oldfield, m.g.; Edward Drape Elliott, m.g. (late Bengal)

Francis William Ward, C.B., m.g. (late Bengal); Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B., g.

Sir Albert Henry Wilmo Williams, K.C.V.O., m.g.; Herbert Mark Garrett Purvis, m.g.

Bowes Lennox Forster, l.g.

Sir Edwin Markham, C.B., l.g.

m.g.; Sir Henry Le Guay Geary, K.C.B., *lg.*; Michael Henry Saward, *m.g.* (*late Bengal*); Sir Henry James Alderson, K.C.B., *m.g.*; Sir John Fletcher Owen, K.C.B., *g.*; Harry McLeod, *g.* (*late Madras*); Arthur Harness, C.B., *m.g.*; Stuart James Nicholson, C.B., *m.g.*; Sir John Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., *m.g.*; John Booth Richardson, *m.g.*; Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., *lg.*

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., W. H. Connolly, *c.*; E. H. Paterson, *c.*; C. T. Robinson, *c.*; H. A. Chapman, *c.*; W. J. A. Beaton, *c.*; E. J. Phipps-Hornby, *FC*, *c.*, *r.h.a.*; E. A. Fanshawe, *c.*, *r.h.a.*; F. B. Lecky, D.S.O., *c.*, *r.h.a.*; C. F. Biane, *r.h.a.*; C. B. Watkins, *c.*, *r.h.a.*; R. G. McQ. McLeod, D.S.O., *c.*; A. B. Helyar, *c.*; P. B. Taylor, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; E. H. Arncliffe, *r.h.a.*, *c.*; J. E. Harvey, *c.*; J. H. Jellett, *c.*; H. K. Jackson, D.S.O., *c.*; N. D. Findlay, C.B., *c.*; W. L. H. Paget, M.V.O., *c.*, *r.h.a.*; S. C. U. Smith; H. G. Burrows; E. A. P. Hobday; C. V. Hume, M.V.O., *c.*; F. H. Enthoven, *r.h.a.*; W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., *c.*; H. Chance, *c.*; G. R. T. Rundle; S. W. Lane, *c.*; J. P. Langley; L. Forde; C. D. Guinness; T. K. E. Johnston; D. G. Prinsep; P. J. R. Crampton, *c.*; W. Y. Foster; A. Stokes, D.S.O.; E. M. Perceval, D.S.O.; H. S. Horne, *c.*; A. E. A. Butcher, M.V.O.; C. H. S. Vores; C. D. King; H. A. Bethell; F. E. Johnson, D.S.O.; J. W. G. Dawkins, C.B., *c.*; R. G. Strange; E. Pollock; C. G. Henshaw, *c.*; S. E. G. Lawless; F. J. S. Cleeve; C. E. Coghill; Hon. H. W. Addington; R. M. Rodwell; L. H. Ducloux; A. S. Tyndale-Biscoe; B. F. Drake; P. H. Slee; H. A. Brendon; R. A. Vigne; G. W. Biddulph, *c.*

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Cols., F. G. Stone, *c.*; J. F. Craig, *c.*; W. L. White, *c.*; F. R. Thackeray, *c.*; H. T. Butcher, *c.*; T. W. Powles, *c.*; F. E. Kent, *c.*; C. H. Alexander, *c.*; C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., *c.*; A. C. T. Boileau, *c.*; M. W. P. Block, *c.*; W. C. Anderson, *c.*; J. de W. Lardner-Clarke, *c.*; F. J. Greame, *c.*; H. M. Slater, *c.*; M. F. Fegen, *c.*; W. C. Savile, D.S.O., *c.*; F. B. R. Toms, *c.*; M. B. G. Jackson, *c.*; P. B. Hanham, *c.*; E. B. Anderson, *c.*; S. V.

Thornton, *c.*; F. F. Minchin, *c.*; G. Wright, D.S.O., *c.*; A. B. Shute, *c.*; F. H. J. Birch; H. A. Inglis; A. H. Powell, D.S.O.; G. B. Smith; H. S. Nelson; F. M. Close; J. H. Balguy; H. L. Gardiner; W. H. Cummings; C. P. Fendall, D.S.O.; J. Lewes; A. H. Block; J. R. B. Davidson; H. E. F. Gould-Adams, C.M.G.; J. A. Labalmondier; F. W. G. Tatham; M. M. Morris; G. Osborn; G. D. Baker; W. F. Cockburn; H. C. G. Taylor; S. B. Von Donop, *c.*; G. D. Chamier, C.M.G.; G. E. Bryant; L. P. Cardew.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

28 Batteries, Dépôt, and Riding Establishment. Headquarters, Woolwich.

BATTERIES.

A (*The Chestnut Troop*), London, A. D. Young, *m.*
B Canterbury, H. E. Stockdale, *m.*
C Christchurch, A. T. Butler, *m.*
D Meerut, A. H. Short, *m.*
E Meerut, S. D. Browne, *m.*
F Woolwich, H. D. White-Thompson, D.S.O., *m.*
G Secunderabad, L. Graham.
H Bristol, A. D. A. King, D.S.O., *m.*
I Ipswich, V. F. W. A. Paget, *m.*
J Woolwich, J. E. W. Headlam, D.S.O., *c.*
K Trowbridge, M. Peake, C.M.G., *m.*
L Ipswich, E. R. H. Cloet, *m.*
M Newbridge, R. W. Brecks, *m.*
N Umballa, C. T. Caulfield, *m.*
O Bangalore, A. H. Hussey, *m.*
P Mhow, C. Prescott-Decie, *m.*
Q Newbridge, G. Humphreys, D.S.O., *m.*
R Mhow, H. F. Askwith, *m.*
S Lucknow, J. McC. Maxwell, *m.*
T Umballa, R. St. C. Lecky, *m.*
U Egypt, R. J. G. Elkington, *m.*
V Rawal Pindi, J. B. H. Askwith, *m.*
W Stakot, H. Corbyn, *m.*
X Woolwich, F. T. Ravenhill, *m.*
Y Woolwich, Hon. F. R. Bingham, *m.*
Z Aldershot, F. W. Heath.
AA Aldershot, H. Rouse, D.S.O., *m.*
BB Aldershot, W. A. Robinson, *m.*
Dépôt, Woolwich, P. E. Gray, *m.*
Riding Establishment, Woolwich, J. F. Birch, *m.*

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

150 Batteries, 4 Dépôts. Headquarters, Woolwich.

BATTERIES.

1 Neemuch, W. J. K. Rettie, *m.*
2 Kirkee, H. L. Lithgow, *m.*
3 Meerut, *m.*
4 Lahore, W. A. Nicholson, *m.*

5 Exeter, J. R. Wilson, *m.*
6 Glasgow, H. M. Barnes, *m.*
7 Agra, W. J. B. Allen, *m.*
8 Kirkee, E. C. Maasy, *m.*
9 Exeter, C. Cunliffe Owen, *m.*
10 Bloemfontein, E. H. Pim, *m.*
11 Jullundur, H. B. Hill, *m.*
12 Kirkee, H. H. Butler, *m.*
13 Rawal Pindi, E. M. Lachlan, *m.*
14 Jhansi, A. D. Kirby, *m.*
15 Dundalk, E. P. Smith, *m.*
16 Nasirabad, E. P. Lambert, *m.*
17 Exeter, E. C. Sanders, *m.*
18 Lahore, W. G. H. Manley, *m.*
19 Barrackpore, A. B. H. Clerke, *m.*
20 Cawnpore, A. T. Anderson, *m.*
21 Birmingham, H. C. Sheppard, *m.*
22 Ballincollig, A. S. Dunlop, *m.*
23 Glasgow, G. Calvert, *m.*
24 Bradford, S. Lushington, *m.*
25 Kamptee, C. H. Ford, *m.*
26 Bloemfontein, H. W. A. Christie, *m.*
27 Sheffield, J. B. Aldridge, *m.*
28 Allahabad, F. Potts, *m.*
29 Karachi, A. S. Buckle, *m.*
30 Meerut, E. H. Willis, *m.*
31 Kilkenny, W. C. Staveley, *m.*
32 Leeds, E. E. Norris, *m.*
33 Preston, H. S. White, *m.*
34 Bradford, F. B. D. Broadrick, *m.*
35 Clonmel, G. Lewis, *m.*
36 Sheffield, R. G. Onseley, D.S.O., *m.*
37 Newcastle, C. M. Ross-Johnson, D.S.O., *m.*
38 Lahore, C. E. Stewart, *m.*
39 Woolwich, E. G. Cheke, *m.*
40 Hyderabad, E. P. England, *m.*
41 Neemuch, J. P. Barlow, *m.*
42 Coventry, G. A. S. Cape, *m.*
43 Woolwich, H. Johnstone, *m.*
44 Kirkee, E. W. Spedding, *m.*
45 Hyderabad, E. C. Pottinger, *m.*
46 Edinburg, W. H. Onslow, *m.*
47 Leeds, F. Cunliffe-Owen, *m.*
48 Dundalk, M. J. MacCarthy, *m.*
49 Glasgow, H. A. Lake, *m.*
50 Cloughen, C. N. B. Ballard, *m.*
51 Edinburgh, R. C. Coates, D.S.O.
52 Mooltan, *m.*
53 Newport, C. F. Ruggie-Price, *m.*
54 Edinburg, R. A. C. Wellesley, *m.*
55 Fethard, G. N. Cartwright, *m.*
56 Illice, F. E. L. Barker, *m.*
57 Bareilly, A. L. Walker, *m.*
58 Ahmednagar, H. C. V. Harrison, *m.*
59 Brighton, G. F. Milne, D.S.O., *c.*
60 Sheffield, E. J. R. Peel, *m.*
61 Newcastle, E. J. Dufus, *m.*
62 Ferozepore, *m.*
63 Saugor, E. S. Cleeve, *m.*
64 Jubbulpore, A. R. Knox, D.S.O., *m.*
65 Newcastle, C. F. P. Parry.
66 Jhansi, A. W. Hewatson, *m.*
67 Rawal Pindi, W. K. McLeod, *m.*

- 68 Woolwich, S. F. Metcalfe, m.
69 Campbellpore, La G. F. Gordon, D.S.O., m.
70 Ballincollig, R. D. Gubbins, m.
71 Dundalk, H. C. C. Uniacke, m.
72 Bradford, G. F. White, m.
73 Jubbulpore, R. T. Marsden, m.
74 Carenpore, W. B. R. Sandys, m.
75 Lahore, H. J. W. Farrell-Palliser, m.
76 Bangalore, T. St. A. B. L. Nevinston, m.
77 Fyzabad, F. A. Tighe, m.
78 Neemuch, L. A. C. Gordon, m.
79 Lucknow, E. W. Grove, D.S.O., m.
80 Peshawar, W. Strong, m.
81 Bangalore, F. W. D. Quinton, m.
82 Bellary, F. T. Oldham, m.
83 St. Thomas's Mount, J. A. Hobson, m.
84 St. Thomas's Mount, H. M. Thomas, m.
85 Belgam, J. G. Rotton, m.
86 Woolwich, R. Hardman, m.
87 Woolwich, F. L. Sharp, m.
88 Woolwich, G. A. Fitzgerald, D.S.O., m.
89 Potchefstroom, J. Hay, m.
90 Standerton, J. St. C. Macmillan, m.
91 HarriSmith, R. FitzMaurice, m.
92 Middelburg, A. H. Bowring, m.
93 Brighton, H. S. Woodcock, m.
94 Brighton, K. Combe, m.
95 Bulford, W. B. Emery, m.
96 Bulford, A. W. Gay, D.S.O., m.
97 Bulford, m.
98 Colchester, G. S. Duffus, m.
99 Colchester, R. E. A. Le Mottee.
100 Colchester, T. C. W. Molony, D.S.O.
101 Bordon Camp, J. A. Tyler, m.
102 Bordon Camp, Hon. W. D. Slater-Booth, m.
103 Bordon Camp, H. L. Tennant, m.
104 Farnham, H. C. Williams-Wynn, m.
105 Farnham, D. R. Coates, m.
106 Farnham, G. G. S. Carey, m.
107 Shorncliffe, L. J. Hext, m.
108 Shorncliffe, W. P. Saunders, m.
109 Shorncliffe, R. F. Fox, D.S.O., m.
110 Farnborough, F. B. Johnston, D.S.O., m.
111 Exeter, C. E. Lawrie, D.S.O., m.
112 Farnborough, W. B. Browell, m.
113 Bulford, A. H. S. Goff, m.
114 Bulford, T. M. Osborne, m.
115 Bulford, J. G. Geddes, m.
116 Kildare, H. J. Brock, m.
117 Kildare, G. H. Sanders, m.
118 Kildare, A. R. Bayly, m.
119 Farnborough, J. Berkeley, m.
120 Farnborough, C. H. de Rougemont, m.
121 Farnborough, J. U. Coates, m.
122 Aldershot, G. T. Forestier-Walker, A.D.C., c.
123 Aldershot, C. C. Van Straubenzee, m.
124 Aldershot, C. F. Stevens, m.
125 Bordon, C. A. Sykes, m.
126 Bordon, C. Stirling, m.
127 Bordon, R. Geoghegan, m.
128 Athlone, C. B. Levita, M.V.O., m.
129 Athlone, L. T. Ashworth, m.
130 Athlone, H. Biddulph, m.
131 Waterford, H. E. Vallentin, m.
132 Fermoy, E. W. M. Powell, D.S.O., m.
133 Fermoy, R. F. Ellice, m.
134 Kildare, C. H. Hutchinson, m.
135 Belturbet, H. M. Campbell, L.C.
136 Kildare, F. A. G. Y. Elton, m.
137 Bulford, H. E. T. Kelly.
138 Bulford, G. B. Hinton, m.
139 Bulford, m.
140 Cahir, R. D. Wyld, m.
141 Cahir, C. O. Head, m.
142 Cahir, E. C. Cameron, m.
143 Newbridge, W. V. J. C. Elwes, m.
144 Ballinrobe, L. M. Phillpotts, D.S.O., m.
145 Newbridge, D. Arbuthnot, m.
146 Aldershot, C. Battiscombe, m.
147 Aldershot, E. F. Hall, m.
148 Aldershot, C. Lyon, m.
149 Hilsea, P. A. Skipwith, m.
150 Hilsea, E. P. Smith, m.
DEPÔTS.
1 Woolwich, J. E. James, m.
2 Templemore, R. F. X. MacGeough-Bond, m.
3 Seaforth, E. W. Alexander, m.
4 Portland, A. W. Stockley, m.
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (MILITIA).
THE LANCASHIRE.
Preston.
Lt.-Col.,
Adjt., W. K. E. Jameson, capt. R.F.A.
ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.
Mountain Division.
8 Batteries.
BATTERIES.
1 Umballa, F. R. Drake, m.
2 Quetta, C. W. Brownlow, m.
3 Murree Hills, F. H. S. Giles, m.
5 Quetta, H. R. Cook, m.
6 Quetta, G. C. Dowell, L.C.
7 Murree Hills, R. A. Kaye, m.
8 Raval Pindi, F. W. S. Stanton, m.
9 Umballa, H. D. Grier, m.
GARRISON COMPANIES.
100 Companies. 4 Depôts.
1 Malta, F. T. Fisher, m.
2 Egypt, R. C. Stevenson, m.
3 Bermuda, A. J. Pelle, m.
4 Gibraltar, E. W. Comyn, m.
5 Malta, T. E. Carte, m.
6 Gibraltar, O. R. Buckle, D.S.O.
7 Gibraltar, C. W. Clark, m.
8 Gibraltar, C. S. Taylor, m.
9 Gibraltar, P. D. Hamilton, m.
10 Cork Harbour, J. M. Burt, m.
11 Golden Hill, R. P. Benson, m.
12 Landguard Fort, R. H. Hare, M.V.O., m.
13 Guernsey, W. Hunter Blair, c.
14 Shoburness, H. F. Head, m.
15 Londonderry, m.
16 Portsmouth, F. P. Hutchinson, m.
17 Sheerness, F. R. Mamsell, C.M.G., m.
18 Sheerness, W. E. W. James, m.
19 Sheerness, M. A. C. Crowe, m.
20 Jersey, H. H. Harvest, m.
21 Leith, Hon. M. R. C. Ward.
22 Sheerness, R. F. Brewster, m.
23 Fort Grange, H. O. Vincent, m.
24 Newport (Mon.), M. H. Courtenay, m.
26 Fort Wallington, J. J. McMahon, m.
28 Weymouth, W. C. A. Nicholson, m.
29 Portsmouth, A. L. Carroll, m.
30 Weymouth, W. D. Nichol, m.
31 Plymouth, C. D. Scott, m.
32 Portsmouth, F. Aikenhead.
33 Golden Hill, W. H. Mills, m.
34 Sandown, N. W. H. Du Boulay, m.
35 Fort Nelson, P. de S. Burney, m.
36 Plymouth, D'A. B. Preston, m.
37 Portsmouth, H. E. J. Brake, C.B., m.
38 Plymouth, C. C. Wiseman Clarke, m.
39 Plymouth, A. J. Mullins, m.
40 Dover, J. S. Gooch, m.
41 Plymouth, W. C. Curme, m.
42 Portsmouth, R. P. Molesworth, m.
43 Cork Harbour, T. E. Marshall, m.
44 Pembroke Dock, G. Tyacke, m.
45 Plymouth, H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., A.D.C., c.
46 Dover, B. M. Bateman, m.
47 Shoburness, W. H. Robinson, m.
48 Plymouth, W. I. Warren, m.
49 Cork, J. R. Ritchie, m.
50 Sierra Leone, H. T. Hawkins, m.
51 Delhi, F. G. Mamsell, m.
52 Rangoon, W. P. Alexander, m.
54 Gibraltar, W. H. Jones, m.
55 Gibraltar, E. McM. Seddon, m.
56 Mauritius, A. F. E. Stiffe, m.
57 Pembroke Dock, W. W. T. Duhan, m.

- 59 Quetta, L. J. Chapman, *m.*
 60 Allahabad, C. E. Forestier-Walker, *m.*
 61 Aden, O. K. Tancock, *m.*
 62 Bombay, H. H. Rich, *m.*
 63 Malta, A. E. J. Perkins, *m.*
 64 Katapahar, T. W. G. Bryan, *m.*
 65 Malta, H. E. Cadell, *m.*
 66 Jamaica, L. D. Jackson, *m.*
 67 Portsmouth, A. G. Norris, *m.*
 68 Roorkee, G. S. B. Lyle, *m.*
 69 Aden, A. H. C. Birch, *m.*
 70 Bombay, A. F. Pullen, *m.*
 71 Peshawar, F. H. Crampton, *m.*
 72 Mooltan, K. K. Knapp, *m.*
 73 Perozepore, M. M. Noble, *m.*
 74 Delhi, W. K. Hardy, *m.*
 75 Calcutta, C. E. Hill, *m.*
 76 Aden, H. A. Reid, *m.*
 77 Rangoon, E. Bickford, *m.*
 78 Singapore, A. F. S. Scott, *m.*
 79 Bombay, A. C. Pitman, *m.*
 80 Singapore, E. A. Gartside-Tippinge, *m.*
 81 Quetta, C. J. Perceval, D.S.O., *m.*
 82 Attock, F. Vans-Agnew, *m.*
 83 Hong Kong, D. F. H. Logan, *m.*
 84 Cape Town, A. S. Jenour, *m.*
 85 Karachi, G. E. Galbraith, *m.*
 86 Nowgong, L. C. Gordon, *m.*
 87 Hong Kong, F. M. Davidson, *m.*
 88 Hong Kong, L. H. Parry, *m.*
 89 Madras, M. S. Eyre, *m.*
 90 Nowgong, A. L. Molesworth, *m.*
 91 Rawal Pindi, T. R. Phillips, *m.*
 92 Ceylon, R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., *m.*
 93 Roorkee, T. A. Tancred, *m.*
 94 Bermuda, K. D. Bell, *m.*
 95 Malta, H. L. Kirke, *m.*
 96 Simon's Town, W. L. Brook-Smith, *m.*
 97 Malta, W. W. Griffin, *m.*
 100 Malta, R. St. G. Gorton, *m.*
 101 Attock, H. R. Palmer, *m.*
 102 Malta, T. R. C. Hudson, *m.*
 104 Roorkee, W. J. Napier, *m.*
 105 Falmouth, J. C. Burnett, D.S.O.
 107 Dover, J. G. E. Wynne, *m.*
 108 Fort Fareham, F. R. Patch, *m.*

DEPÔTS.

- 1 Dover, R. Percy Smith, *m.*
 2 Gosport, T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O., *m.*
 3 Plymouth, H. C. St. G. Molesworth, *m.*
 4 Great Farnmouth, R. J. MacDonald, *m.*

MILITIA.

- Antrim (Carrickfergus)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. J. Kinsey, *c.*
 Cardigan (Aberystwith)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. S. Jones, *c.*
 Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bt., *c.*

- Clare (Ennis)—*Lt.-Col.*, G. O'Callaghan-Westropp, A.D.C., *c.*
 Cork (Cork)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. S. Lemon.
 Cornwall and Devon Miners (Falmouth)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. J. Young-Jamieson.
 Devon (Devonport)—*Lt.-Col.*, O. W. White, *c.*
 Donegal (Letterkenny)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. A. G. Saunders-Knox-Gore, *c.*
 Dublin City (Dublin)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. L. Smythe, *c.*
 Durham (Sunderland)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. P. Ditmas, *c.*
 Duke of Edinburgh's Own (Edinburgh)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. Mercer, *c.*
 Fife (Cupar)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. Mowbray.
 Forfar and Kincardine (Montrose)—*Lieut.-Col.*, Hon. C. M. Ramsay.
 Glamorgan (Swansea)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Wright.
 Hampshire and Isle of Wight (Sandown)—*Hon. Col.*, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*; *Lt.-Col.*, H. G. Watson, *c.*
 Kent (Dover)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. Elliot, *c.*
 Lancashire (Seaforth)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. D. Burrard, *c.*
 Limerick City (Limerick)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. A. M. Henn, *c.*
 Londonderry (Londonderry)—*Lt.-Col.*, S. A. M. Bruce, *c.*
 Mid-Ulster (Dungannon)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. Browne.
 Norfolk (Great Farnmouth)—*Col.-in-Chief*, The King; *Lt.-Col.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., M.V.O.
 Northumberland (Berrwick-on-Tweed)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir F. D. Blake, Bt., *c.*
 Pembroke (Milford Haven)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. C. Cope, *c.*
 Sligo (Sligo)—*Hon. Col.*, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *f.m.*; *Lt.-Col.*, J. D. A. Roberts.
 S.E. of Scotland (Dundar)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. T. Menzies, *c.*
 Suffolk (Ipswich)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. J. Carthew, *c.*
 Sussex (Eastbourne)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. H. Peel.
 Tipperary (Templemore)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. G. Phillips.
 Waterford (Waterford)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. T. Carew, *c.*
 West of Scotland (Glasgow)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. A. Walker-Jones, *c.*
 Wicklow (Wicklow)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. H. O. Kemmis.
 Yorkshire (Scarborough)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. E. Fell.
- Ayrshire and Galloway (1st) (Kilmarnock)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, T. R. Stuart.
 Banff (1st) (Banff)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. J. George, V.D.
 Berwick-on-Tweed (1st) (Berwick-on-Tweed)—*Capt. Comdt.*, A. T. Robertson, V.D., *m.*
 Berwickshire (1st) (Eyemouth)—*Capt.*, C. M. Alexander.
 Caithness (1st) (Thurso)—*Lt.-Col.*, D. Keith Murray.
 Cardigan (1st) (Aberystwith)—*Capt. Comdt.*, G. F. Roberts.
 Carnarvonshire (1st) (Bangor)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. Savage, V.D., *c.*
 Cheshire (1st) (Chester)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. J. Bonnalie.
 Cinque Ports (1st) (Dover)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. M. Bradley.
 Cinque Ports (2nd) (St. Leonards)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. C. Wilson, *c.*
 City of London (1st) (Staines House, Barbican)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, C. E. Chambers, V.D., *c.*
 Cornwall (1st) (Falmouth)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, P. Marrack, V.D., *c.*
 Cumberland (1st) (Carlisle)—*Lt.-Col.*, D. Main, V.D., *c.*
 Devonshire (1st) (Exeter)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. J. Clode.
 Devonshire (2nd) (Devonport)—*Lt.-Col.*, R. T. Stevens, V.D.
 Dorsetshire (1st) (Weymouth)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. G. Lefroy.
 Durham (1st) (Sunderland)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. W. F. Barker, V.D., *c.*
 Durham (2nd) (Seaham)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, Marq. of Londonderry, K.G., V.D., A.D.C., *c.*
 Durham (3rd) (South Shields)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. Drummond, V.D.
 Durham (4th) (West Hartlepool)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. Doughty.
 Edinburgh (City) (1st) (Edinburgh)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. Campbell.
 Essex (1st) (Stratford)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, E. Garrett, C.B., V.D.
 Fife (1st) (St. Andrews)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*,
 Forfarshire (1st) (Dundee)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, T. Lindsay-Henderson.
 Glamorganshire (1st) (Swansea)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. S. Gardner, V.D., *c.*
 Glamorganshire (2nd) (Cardiff)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. C. Fry, V.D.
 Gloucestershire (1st) (Bristol)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, F. C. Ord, V.D., *c.*
 Hampshire (1st) (Southampton)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. H. Harrison Hogge.
 Hampshire (2nd) (Southsea)—*Lt.-Col.*, Sir W. T. Dupree, Kt., V.D., *c.*
 Highland (The) (Inverness)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. E. B. Eaillic, M.V.O., V.D., *c.*
 Kent (1st) (Gravesend)—*Lt.-Col.*, E. H. Haymen, V.D., *c.*
 Kent (2nd) (Lewisham)—*Lt.-Col.*, F. Griffith, *c.*

VOLUNTEERS.

- Aberdeenshire (1st) (Aberdeen)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, G. Milne, V.D., *c.*
 Argyll and Bute (1st) (Tarbert)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, C. G. P. Campbell.

Kent (3rd) (*Woolwich Arsenal*)
Lt.-Col., S. C. Paul, V.D., c.
 Lanarkshire (1st) (*Glasgow*)
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. B. Grant,
 M.V.O., V.D., c.
 Lancashire (1st) (*Liverpool*)—*Lt.-*
Col., T. G. Ewan, V.D., c.
 Lancashire (2nd) (*Liverpool*)
Lt.-Col., G. K. Taylor.
 Lancashire (3rd) (*Blackburn*)
Lt.-Col., W. Sandeman, V.D., c.
 Lancashire (4th) (*Liverpool*)—
Lt.-Col., A. Melly, V.D., c.
 Lancashire (5th) (*Preston*)—*Lt.-*
Col., C. J. Trimble, G.M.G., V.D., c.
 Lancashire (6th) (*Liverpool*)—*Lt.-*
Col., W. W. Gossage, V.D., c.
 Lancashire (7th) (*Manchester*)
Lt.-Col., R. K. Birley, C.B., V.D., c.
 Lancashire (8th) (*Liverpool*)
Lt.-Col., H. R. H. Southam,
 V.D., c.
 Lancashire (9th) (*Bolton*)—*Lt.-*
Col., R. C. Winder, V.D., c.
 Lincolnshire (1st) (*Grimsby*)
Lt.-Col., E. L. Grange.
 Middlesex (2nd) (*City Rd., London*)
Lt.-Col., C. J. Higgins, V.D., c.
 Middlesex (3rd) (76 *Lower Ken-*
nington Lane, London)—*Hon.*
Col., H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
 K.G., g.; *Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, J. W.
 Reid, c.
 Midlothian (1st) (*Edinburgh*)
Lt.-Col., J. A. Dalnaly, M.V.O.,
 V.D., c.

Monmouthshire (1st) (*Newport*)
Lt.-Col., W. C. Phillips, V.D.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne (1st) (*New-*
castle)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. M. Angus,
 C.B., V.D., c.
 Norfolk (1st) (*Great Yarmouth*)
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Earl of Strad-
 broke, G.V.O., V.D., A.D.C., c.
 Northumberland (1st) (*Newcastle*)
Lt.-Col., Sir P. Watts, K.C.B.,
 c.
 Orkney (1st) (*Kirkwall*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
 T. S. Peace, V.D., c.
 Renfrew and Dumbarton (1st)
(Greenock)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. C. Scott,
 V.D., c.
 Shropshire and Staffordshire (1st)
(Stoke-upon-Trent)—*Lt.-Col.*,
 T. M. Ravell, V.D., c.
 Suffolk and Harwich (1st) (*Har-*
wich)—*Lt.-Col.*, A. C. Church-
 man.
 Sussex (1st) (*Brighton*)—*Lt.-Col.*,
 C. W. R. Gell-Woolley, V.D., c.
 Sussex (2nd) (*Eastbourne*)—*Lt.-*
Col., A. C. Roberts.
 Tynemouth, The (*Tynemouth*)
Lt.-Col., R. F. Kidd, V.D., c.
 Warwickshire (1st) (*Birmingham*)
Lt.-Col., A. H. Hulse, V.D., c.
 Worcestershire (1st) (*Worcester*)
Lt.-Col., R. E. Lyon.
 Yorkshire, East Riding of (1st)
(Scarboro)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. H.
 Attlay, V.D., c.
 Yorkshire, East Riding of (2nd)

(*Hull*)—*Lt.-Col. Comdt.*, C. H.
 Milburn, V.D., c.
 Yorkshire, North Riding of (1st)
(Middlesbrough)—*Lt.-Col.*, P.
 Williams, V.D., c.
 Yorkshire, West Riding of (1st)
(Leeds)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. Coghlan,
 V.D., c.
 Yorkshire, West Riding of (2nd)
(Bradford)—*Lt.-Col.*, H. R.
 Arncliffe.
 Yorkshire, West Riding of (4th)
(Sheffield)—*Lt.-Col.*, C. Allen,
 V.D., c.

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

£13,300.

Hon. Col., The King.
Lieut.-Colonel, A. Mattei.
Adjt., W. D. Vella, *capt.*

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

(The Armoury House, Finsbury,
 E.C.)

Capt.-General & Col., The King.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Earl of Den-
 high and Desmond, G.V.O., c.
Adjt., *Hon.* G. F. Stanley, *capt.*,
 R.A.

BERMUDA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

Commandt. and Adjt., J. A. P.
 Robinson, *capt.* R.A.

Corps of Royal Engineers (L344,250).

(1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Cols. Command., Francis Hornblow
 Randall, G.S.I. (*late Madras*);
 Sir Frederick Richard Manu-
 nell, K.C.B., g. (*late Bengal*);
 Sir Horace William Montagu,
 K.C.B., g.; Sir James Frankfort
 Manners Browne, K.C.B., g.;
 Charles Aug. Goodfellow, F.C.,
 I.g. (*late Bombay*); Wm. Perci-
 val Tomkins, C.I.E., g. (*late*
Bengal); George Warren Wal-
 ker, g. (*late Madras*); Charles
 Strahan, I.g. (*late Bengal*); Sir
 Gordon Douglas Pritchard,
 K.C.B., I.g.; Sir James Boyan
 Edwards, K.C.M.G., I.g.; Sir
 Richard Harrison, G.C.B., g.;
 William James Stuart, M.C.;
 Robert Nichol Dawson Scott,
 g.; Sir Charles Warren,
 G.C.M.G., g.; Viscount Kitch-
 ener of Khartoum, G.C.B.,
 G.M., g.

Lieut.-Colonels, G. A. Carr, c.,
Cape Colony; A. J. Kelly, c.,
Liverpool; F. M. Glubb, D.S.O.,
 c., *Bordon Camp*; A. G. Thom-
 son, c., *Chatham*; E. St. C.
 Pemberton, c., *London*; H. D.
 Luffan, G.M.G., c., *Woolwich*;

A. R. M. Sankey, c., *Dover*;
 F. R. Reynolds, c., *Isle of*
Wight; F. D. F. MacCarthy,
 c., *Dublin*; J. L. Irvine, c.,
Aldershot; H. M. Jackson, c.,
Southampton; E. Agar, c.,
Salisbury; S. R. Rice, c.,
Portsea; A. D. Moores, c., *South-*
ampton; H. B. N. Adair, c.,
Malta; W. Yolland, c., *Gosport*;
 A. M. Mantell, c., *Cork*; P. R.
 Burn-Murdoch, c., *Edinburgh*;
 T. J. W. Prendergast, c., *Wim-*
month; T. A. Cregan, *Abbot-*
bad; E. Drutt, *Board of Trade*;
 H. J. W. Brownrigg, *India*;
 H. L. C. H. Stafford, *Naini*
Tal; F. J. Anderson, *Ban-*
galore; R. Leigh, *Karachi*;
 F. H. Hornblow, *Mauri-*
tius; W. W. Baker, *Indore*;
 B. B. Russel, *Kirkee*; C. D.
 Lenroyd, c., *York*; D. A.
 Mills, *Jersey*; S. G. Burrard,
Dehra Dun; C. W. R. St.
 John, *Belfast*; H. S. King,
Colchester; C. A. R. Browne,
Lucknow; F. V. Jeffreys,
Middleburg; W. Russell,
Exeter; A. E. Sandbach,
 D.S.O., c., *Roorkee*; R. F. Allen,

D.S.O., *Sinla*; J. Dallas,
Poona; A. M. Stuart, *Ordnance*
Committee; H. V. Biggs, D.S.O.,
Mhow; E. M. Burton, *South*
Africa; F. H. Oldfield, *Mhow*;
 A. Grant, *Mussorie*; W. M.
 Hodder, *Plymouth*; H. Huleatt,
Bloemfontein; R. S. MacLagan,
Rawal Pindi; M. A. Boyd,
Shoeburyness; A. H. Cowie,
Aldershot; O. M. R. Thackwell,
Bangalore; J. E. Capper, C.B.,
 c., *Aldershot*; C. E. Baddeley,
Poona; P. E. Dixon, *Bareilly*;
 C. Hill, *Gwalior*; R. D.
 Petrie, *Curragh*; H. G. C.
 Swayne, *Aden*; J. E. Edmonds,
War Office; F. Glanville, D.S.O.,
Bareilly; W. M. Ellis, *Bez-*
wada; A. H. Van Straubenzee,
Bermuda; W. J. D. Dundee,
 C.I.E., *Peshawar*; A. W. Roper,
 c., *Cairo*; H. N. Dumbleton,
Hong Kong; E. H. Hemming,
Malta; E. W. Walton, *Lahore*;
 L. Jones, *Ceylon*; J. E. O'H.
 Hamilton, *Cape Town*; S. L.
 Craster, *Lahore*; G. M. Hoath,
 D.S.O., c., *India*; W. J.
 Bytholl, *Calcutta*; B. B. Ward,
Chatham; J. M. Wade, *Rawal*

Pindi; W. R. Stewart, c.,
Jamaica; G. S. Mc D.
 Elliot, c., *Macedonia*; C.
 Godby, *Chatham*; S. Davidson,
Netley; W. G. R. Cordue,
Bombay; H. V. Kent, *Singapore*;
 E. Houston, *Kohat*; B. E.
 Morony, *Sheerness*.
Adj. Training Bn., Chatham,
 E. G. Wace, *capt.*
Adj. R.E. Troops, Aldershot,
 C. E. G. Vesey, *capt.*

Head Quarters of Companies.

1st Co.—Gibraltar (Fortress).
 2nd—Egypt (Fortress).
 3rd—Dover (Fortress).
 4th—Gosport (Fortress).
 5th—Aldershot (Field).
 6th—Weymouth (Fortress).
 7th—Shorncliffe (Field).
 8th—Bordon (Railway).
 9th—Colchester (Field).
 10th—Bordon (Railway).
 11th—Aldershot (Field).
 12th—Kilworth (Field).
 13th—Clifton, Bristol (Survey).
 14th—Dublin (Survey).
 15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
 16th—North Shields (Coast Bn.).
 17th—Curragh (Field).
 18th—Falmouth (Fortress).
 19th—Southampton (Survey).
 20th—Plymouth (Fortress).
 21st—Harwich (Fortress).
 22nd—I. of Wight (Fortress).
 23rd—Aldershot (Field).
 24th—Malta (Fortress).
 25th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
 26th—Bordon (Field).
 27th—Bermuda (Fortress).
 28th—Malta (Fortress).
 29th—Chatham (Fortress).
 30th—Plymouth (Fortress).
 31st—Ceylon (Fortress).
 32nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
 33rd—Cork (Fortress).
 34th—Gravesend (Fortress).
 35th—Pembroke Dk. (Fortress).
 36th—Sierra Leone (Fortress).
 38th—Trawsfynydd (Field).
 39th—Sheerness (Fortress).
 40th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
 41st—Singapore (Fortress).
 42nd—Portsmouth (Fortress).
 43rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
 44th—Jamaica (Fortress).
 45th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
 47th—Middelburg (Fortress).
 49th—North Queensferry (Coast Bn.).
 53rd—Longmoor Camp (Railway).
 54th—Bletchington (Field).
 55th—Pretoria (Field).
 56th—Bulford (Field).
 57th—Bulford (Field).
 58th—Potchefstroom (Field).
 59th—Curragh (Field).
 Depôts—A, B, C, D, E, G, and
 M Companies, Chatham; H Co.,
 Army Headquarters, India.

Telegraph Companies.

1st Air Line Co.—Aldershot.

and Air Line Co.—Limerick.
 1st Cable Co.—Aldershot.
 and Cable Co.—Limerick.
 1st Divnl. Co.—Aldershot.
 and Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Aldershot.
 3rd Divnl. Co.—Bulford.
 4th Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Bulford.
 5th Divnl. Co. Limerick.
 6th Divnl. Co. (Cadre)—Limerick.
 7th Divnl. Co.—S. Africa.
 1st Wireless Co.—Aldershot.
 and Wireless Co.—Aldershot.
 K Telegraph Co.—(Wandsworth
 Common, S.W.).
 1st Bridging Train—Aldershot.
 and Bridging Train—Chatham.
 3rd Bridging Train—Aldershot.
 Field Troops: 1st—Aldershot;
 and—Pretoria; 3rd—Canter-
 bury Field Depot R.E. Troops—
 Aldershot; 4th—Curragh; 5th
 —Chatham.
 Balloon School—Aldershot.
 1st Search Light Co.—Aldershot.
 Colonial Survey Section—South
 Africa.

ROYAL ENGINEERS MILITIA.

Fortress Forces.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Lt. Col.,
 C. Matthews-Donaldson.
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)—
 Lt. Col., Lord Raglan, C.B., c.

Submarine Miners.

Portsmouth—W. Hawley, *lc.*
Needles—A. FitzR. W. H. Somerset-
 Leeke, *lc.*
Plymouth
Thames—C. G. Holland, *lc.*
Medway—R. M. Lawes, *lc.*
Harwich—E. B. Bartley, *lc.*
Milford Haven
Plymouth (Western)—A. R.
 Willis, *lc.*
Humber—
Falmouth—C. H. L. Baskerville,
lc.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

*Aberdeenshire (Hardgate, Aber-
 deen)*—Lt. Col., W. S. Gill,
 V.D., c.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)—Lt. Col.,
 G. Howard.
Cheshire (1st) (Birkenhead)—Lt.-
 Col., C. Brownridge, V.D., c.
Cheshire (2nd) (Railway, Crewe)
 —Lt. Col., E. T. D. Cotton-
 Jodrell, C.B., c.
Devon and Somerset (1st) (Exeter)
 —Lt. Col., T. J. Scoones,
 V.D., c.
Durham (1st) (Jarrow-on-Tyne)—
 Lt. Col., J. H. Wright, V.D., c.
East London ("Tower Hamlets")
 (Victoria Park Square)—Lt.-
 Col. Comdt., De Lara Cohen,
 V.D., c.
Flintshire (1st) (Buckley)—at-
 tached to 1st Cheshire.

Gloucestershire (1st) (Cheltenham)
 —Lt. Col., G. A. Cardew, V.D., c.
*Gloucestershire (2nd) (College
 Green, Bristol)*—Lt. Col., G. C.
 Gibbs, V.D., c.
Hampshire (1st) (Portsmouth)—
 Lt. Col., C. W. Bevis.
*Lanarkshire (1st) (Kelvin-side,
 Glasgow)*—Lt. Col. Comdt., J. S.
 Park, M.V.O., V.D., c.
Lanarkshire (2nd) (Coatbridge)—
 Lt. Col., A. Pearson.
*Lancashire (1st) (Edge Hill, Liver-
 pool)*—Lt. Col., S. W. Doyle,
 V.D., c.
Lancashire (2nd) (St. Helens)—
 Lt. Col., J. P. Fraser.
Lancashire (3rd) (Manchester)—
 Lt. Col., H. T. Crook, V.D., c.
*London (1st) (Barnsbury Park,
 Islington)*—Lt. Col., C. E. Cassal,
 V.D., c.
*Middlesex (1st) (Fulham Road,
 London)*—Lt. Col., E. T.
 Clifford, V.D., c.
Newcastle-on-Tyne (1st)—Lt.-
 Col.,
*Northamptonshire (1st) (Peter-
 borough)*—attached to 1st Bed-
 fordshire.
Sussex (1st) (Eastbourne)—Lt.-
 Col. Comdt., A. A. Oakden.
Yorkshire, West Riding of (1st)
 (Sheffield)—Lt. Col., E. S. Tozer,
 V.D., c.
Yorkshire (2nd) (Leeds)—Lt. Col.,
 C. F. Hoyle.

Electrical Engineers.

Clyde (Greenock)—D. F. D. Neill, *lc.*
Forth (Leith)
London—R. E. B. Crompton, C.B.
Mersey (Liverpool)—H. Langdon,
 V.D.
Severn (Cardiff)—J. A. Hughes,
 V.D.
Tees (Middlesbrough)—T. Bell, *lc.*
Tyne (N. Shields)—W. Johnson,
 C.B., V.D.

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER STAFF CORPS

(15 Dean's Yard, Westminster).
*Lieut.-Col. Comdt., J. C. Hawk-
 shaw, V.D., c.*
Lt.-Col., Sir J. W. Wolfe-Barry,
K.C.B., V.D., c.; W. R. Galbraith,
Sir F. Harrison, A. J. Barry,
J. F. S. Gooday, Sir C. J. Owens,
J. C. Inglis, W. Forbes; R.
Elliot Cooper, V.D., c.; C. A.
Brereton, J. A. F. Aspinall,
H. W. Williams, H. C. Bag-
gally, V. W. Hill, M.V.O., R.
Millar, B. H. Blyth, G. L.
Fyles, C.M.G., S. Fay, A. G.
Lyster, O. R. H. Bury, A. Ross,
H. Plews, D. Cooper, Sir W.
Matthews, K.C.M.G., C. B. D.
H. Dent, O. Hawkshaw, W. G.
Granet, C. S. Denniss, W. B.
Worthington.

The Foot Guards (£211,000).

GRENADEIER GUARDS. (1)			<i>Regtl. Adjnt., E. T. H. Hanbury- Tracy, capt.</i>	(2nd); S. H. Godman, D.S.O.; R. G. I. Bolton; W. F. Lascelles.
<i>Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i>			<i>Solicitor, R. J. P. Broughton.</i>	<i>Adjnt., N. V. C. Dalrymple Hamilton, lt.</i>
<i>Col.-in-Chief, The King.</i>			1st Battalion.	<i>Medical Officer, Surg.-Maj. S. G. Moore.</i>
<i>Col., Duke of Connaught, K.O.F.M.</i>			<i>Chelsea.</i>	2nd Battalion.
<i>Regtl. Comdt., Hon. J. T. St.</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G.</i>	<i>Aldershot.</i>
<i>Aubyn, C.V.O., c.</i>			<i>Majors, H. C. Sutton; R. J.</i>	<i>Lt.-Col., W. P. Pulteney, C.B., c.</i>
<i>Regtl. Adjnt., G. F. Molyneux- Montgomery, maj.</i>			<i>Marker, D.S.O.; R. Longue- ville.</i>	<i>Majors, F. J. Heyworth, D.S.O.</i>
1st Battalion.			<i>Adjnt., E. G. Christie-Miller, lt.</i>	(2nd); Hon. C. S. Heathcote- Drummond Willoughby; A. C. Morrison-Bell; the Master of Rathven, D.S.O.
<i>Windsor.</i>			<i>F. Bateson, M.B.</i>	<i>Adjnt., R. F. Balfour, lt.</i>
<i>Lt.-Col., R. Scott-Kerr, D.S.O., c.</i>			2nd Battalion.	<i>Medical Officer,</i>
<i>Majors, Earl of Cavan (2nd); Lord Ardee.</i>			<i>Tower of London.</i>	IRISH GUARDS. (1)
<i>Adjnt., Lord R. Wellesley, lt.</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., J. A. G. Richardson- Drummond-Hay, c.</i>	<i>Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i>
<i>Medical Officer,</i>			<i>Majors, C. S. O. Monek, R. C. E. Skelington-Smyth; R. A. Markham.</i>	<i>Col.-in-Chief, The King.</i>
2nd Battalion.			<i>Adjnt., G. B. Brown, lt.</i>	<i>Colonel, Earl Roberts, VC, K.G., f.m.</i>
<i>Wellington Barracks.</i>			<i>Medical Officer,</i>	<i>Regtl. Comdt., R. J. Cooper, M.V.O., c.</i>
<i>Lt.-Col., Hon. W. E. Cavendish.</i>			3rd Battalion.	1st Battalion.
<i>Majors, G. P. Du Plat Taylor; L. R. Fisher-Rowe; G. F. Trotter, M.V.O.</i>			<i>Egypt.</i>	<i>Wellington Barracks.</i>
<i>Adjnt., B. N. Brooke, lt.</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., G. R. F. Smith, c.</i>	<i>Lt.-Col., D. J. Proby, c.</i>
<i>Medical Officer,</i>			<i>Majors, Earl of Lanesborough; C. E. Pereira.</i>	<i>Majors, G. C. Nugent (2nd); C. Fitz-Larence, VC; Hon. G. H. Morris; Lord Osmantown.</i>
3rd Battalion.			<i>Adjnt., A. G. Tritton, lt.</i>	<i>Adjnt., Hon. L. J. P. Butler, lt.</i>
<i>Aldershot.</i>			<i>Medical Officer,</i>	<i>Medical Officer, Surg.-Major P. H. Whiston.</i>
<i>Lt.-Col., H. G. Ruggles-Brise.</i>			SCOTS GUARDS. (1)	GUARDS DEPOT (Caterham).
<i>Majors, N. A. L. Corry, D.S.O.; W. R. A. Smith; C. E. Corkran.</i>			<i>Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i>	<i>Comdg., F. H. de Kierzkowski- Steuart, maj., Scots Guards.</i>
<i>Adjnt., Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld</i>			<i>Col.-in-Chief, The King.</i>	<i>Adjnt., L. M. Gregson, lt., Grena- dier Guards.</i>
<i>Forester, capt.</i>			<i>Colonel, Lord Melhuon, G.C.B., g.</i>	
<i>Medical Officer, Brig. Surg.-Lt.- Col. C. E. Harrison, M.B., R.I.S., c.</i>			<i>Regtl. Comdt., F. W. Ronilly, C.V.O., c.</i>	
COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1)			<i>Regtl. Adjnt., J. T. Carpenter- Garnier, capt.</i>	
<i>Regtl. Hdqrs., Buckingham Gate, S.W.</i>			1st Battalion.	
<i>Col.-in-Chief, The King.</i>			<i>Chelsea.</i>	
<i>Col., Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., J. F. Erskine, M.V.O.</i>	
<i>Stephenson, G.C.B., g., Constable</i>			<i>Majors, W. C. G. McGregor, c.</i>	
<i>of Tower of London.</i>				
<i>Regtl. Comdt., F. L. Maxse, C.V.O., c.</i>				

Territorial Regiments of the Line,

WITH THEIR AFFILIATED VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

PAY, 1908—Regulars, £2,320,000; Militia, £315,000.

[Arranged Alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (Princess Louise's).			1st (Renfrewsh.) Vol. Batt., <i>Greenock.</i>	7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) Vol. Batt., Alloa.
<i>District No. 91. Depot, Stirling.</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., W. U. Park, M.V.O., V.D., c.</i>	<i>Lt.-Col., J. Craig.</i>
<i>Record Office, Perth.</i>			2nd (Renfrewsh.) Vol. Batt., <i>Paisley.</i>	BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
<i>Col., J. E. Boyes, C.B., m.g.</i>			3rd (Renfrewsh.) Vol. Batt., <i>Pollackshawes.</i>	<i>District No. 16. Depot, Bedford.</i>
1st Batt. (1st Foot), Chatham.			<i>Lt.-Col., J. Menzies.</i>	<i>Record Office, Warley.</i>
<i>Lt.-Col., E. B. Urnston, C.B., c.</i>			4th (Stirlingshire) Vol. Batt., <i>Stirling.</i>	<i>Col., J. T. Dalrymple, Lt.</i>
<i>Adjnt., A. W. R. Sprot, lt.</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., E. Simpson, V.D.</i>	1st Batt. (16th Foot), Aden.
2nd Batt. (93rd Foot), Bloem- fontein.			5th Vol. Batt., Dumoon.	<i>Lt.-Col., A. N. Lysaght, c.</i>
<i>Lt.-Col., A. E. J. Cavendish, C.M.G.</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., E. P. Campbell, c.</i>	<i>Adjnt., J. C. Monteith, lt.</i>
<i>Adjnt., O. C. Herbert, lt.</i>			1st Dumbartonshire V.R.C., <i>Helensburgh.</i>	2nd Batt. (16th Foot), Gibraltar.
3rd Batt. (Highland Borderers Militia), Stirling.			<i>Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. Brock, V.D.</i>	<i>Lt.-Col., T. Hammond, c.</i>
<i>Lt.-Col., J. W. Scott-Plummer.</i>			<i>Lt.-Col., J. Cook, V.D.</i>	<i>Adjnt., W. H. Denne, capt.</i>
4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.), Paisley.				3rd Batt. (Militia), Bedford.
<i>Lt.-Col., M. D. Campbell, D.S.O., c.</i>				<i>Lt.-Col., Duke of Bedford, K.G., c.</i>
				4th Batt. (Militia), Hertford.
				<i>Lt.-Col., Marquis of Salisbury, C.B., A.D.C., c.</i>

1st (Herts) Vol. Batt., Hertford.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Longmore, V.D., c.
2nd (Herts) Vol. Batt., Hemel Hempstead.
Lt.-Col., C. C. Braithwaite.
3rd Vol. Batt., Bedford.
Lt.-Col., S. Jackson, c.
4th (Hunts) Vol. Batt., Huntingdon.
Lt.-Col., C. Linton, c.

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL).
 (Princess Charlotte of Wales's.) (x)
 District No. 49.—Depôt, *Reading.*
 Record Office, *Warwick.*
Col., Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., lg.
1st Batt. (49th Foot), Curragh.
Lt.-Col., W. K. McClintock.
Adj., H. L. Stevens, lt.
2nd Batt. (66th Foot), Subathu.
Lt.-Col., R. N. Gamble, D.S.O.
Adj., C. F. de S. Murphy, lt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Reading.
Lt.-Col., W. Thornton, c.
1st Vol. Batt., Reading.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., L. H. Hanbury, V.D.

BLACK WATCH. The.—See "Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT. (x)
 District No. 34.—Depôt, *Carlisle.*
 Record Office, *Newcastle.*
Col., Sir Robert Hume, G.C.B., lg.
1st Batt. (34th Foot), Gibraltar.
Lt.-Col., R. H. G. Heygate, D.S.O., c.
Adj., S. H. F. Muriel, lt.
2nd Batt. (55th Foot), Sheffield.
Lt.-Col., J. P. Wood.
Adj., E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, D.S.O., capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Carlisle.
Lt.-Col., G. F. A. H. Le Fleming, c.
4th Batt. (Militia), Carlisle.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Anderson, D.S.O.
1st (Cumberland) Vol. Batt., Carlisle.
Lt.-Col., F. R. McConnel, V.D., c.
2nd (Westmorland) Vol. Batt., Kendal.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Weston, c.
3rd (Cumberland) Vol. Batt., Workington.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Jackson.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS
 (The Queen's Own.) (z)
 District No. 79.—Depôt, *Inverness.*
 Record Office, *Perth.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., g.
Col., Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., lg.
1st Batt. (79th Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., A. Scott-Elliott.
Adj., J. A. Orr, capt.
2nd Batt., North China.
Lt.-Col., M. S. Riach.
Adj., R. Campbell, capt.

3rd Batt. (Highland Militia), Inverness.
Lt.-Col., N. MacLeod, c.
1st Vol. Batt. (Inverness-shire Highland), Inverness.
Lt.-Col., J. Leslie Fraser.

CAMERONIANS, THE (Scottish Rifles). (x)
 District No. 26.—Depôt and Record Office, *Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Sir J. C. Ratray, K.C.B., lg.
1st Batt. (26th Foot), Cawnpore.
Lt.-Col., T. T. Macan.
Adj., H. H. Lee, capt.
2nd Batt. (60th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., A. V. Ussher.
Adj., D. S. Gilkinson, capt.

3rd Batt. (Lanark Militia), Hamilton, N.B.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Douglas, D.S.O.
4th Batt. (Lanark Militia), Hamilton, N.B.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. M. Holden.
1st Lanarkshire V.R.C., Glasgow.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. A. Roxburgh, V.D., c.
2nd Vol. Batt., Hamilton, N.B.
Lt.-Col., T. B. Ralston, V.D., c.
3rd Lanarkshire V.R.C., Victoria Road, Glasgow.
Lt.-Col., Comdt. J. B. Wilson, V.D., c.
4th Vol. Batt. (4th Lanarkshire), Cathedral Street, Glasgow.
Lt.-Col., F. J. Smith, V.D., c.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (x)
 District No. 22.—Depôt, *Chester.*
 Record Office, *Shrewsbury.*
Colonel, David Anderson, g.
1st Batt. (22nd Foot), Bordon.
Lt.-Col., R. P. Grove.
Adj., L. Ricketts, lt.
2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), Madras.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Neville, D.S.O., c.
Adj., H. S. Adair, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Chester.
Lt.-Col., C. P. Lees, c.
4th Batt. (Militia), Macclesfield.
Lt.-Col., H. M. Nicholls, c.
1st Vol. Batt., Birkenhead.
Lt.-Col., H. W. K. Bretherton.
2nd Vol. Batt. (Earl of Chester's), Chester.
Lt.-Col., A. H. Talbot.
3rd Vol. Batt., Knutsford.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Saner, V.D., c.
4th Vol. Batt., Stockport.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. G. Johnson, junr., V.D., c.
5th Vol. Batt., Congleton.
Lt.-Col., Sir W. G. Shakerley, Bart., c.
1st Cadet Batt., Northenden.
Commg., E. A. Humphreys, m.

CITY OF LONDON REGT.
 (The Royal Fusiliers.) (x)
 District No. 7.—Depôt, *Hounslow.*
 Record Office, *Hounslow.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., g.
Col., Sir Geoffrey Barton, K.C.V.O., m.g.
1st Batt. (7th Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., S. Bird, M.V.O.
2nd Batt. (7th Foot), Secunderabad.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Stanton.
Adj., E. B. Frederick, capt.
3rd Batt., Middelburg.
Lt.-Col., C. T. Shipley.
Adj., E. C. Packe, capt.
4th Batt., Mullingar.
Lt.-Col., E. H. Cox, D.S.O.
Adj., G. D'A. Elliott-Cooper, lt.
5th Batt. (Roy. Westminster Mil.), Hounslow.
Lt.-Col., H. B. Weatherall, C.B., c.
6th Batt. (Roy. London Mil.), Finsbury.
Col., R. H. R. Helpman.
7th Batt. (Middlesex Mil.), Hounslow.
Lt.-Col., E. T. Le Marchant.
1st Vol. Batt., Fitzroy Square, W.
Lt.-Col., P. B. G. O. Crowe, V.D.
2nd Vol. Batt., Trafton Street, Westminster.
Lt.-Col., P. Carlbach.
3rd Vol. Batt., Hampstead Road, N.W.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. E. C. Bates, c.
4th Vol. Batt., City Road.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., V. Dunfee, V.D., c.
1st Cadet Batt., Pond Street, Hampstead.
Lt.-Col., F. Sheffield, V.D., c.
CONNAUGHT RANGERS (x)
 District No. 88.—Depôt, *Galway.*
 Record Office, *Cork.*
Col., Sir Edward Hopton, K.O.B., lg.
1st Batt. (88th Foot), Dagshai.
Lt.-Col., H. D. Chamier.
Adj., C. J. O'Sullivan, lt.
2nd Batt. (84th), Tipperary.
Lt.-Col., J. J. F. Hume.
Adj., J. C. MacSwiney, capt.
3rd (Mayo Militia), Castlebar.
Lt.-Col., H. B. Jordan.
4th Batt. (Militia), Galway.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Lopdell.
5th (Roscommon Mil.), Boyle.
Lt.-Col., D. T. Hammond, c.
DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (x)
 District No. 11.—Depôt and Record Office, *Exeter.*
Colonel, Hon. Sir Savage Mostyn, K.C.B., m.g.
1st Batt. (11th Foot), Rangoon.
Lt.-Col., J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.
Adj., W. E. Scafe, capt.

2nd Batt. (1st Foot), Devonport.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Briggs, *c.*
Adj., A. J. E. Sunderland, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), Plymouth.
Lt.-Col., R. A. Moore-Stevens, *c.*
4th Batt. (Militia), Exeter.
Lt.-Col., J. S. G. Harding, *c.*
1st (Exeter and S. Devon) Vol. Batt., Exeter.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Richards, *V.D.*, *c.*
2nd (Prince of Wales's) Vol. Batt., Plymouth.
Lt.-Col., R. W. Fox.

3rd Vol. Batt., Exeter.
Lt.-Col., C. Marwood Tucker.
4th Vol. Batt., Barnstaple.
Lt.-Col., A. F. Seldon, *V.D.*
5th (The Hay Tor) Vol. Batt., Newton Abbot.
Lt.-Col., R. E. Tucker, *V.D.*, *c.*

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (x)
 District No. 39.—Depôt, Dorchester. Record Office, Exeter.

Colonel, Sir Matthew Wm. Edward Gosset, *K.C.B.*, *m.g.*
1st Batt. (39th Foot), Gosport.
Lt.-Col., K. E. Harris.
Adj., A. L. Moulton-Barrett, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (54th), Wellington, Madras.
Lt.-Col., W. J. Bonus, *D.S.O.*
Adj., G. M. Herbert, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), Dorchester.
Lt.-Col., H. C. G. Batten, *c.*
1st Vol. Batt., Dorchester.
Lt.-Col.,

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.). (3)
 District No. 102.—Depôt, Naas. Record Office, Belfast.
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, *K.G.*, *f.m.*
Col., William Francis Vetch, *C.V.O.*, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), Egypt.
Lt.-Col., A. J. Chapman, *c.*
Adj., R. G. B. Jeffreys, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), Fermooy.

Lt.-Col., F. P. English, *D.S.O.*, *c.*
Adj., B. Maclear, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Kildare Mtl.), Naas.
Lt.-Col., W. H. S. O'Neill, *D.S.O.*, *c.*

4th (City Militia), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., M. C. Hackett.
5th (County Militia), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., Sir F. W. Shaw, *Bt.*, *D.S.O.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (x)
 District No. 32.—Depôt, Bodmin. Record Office, Exeter.
Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd Stapylton, *l.g.*

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), Plymouth.
Lt.-Col., E. J. Holloway, *c.*
Adj., B. E. W. Childs, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (46th Foot), Gibraltar.
Lt.-Col., H. G. Morris, *c.*
Adj., J. W. C. Kirk, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), Bodmin.
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Valletort.

1st Vol. Batt., Truro.
Lt.-Col., T. H. Cornish, *V.D.*, *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., Bodmin.
Lt.-Col., E. L. Marsack, *V.D.*, *c.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
 District No. 68.—Depôt and Record Office, Newcastle.
Col., Sir Reginald Gippis, *G.C.B.*, *g.*

1st Batt. (68th Foot), Lucknow.

Lt.-Col., G. C. Munsel, *D.S.O.*, *c.*
Adj., A. W. B. Wallace, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (106th Foot), Cork.
Lt.-Col., J. E. Bush.

Adj., R. M. Tyler, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), Barnard Castle.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Sowerby, *D.S.O.*

4th Batt. (Militia), Newcastle.
Lt.-Col., C. W. Darwin, *c.*

1st Vol. Batt., Stockton-on-Tees.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. Bowes.

2nd Vol. Batt., Bishop Auckland.
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. L. Vane, *c.*

3rd (Sunderland) Vol. Batt., Sunderland.
Lt.-Col., W. J. Evans.

4th Vol. Batt., Durham.
Lt.-Col., J. Humble, *V.D.*, *c.*

5th Vol. Batt., Gateshead.
Lt.-Col., W. B. M'Queen, *V.D.*

ESSEX REGIMENT. (x)
 District No. 44.—Depôt and Record Office, Warley.
Colonel, Francis Ventris, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (44th Foot), Thymetanyo.
Lt.-Col., W. G. Carter, *c.*

Adj., H. R. Bowen, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (56th Foot), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., R. J. Tudway, *D.S.O.*, *c.*

Adj., W. G. Charles, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), Warley.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Colvin, *D.S.O.*, *c.*

4th Batt. (Militia), Warley.
Lt.-Col., G. W. T. Prowse.

1st Vol. Batt., Brentwood.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. H. F. Christie, *V.D.*, *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., Colchester.
Lt.-Col., P. Adams, *V.D.*

3rd Vol. Batt., West Ham.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. B. Ward, *V.D.*, *c.*

4th Vol. Batt., Leyton.
Lt.-Col., G. T. B. Cobbett, *V.D.*, *c.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
 District No. 28.—Depôt, Bristol. Record Office, Warwick.

Colonel, William Roberts, *C.B.*, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (28th Foot), Lahore.
Lt.-Col., W. R. P. Wallace.

Adj., J. O'D. Ingram, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (61st Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., H. D. A. P. Taylor.

Adj., R. Wilkinson, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), Bristol.
Lt.-Col., W. E. P. Burges.

4th Batt. (Militia), Cirencester.
Lt.-Col., Earl Bathurst, *C.M.G.*, *c.*

1st Vol. Batt. (City of Bristol).
Lt.-Col., J. H. Woodward, *V.D.*, *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., Gloucester.
Lt.-Col., L. D. Winterbotham.

3rd Vol. Batt., Bristol.
Lt.-Col., C. E. H. Hobhouse.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
 District No. 75.—Depôt, Aberdeen. Record Office, Perth.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col., Sir George Stuart White, *1st*, *G.C.B.*, *O.M.*, *f.m.*

1st Batt. (75th Foot), Cork.
Lt.-Col., H. H. Burney, *C.B.*, *c.*

Adj., C. Ogston, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), Peshawar.
Lt.-Col., H. Wright, *D.S.O.*

Adj., J. K. Dick-Cunyngham, *D.S.O.*, *capt.*

3rd (Aberdeensh. Mil.), Aberdeen.
Hon. Col., The King.

Lt.-Col., A. L. H. Buchanan.
1st Vol. Batt., Aberdeen.
Lt.-Col., D. B. D. Stewart, *V.D.*

2nd Vol. Batt., Old Meldrum.
Lt.-Col., J. L. Reid.

3rd (Buchan) Vol. Batt., Peterhead.
Lt.-Col., R. Scott, *V.D.*

4th (Donside Highland) Vol. Batt., Aberdeen.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Mellis, *V.D.*, *c.*

5th (Deeside Highland) Vol. Batt., Banchoory.
Lt.-Col., A. H. Farquharson.

6th Vol. Batt. (1st Baniff), Keith.
Lt.-Col., A. B. Whitton.

7th Vol. Batt. (attached to 1st), Lerwick.
Major Comdt., J. C. C. Broun.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (x)
 District No. 37.—Depôt, Winchester. Record Office, Exeter.

Col., Sir John W. Thomas, *K.C.B.*, *l.g.*
1st Batt. (37th Foot), Portsmouth.
Lt.-Col., C. de Winton.

Adj., F. M. Connellan, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (69th Foot), Bermuda.
Lt.-Col., L. Munro.

Adj., B. S. Parker, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), Winchester.
Lt.-Col., W. G. Nicholson, *c.*

1st Vol. Batt., Winchester.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. H. Simonds, *V.D.*, *c.*

2nd Vol. Batt., Southampton.
Lt.-Col., Sir G. A. E. Hussey, *Knt.*

3rd Vol. Batt. (Duke of Connaught's Own), Portsmouth.
Hon. Col., H. R. E. Duke of Connaught, *K.G.*, *f.m.*

Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. E. Kent, *V.D.*, *c.*

4th Vol. Batt., Bournemouth.
Lt.-Col., Lord Montagu of Beauleu, V.D., c.

5th Vol. Batt. (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's), Newport, I.W.

Hon. Col., H.E.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., g.

Lt.-Col., C. H. Seely, V.D., c.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)
District No. 72.—Depôt and Record Office, Hamilton, N.B.

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.

Colonel, Sir Henry J. Thoroton Hildyard, K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (71st Foot), Dinapore.

Lt.-Col., G. C. I. Stockwell, D.S.O.
Adj't., W. A. Malcolm, l.

2nd Batt. (74th Foot), Fort George.
Lt.-Col., S. W. Scrase-Dickins.

Adj't., E. Armstrong, bree, maj.

3rd Batt. (Lanark Mil.), Hamilton, N.B.

Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.

Lt.-Col., E. A. Everett.

4th Batt. (Lanark Mil.), Hamilton, N.B.

Hon. Col., H.E.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.

Lt.-Col., T. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman, c.

1st Vol. Batt., Glasgow.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Outram, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Glasgow.
Lt.-Col., H. D. D. Chalmers, V.D., c.

3rd (Blythswood) Vol. Batt., Glasgow.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., F. J. Stevenson, V.D., c.

9th Lanarkshire V.R.C., Lanark.
Lt.-Col., W. Bertram.

5th (Glasgow Highland) Vol. Batt., Glasgow.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. Birrell, V.D., c.

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 27.—Depôt, Omagh. Record Office, Belfast.

Colonel, Nathaniel Stevenson, g.

1st Batt. (27th Foot), Crete.
Lt.-Col., C. J. L. Davidson, D.S.O.

Adj't., R. C. Smythe, capt.

2nd Batt. (108th Foot), Egypt.
Lt.-Col., R. C. Cox, c.

Adj't., J. Evans, capt.

3rd Batt. (Fermanagh Militia), Enniskillen.

Lt.-Col., Sir H. H. Stewart, Bt., c.

4th Batt. (Tyrone Mil.), Omagh.
Lt.-Col., H. Irvine, c.

5th Batt. (Donegal Mil.), Ballyshannon.

Lt.-Col., B. J. Barton, A.D.C., c.

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL) (Princess Victoria's). (1)

District No. 87. Depôt, Armagh. Record Office, Belfast.
Col., T. R. Stevenson, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (87th Foot), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., W. H. P. Plomer.

Adj't., R. J. Kentish, capt.

2nd Batt. (80th Foot), Ferozepore.
Lt.-Col., W. P. Davison.

Adj't., A. G. Knocker, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Arinagh.
Lt.-Col., W. C. Fitzgerald.

4th Batt. (Militia), Cavan.
Lt.-Col., W. Tenison, c.

5th Batt. (Militia), Monaghan.
Lt.-Col., J. Leslie, c.

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)
District No. 18.—Depôt, Clonmel. Record Office, Cork.

Col.-in-Chief, Viscount Wolsley, K.P., C.C.B., f.m.

Col., C. F. Gregorie, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (18th Foot), Rawal Pindi.
Lt.-Col., B. J. C. Doran, C.B., c.

Adj't., T. B. Vandeleur, lt.

2nd Batt. (18th Foot), Butterant.
Lt.-Col., A. S. Orr, D.S.O.

Adj't., J. S. Fitzgerald, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Wexford.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Stopford, c.

4th Batt. (N. Tipperary Mil.), Clonmel.

Lt.-Col., W. Edgeworth-Johnstone.

5th Batt. (Militia), Kilkenny.
Lt.-Col., M. D. Keatinge, c.

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 83.—Depôt and Record Office, Belfast.

Col., Wilmot H. Bradford, g.

1st Batt. (83rd Foot), Meerut.
Lt.-Col., J. S. Brown.

Adj't., H. R. Goodman, lt.

2nd Batt. (86th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., H. E. Napier.

Adj't., R. W. M. Stevens, capt.

3rd Batt. (N. Down Militia), Newtownards.

Lt.-Col., F. Findlay, c.

4th Batt. (Antrim Mil.), Belfast.
Lt.-Col., E. J. P. F. Macartney-Filgate.

5th (S. Down Mil.), Downpatrick.
Lt.-Col., R. H. Wallace, C.B., c.

6th Batt. (Louth Mil.), Dundalk.
Lt.-Col., A. E. Cole-Hamilton, c.

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT (The Buffs). (1)

District No. 3.—Depôt, Canterbury. Record Office, Hounslow.

Col.-in-Chief, H.M. Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, K.G.

Colonel, Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (3rd Foot), Dover.
Lt.-Col., G. V. Daughish.

Adj't., R. McDoull, D.S.O., capt.

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), Harrismith.
Lt.-Col., R. Bayard, D.S.O.

Adj't., C. A. Worthington, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Canterbury.
Lt.-Col., R. A. Reith.

1st Vol. Batt., Dover.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. F. Honeyball, V.D.

2nd (Weald of Kent) Vol. Batt., Cranbrook.

Lt.-Col., Viscount Goschen, V.D., c.

KENT (WEST) REGT. (ROYAL) (The Queen's Own). (1)

District No. 50.—Depôt, Maidstone. Record Office, Hounslow.

Colonel, Sir Edmund Leach, K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (50th Foot), Dover.
Lt.-Col., G. W. Maunsell, c.

Adj't., H. W. Snow, capt.

2nd Batt. (97th Foot), Singapore.
Lt.-Col., H. G. Fittion, D.S.O.

A.D.C., c.

Adj't., F. J. Joslin, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Maidstone.
Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.

Lt.-Col., C. H. Farquharson.

1st Vol. Batt., Tunbridge.
Lt.-Col., A. T. F. Simpson, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Blackheath.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. J. Heward, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Woolwich.
Lt.-Col., E. J. Moore, V.D., c.

4th Vol. Batt., Chatham.
Lt.-Col., R. J. Passhy.

THE KING'S (Liverpool) REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 8.—Depôt, Warrington. Record Office, Preston.

Col., Edward Henry Clive, g.

1st Batt. (8th Foot), Nasirabad.
Lt.-Col., A. W. H. Tripp, c.

Adj't., L. R. Schuster, lt.

2nd Batt. (8th Foot), Woking.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Evans, c.

Adj't., E. F. Knight, capt.

3rd Batt. (Lanc. Militia), Warrington.

Lt.-Col., E. C. Weston, c.

4th Batt. (Lanc. Militia), Warrington.

Lt.-Col., E. F. Gosset, c.

1st Vol. Batt., St. Anne St., Liverpool.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. F. Allender.

2nd Vol. Batt., Prince's Park, Liverpool.

Lt.-Col., G. A. Wilson, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Southport.
Lt.-Col., A. Bentham, V.D.

4th Vol. Batt., Shaw St., Liverpool.

Lt.-Col., H. Connon.

5th (Irish) V.B., Everton Brow, Liverpool.

Lt.-Col., T. Taylor.

6th Vol. Batt., Everton Road, Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., S. H. Perry, V.D.

7th (Isle of Man) Vol. Batt.,
Douglas (attached to 6th Vol.
Batt.).

8th (Scottish) Vol. Batt.
Lt.-Col., A. L. Macfie, V.D., c.
1st Cadet Batt., South Castle
Street, Liverpool.
Lt.-Col., C. C. Leslie, V.D.

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (x)

Dist. No. 25.—Depôt, Berwick-on-
Tweed. Record Office, Hamil-
ton, N.B.

Col., Sir Frederick W. E. F. Fores-
tier-Walker, G.C.M.G., g.

1st Batt. (25th Foot), Egypt.
Lt.-Col., D. A. Macfarlane, D.S.O., c.
Adj., C. F. Kennedy, capt.

2nd Batt. (25th Foot), Glasgow.
Lt.-Col., G. de W. Verner.
Adj., A. J. Welch, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Dumfries.
Lt.-Col., C. V. E. Lawrie, D.S.O.

1st Roxburgh and Selkirk (The
Border) V.R.C., Melrose.
Lt.-Col., A. Haddon, V.D.

2nd V.B. (Berwickshire), Duns.
Lt.-Col., C. Hope, c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Dumfries.
Lt.-Col., R. F. Dudgeon, V.D., c.
Galloway V.R.C., Maxwelltown.
Lt.-Col., J. Lennox, V.D.

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (x)

Rifle Depot.—Record Office,
Winchester.

Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the
Prince of Wales, K.G., g.
Comd. Rifle Depot, E. W. Herbert,
C.B., c.

1st Batt. (60th Foot), Egypt.
Col.-Comdt., Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers
Buller, V.C., G.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., C. J. Markham, c.
Adj., G. H. Martin, capt.

2nd Batt. (60th Foot), Subulporo.
Col.-Comdt., Lord Grenfell,
G.C.B., g.

Lt.-Col., Sir F. B. M. Henniker, Bt.
Adj., R. N. Abadie, lt.

3rd Batt. (60th Foot), Aldershot.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Cromer Ash-
burnham, K.C.B., m.g.

Lt.-Col., C. R. E. McGrigor,
C.B., c.

Adj., Hon. A. F. W. Harris, capt.
4th Batt. (60th Foot), Colchester.
Col.-Comdt., Wykeham Leigh
Pemberton, C.B., m.g.

Lt.-Col., O. S. W. Nugent, D.S.O.
Adj., F. W. L. Edwards, lt.

5th Batt. (Militia), Huntingdon.
Lt.-Col.,

7th Batt. (Middlesex Militia),
Barnet.

Lt.-Col., Sir T. E. M.-S. Pilkington, Bt., c.

8th Batt. (Militia), Carlou.
Lt.-Col., J. K. Millner, c.

9th Batt. (N. Cork Mil.), Mallow.
Lt.-Col., W. Stopford.

1st Middx. V.R.C. (Victoria and
St. George's), Davies Street,
Berkeley Square.

Lt.-Col., W. M. Tanqueray, V.D.

2nd (S. Middx.) V.R.C., Fulham
House, Putney Bridge.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. B. Dimond,
V.D., c.

4th (Kensington) V.R.C.,
Inverna Gardens, W.

Lt.-Col., A. S. Sutherland Harris.

5th (West Middlesex), Henry
Street, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. J. Middleton.

12th (Civil Service), Prince of
Wales's Own, Somerset House.
Hon. Col., The King.

Lt.-Col., Earl of Arran.

13th (Queen's Westminster),
Queen's Hall, Buckingham Gate.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. H. Trollope,
V.D., c.

21st (Finsbury Rifle Vol. Corps),
Penton Street, Pentonville.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. Davis, V.D.

22nd (Central London Rangers),
Henry Street, Gray's Inn Road.

Lt.-Col., H. S. Coldicott, V.D.

1st (City of London R.V.B.),
Bunhill Row, E.C.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., Lord Bingham, c.

2nd (London), Farringdon
Road, E.C.

Lt.-Col., R. W. Smith, V.D., c.

3rd (City of London), Sun Street,
Finsbury Square.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. C. Ekin, c.

1st Cadet Batt., 2 Finsbury Sq.
Lt.-Col., (Rev.) Freeman Wills, c.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (x)

District No. 20.—Depôt, Bury,
Lancs. Record Office, Preston.

Colonel, Sir Edward Alan Hol-
dich, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (20th Foot), Meerut.
Lt.-Col., J. H. Gideon.

Adj., S. F. Mc.L. Lomer, capt.

2nd Batt. (20th Foot), Dublin.
Lt.-Col., C. M. Brunner, D.S.O.

Adj., R. Luker, lt.

5th Batt. (Militia), Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., C. L. Robinson.

6th Batt. (Militia), Bury, Lancs.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Romer, C.B., c.

1st Vol. Batt., Bury.
Lt.-Col., G. E. Wike, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Rochdale.
Lt.-Col., H. Healey, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Salford.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Sir Lees
Knowles, Bt.

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (x)

District No. 30.—Depôt and Re-
cord Office, Preston.

Col., Thos. H. Pakenham, C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (30th Foot), Cwragh.

Lt.-Col., F. S. Derham.

Adj., G. Clayhills, D.S.O., lt.

2nd Batt. (50th Foot), Karachi.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Sitwell, D.S.O., c.

Adj., W. F. Richardson, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Preston.
Lt.-Col., J. W. R. Parker, c.

1st Vol. Batt., Blackburn.
Lt.-Col., J. Johnston, jun., V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Burnley.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., R. Sharples,
V.D., c.

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (LOYAL NORTH). (x)

District No. 47.—Depôt and Re-
cord Office, Preston.

Col., Sir Richard T. Farren, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (47th Foot), Cwragh.
Lt.-Col., H. F. Coleridge, D.S.O.

Adj., J. B. Wells, D.S.O., capt.

2nd Batt. (81st Foot), Mauritius.
Lt.-Col., P. R. S. Churchward, c.

Adj., J. G. Fairlie, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Preston.
Lt.-Col., T. Cowper-Essex.

1st Vol. Batt., Preston.
Lt.-Col., J. Carter, V.D.

2nd Vol. Batt., Bolton.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. J. French,
V.D., c.

LANCASHIRE (S.) REGT. (Prince of Wales's Volunteers). (x)

District No. 40.—Depôt, War-
rington. Record Office, Preston.

Col., Sir Frederick R. Solly-Flood,
K.C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (40th Foot), Ranikhet.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Moggridge, c.

Adj., H. T. Cotton, capt.

2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), Farn-
borough.

Lt.-Col., F. A. Adam, c.

Adj., B. R. Goren, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Warrington.
Lt.-Col., M. H. Hall, D.S.O.

1st Vol. Batt., Warrington.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Edelsen.

2nd Vol. Batt., St. Helens.
Lt.-Col., W. Cook, V.D.

LANCASTER REGT. (ROYAL) (The King's Own). (x)

District No. 4.—Depôt, Lancas-
ter. Record Office, Newcastle.

Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Colonel, Sir William Gordon
Cameron, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (4th Foot), Lebong.
Lt.-Col., T. C. F. Somerville.

Adj., O. C. Borrett, capt.

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), Colchester.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Duffin.

Adj., F. G. Theobald, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., B. N. North, C.B., c.

4th Batt. (Militia), Lancaster.
Lt.-Col., W. Kenmis, C.M.G., c.

1st Vol. Batt., Ulverston.

Lt.-Col., G. H. Huthwaite, V.D.

2nd Vol. Batt., Lancaster.

Lt.-Col., J. Allen, V.D., c.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (x)
District No. 17.—Depôt, *Leicester*.
Record Office, *Lichfield*.
Colonel, A. H. Utterson, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (17th Foot), *Shorncliffe*.
Lt.-Col., G. H. P. Burne.

Adj't., C. T. M. Hare, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Belgaum*.
Lt.-Col., V. T. Bunbury, D.S.O.
Adj't., C. H. Haig, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Leicester*.
Lt.-Col., B. G. Humfrey, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Leicester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. C. Atkins.

LEINSTER REGIMENT
(Roy. Canadians) P. of Wales's. (x)
District No. 100.—Depôt, *Birr*.
Record Office, *Cork*.
Col., Alastair McI. Macdonald, l.g.

1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Farnborough*.
Lt.-Col., T. St. C. Davidson, D.S.O.

Adj't., J. G. Dill, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (100th Foot), *Mauritius*.
Lt.-Col., W. R. B. Doran, D.S.O., c.

Adj't., B. Ussher, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (King's Co. Mil.), *Birr*.
Lt.-Col., W. E. A. Barry, c.

4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.), *Maryborough*.
Lt.-Col., Lord Castletown, C.M.G.

5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), *Navan*.
Lt.-Col., R. T. Woods, c.

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (x)
District No. 10.—Depôt, *Lincoln*.
Record Office, *Lichfield*.
Col., George Hyde Page, l.g.

1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Kamptee*.
Lt.-Col., B. St. J. Barter.

Adj't., A. K. M. C. W. Savory, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Tidworth*.
Lt.-Col., G. A. Ivatt, c.

Adj't., F. G. Spring, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lincoln*.
Lt.-Col., C. A. Swan, C.M.G., c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Grantham*.
Lt.-Col., Lord J. P. Joicey-Cecil, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Lincoln*.
Lt.-Col., J. Ruston.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Grantham*.
Lt.-Col., A. Hutchinson, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Grimsby*.
Lt.-Col., G. B. Walker, V.D., c.

LOTHIAN REGIMENT (The Royal Scots). (x)
District No. 1.—Depôt, *Glencorse*, N.B. Record Office, *Hamilton*.
Col., Geo. Hay Moncrieff, l.g.

1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Shorncliffe*.
Lt.-Col., G. G. Cunningham, C.B., c.

Adj't., E. J. F. Johnston, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Bombay*.
Lt.-Col., W. H. E. Murray, c.

Adj't., H. D. Carlton, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse*, N.B.
Lt.-Col., Lord H. F. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, c.

Queen's Rifle V. Brig., *Edinburgh*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Gibb, V.D., c.

4th Vol. Batt., *Edinburgh*.
Lt.-Col., G. McCrae, V.D., c.

5th Vol. Batt. (1st Midlothian), *Leth.*
Lt.-Col., Sir J. M. Clark, Bt., V.D., c.

6th Vol. Batt., *Peebles*.
Lt.-Col., T. Rough, V.D., c.

7th Vol. Batt., *Haddington*.
Lt.-Col., R. M. Main, V.D., c.

8th Vol. Batt., *Linlithgow*.
Lt.-Col., C. Chalmers, V.D., c.

9th Vol. Batt. (Highlanders), *Edinburgh*.
Lt.-Col., J. Clark.

MANCHESTER REGT. (x)
Dist. No. 63.—Depôt, *Ashton-under-Lyne*. Record Office, *Preston*.
Col., William Osborne Barnard, m.g.

1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Secunderabad*.
Lt.-Col., R. D. Vizard, c.

Adj't., W. K. Evans, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Guernsey*.
Lt.-Col.,
Adj't., A. G. Foord, *lt.*

5th Batt. (Lanc. Militia), *Ashton-under-Lyne*.
Lt.-Col., H. Crosbie, c.

6th Batt. (Lanc. Militia), *Ashton-under-Lyne*.
Lt.-Col., H. A. Johnson, c.

1st V.B., *Patricroft*, *Manchester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., F. Fletcher, V.D., c.

2nd V.B., *Hulme*, *Manchester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., N. Lee, V.D., c.

3rd V.B., *Ashton-under-Lyne*.
Lt.-Col., C. R. Wainwright.

4th V.B., *Manchester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. B. Pollitt, V.D., c.

5th (Ardwick) V.B., *Manchester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. Moore, V.D., c.

6th V.B., *Oldham*.
Lt.-Col., G. H. Hollingworth, V.D., c.

1st Cadet Batt., *Grosvenor Street*, *Manchester*.
Lt.-Col., H. Ledward.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT
(Duke of Cambridge's Own). (x)
District No. 57.—Depôt, *Mill Hill*. Record Office, *Warley*.
Colonel, Henry Kent, l.g.

1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Allahabad*.
Lt.-Col., L. G. Oliver.

Adj't., H. P. R. Anson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (77th Ft.), *Guernsey*.
Lt.-Col., G. W. W. Savile, D.S.O.
Adj't., H. P. Bicknell, *capt.*

3rd Batt., *Hong Kong*.
Lt.-Col., W. Scott-Moncrieff.

Adj't., J. S. Cunningham, *capt.*

4th Batt., *Dover*.
Lt.-Col., G. B. Lempriere, c.

Adj't., C. Kitchin, *lt.*

5th Batt. (Militia), *Mill Hill*.
Lt.-Col., C. P. L. Lynden-Bell.

6th Batt. (Militia), *Mill Hill*.
Lt.-Col., R. P. D. S. Chichester.

1st Vol. Batt., *Hornsey*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. J. King.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Whitton Park*, *Hounslow*.
Lt.-Col., H. R. Peake, V.D.

17th Middx. V.B.C. (N. Middlx.), *High Street*, *Camden Town*.
Lt.-Col., E. J. Christie.

MUNSTER FUS. (ROYAL). (x)
District No. 101.—Depôt, *Tralee*.
Record Office, *Cork*.
Col., John Wimburn Laurie, C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Rawal Pindi*.
Lt.-Col., B. St. J. Le Marchant, c.

Adj't., J. C. M. Canny, D.S.O., *lt.*

2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Limerick*.
Lt.-Col., B. Stewart, D.S.O.

Adj't., W. McC. Crosbie, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (S. Cork Mil.), *Kinsale*.
Lt.-Col., The O'Donovan, c.

4th Batt. (Kerry Mil.), *Tralee*.
Lt.-Col., J. M. Sugrue, c.

5th (County Militia), *Limerick*.
Lt.-Col., T. Gloster.

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (x)
District No. 9.—Depôt, *Norwich*.
Record Office, *Warley*.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.

Col., Henry Ralph Browne, C.B., g.

1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Warley*.
Lt.-Col., G. Massy.

Adj't., H. R. Done, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Pietermaritzburg*.
Lt.-Col., F. Wintour, c.

Adj't., B. S. Grissell, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Norwich*.
Lt.-Col., Sir Kenneth H. Kemp, Bt.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Norwich*.
Lt.-Col., W. E. Danby.

1st Vol. Batt., *Norwich*.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Harvey, D.S.O.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Gt. Yarmouth*.
Lt.-Col., E. Harrison.

3rd Vol. Batt., *East Dereham*.
Lt.-Col., G. F. A. Cresswell, C.V.O., V.D., c.

4th Vol. Batt., *Norwich*.
Lt.-Col., H. G. Barclay, c.

NORTHAMPTONSH. REGT. (x)
District No. 48.—Depôt, Northampton. Record Office, Warley.
Col., Robt. C. Whitehead, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (48th Foot), Poona.
Lt.-Col., W. Wealens.
Adjt., G. A. Trent, capt.
2nd Batt. (48th Foot), Colchester.
Lt.-Col., E. F. Breton, D.S.O.
Adjt., W. R. Russell, lt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Northampton.
Lt.-Col., J. Hill, C.B., c.
1st Vol. Batt., Northampton.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Earl of Euston, V.D., c.

NORTHERBERLAND FUS. (x)
District No. 5.—Depôt and Record Office, Newcastle.

Col., Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B., l.g.
1st Batt. (5th Foot), Peshawar.
Lt.-Col., C. H. L. James.
Adjt., E. B. Gordon, lt.
2nd Batt. (5th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., E. W. Dashwood, c.
Adjt., H. W. Archer, lt.

5th Batt. (Militia), Abwick.
Lt.-Col., Lord Algernon Percy, A.D.C., c.

1st Vol. Batt., Hexham.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., L. C. Lockhart, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Lt.-Col., R. S. White, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Lt.-Col., H. A. Erskine, V.D., c.

OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF. (x)
District No. 43.—Depôt, Oxford. Record Office, Warwick.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. King of Portugal and Algarves, K.G. (ox).
Col., Fredk. Green Wilkinson, C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (43rd Foot), Lucknow.
Lt.-Col., F. G. L. Lamotte.
Adjt., O. R. L. Hampden, capt.

2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.
Adjt., C. H. Frith, capt.

3rd (Bucks Mil.), High Wycombe.
Lt.-Col., W. Terry, c.

4th Batt. (Militia), Oxford.
Lt.-Col., T. C. T. Warner, c.

1st (Oxford Univ.) V.B., Oxford.
Hon. Col., The King.

Lt.-Col., S. Waller, C.V.O., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., Oxford.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Ames.

1st Bucks V.R.C., Great Marlow.
Lt.-Col., Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V.D.

2nd Bucks (Eton Coll.) V.R.C.
Major-Comdt., R. S. de Havilland.

QUEEN'S, THE (Royal West Surrey Regiment). (x)

District No. 2.—Depôt, Guildford. Record Office, Hounslow.

Colonel, Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (and Foot), Agra.
Lt.-Col., F. J. Pink, C.M.G., c.
Adjt., G. H. Neale, capt.

2nd Batt. (and Foot), Colchester.
Lt.-Col., R. Dawson.

Adjt., P. J. Fearon, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Guildford.
Lt.-Col., F. G. Parsons, D.S.O.

1st Vol. Batt., Croydon.
Lt.-Col., F. D. Watney.

2nd Vol. Batt., Guildford.
Lt.-Col., W. J. Perkins, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., Bournemouth, S.E.
Lt.-Col., R. K. Bevington, V.D.

4th V.B., New Street, Kennington Park.
Lt.-Col., G. Rumsey, c.

1st Cadet Batt., Southwark.
Lt.-Col., J. B. de la P. Beresford.

2nd Cadet Batt., Peckham.
Lt.-Col., P. C. Coote.

RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own). (x)

Rifle Depôt and Record Office, Winchester.

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., A.D.C., f.m.

Comm. Rifle Depôt, E. W. Herbert, C.B., c.

1st Battalion, Belfast.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B.

Lt.-Col., A. E. Jenkins, c.

Adjt., R. S. Follett, lt.

2nd Battalion, Chubbattia.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Martin Andrew Dillon, G.C.B., g.

Lt.-Col., H. P. King-Salter.
Adjt.,

3rd Batt., Devonport.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Henry Richard Legge Newdigate, K.C.B., l.g.

Lt.-Col., L. L. Nicol.
Adjt., A. T. Paley, capt.

4th Battalion, Malta.
Col.-Comdt., Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., g.

Lt.-Col., V. A. Couper.
Adjt., A. A. G. Bond, capt.

5th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), Woolwich.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Greenway, c.

6th Batt. (Militia), Mullingar.
Lt.-Col., G. L. J. J. G. Nugent, c.

7th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), Mill Hill.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Hardinge, c.

7th M'dx. V.R.C. (London Scottish), Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Greig, V.D., c.

14th M'dx. V.R.C. (Inns of Court), Lincoln's Inn.
Lt.-Col., A. Glen, V.D., c.

15th M'dx. V.R.C. (Customs and Docks), Custom House.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. W. Chambers, V.D., c.

16th M'dx. V.R.C. (London Irish), Duke St., Charing Cross, W.C.
Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., f.m.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., H. A. Pakenham.

18th M'dx. V.R.C., 207, Harrow Road, W.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., P. H. Dalbiac, c.

19th M'dx. V.R.C. (Bloomsbury), Chenies Street, Bedford Sq., W.C.
Lt.-Col., A. S. Barham.

20th M'dx. V.R.C. (Artists'), Duke's Road, Euston Road.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. C. Horsley, V.D., c.

24th M'dx. V.R.C. (G.P.O.)
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Hon. F. L. L. Colborne.

26th M'dx. V.R.C. (Cyclists), Horseferry Road, Westminster (attached to and Middlesex V.R. Corps).

Maj. Comdt., G. Smith.

Tower Hamlets (2nd), Tredegar Road, Bou.

Lt.-Col., G. E. Holman.

ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS—See "Seaforth Highlanders."

ROYAL FUSILIERS—See "City of London Regt."

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (The Black Watch). (x)

District No. 42.—Depôt and Record Office, Perth, N.B.

Col., Sir John Chetham McLeod, G.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (42nd Foot), Curragh.
Lt.-Col., St. G. E. W. Burton.

Adjt., Lord G. Stewart-Murray, capt.

2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), Sialkot.
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. E. Maxwell, D.S.O., c.

Adjt., H. M. Blair, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), Perth.
Lt.-Col., Hon. Wm. Chas. Wordsworth Rollo (Master of Rollo), c.

1st Vol. Batt., City of Dundee.
Lt.-Col., H. Hill, V.D.

2nd (Angus) Vol. Batt., Arbroath.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Davidson, V.D., c.

3rd (Dundee Highland) Vcl. Batt., Dundee.

Lt.-Col., C. Batchelor, V.D.

4th (Perthshire) Vol. Batt., Perth.
Lt.-Col., Sir R. D. Moncreiffe, Bt., V.D., c.

5th (Perthshire High.) Vol. Batt., Birmam.

Lt.-Col., Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G., A.D.C., c.

6th (Fifeshire) Vol. Batt., St. Andrews.

Lt.-Col. Comdt., Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bart., c.

ROYAL SCOTS, THE—See "Lothian Regiment."

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.) (x)

District No. 21.—Depôt, *Ayr*,
N.B. Record Office, *Hamilton*.
Colonel, Sir Fredk. Paul Haines,
G.C.B., G.O.S.I., C.I.E., f.m.

1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Bareilly*.
Lt.-Col., A. B. H. Northcott.
Adj't., W. A. Farquhar, lt.

2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Bowes.
Adj't., E. A. Beck, lt.

3rd (Ayr and Wigtown Mil.), *Ayr*.
Lt.-Col., R. L. Nugent-Dunbar.

1st Vol. Batt., *Kilmarnock*.
Lt.-Col., J. Gow.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Ayr*.
Lt.-Col., J. E. Shaw.

SCOTTISH BORDERERS—See
"King's Own Scottish Borderers."

SCOTTISH RIFLES See
"Cameronians."

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.
(Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of Albany's.) (x)

District No. 72.—Depôt, *Fort George*. Record Office, *Perth*.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Albany (Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), K.G.
Colonel, Mostyn de la Poer Beresford, l.g.

1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Nowshera*.
Lt.-Col., A. A. Spottiswoode.
Adj't., K. G. Buchanan, capt.

2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Edinburgh*.
Lt.-Col., G. Mackintosh, c.
Adj't., C. F. M. Burn, capt.

3rd Batt. (Highland Rifle Militia),
Dingwall.
Lt.-Col., E. W. Horne.

1st (Ross Highland) Vol. Batt.,
Dingwall.
Lt.-Col., A. R. B. Warrand, c.

1st Sutherland (Highland) V.R.C.,
Golskne.

Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Morrison,
V.D., c.

3rd (Morayshire) V.B., *Elgin*.
Lt.-Col., R. Urquhart, M.V.O.,
V.D., c.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS.
(Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment.) (x)

District No. 45.—Depôt, *Derby*.
Record Office, *Lichfield*.

Col., Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Bangalore*.
Lt.-Col., C. N. Watts, c.
Adj't., M. K. Hodgson, lt.

2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Kinsale*.
Lt.-Col., F. C. Shaw, c.
Adj't., H. B. T. Hume, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Derby*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. N. Curzon.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Newark*.
Lt.-Col., R. Brittan, D.S.O.

1st Vol. Batt., *Derby*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. W. Ben-rose, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Chesterfield*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., G. M. Jackson.

1st Notts (Robin Hood) V.R.C.,
Nottingham.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, V.D., c.

4th Vol. Batt. (Notts), *Newark*.
Lt.-Col., G. S. Foljambe, V.D.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF.
(The King's.) (x)

District No. 53.—Depôt and
Record Office, *Shrewsbury*.
Col., Sir Charles Edmond Knox,
K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., C. T. Dawkins, C.M.G., c.
Adj't., A. T. C. Rundle, capt.

2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Fyzabad*.
Lt.-Col., J. L. Pearse.
Adj't., P. L. Hanbury, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Shrewsbury*.
Lt.-Col., E. S. Cunliffe.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Hereford*.
Lt.-Col., C. O. Shipley.

1st Vol. Batt., *Shrewsbury*.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Howard-McLean,
V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Newport*.
Lt.-Col., S. T. H. Burne, V.D., c.

1st (Herefordsh.) V.R.C.,
Hereford.
Lt.-Col., M. J. G. Scobie, V.D., c.

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF.
(Prince Albert's.) (x)

District No. 13.—Depôt, *Taunton*.
Record Office, *Exeter*.
Col., Edward Lutwyche England,
C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Poona*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Stisted.
Adj't., A. V. S. Paterson, capt.

2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Plymouth*.
Lt.-Col., G. H. H. Couchman,
D.S.O., c.

Adj't., C. H. Little, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Taunton*.
Lt.-Col., H. E. Hicks.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Taunton*.
Lt.-Col., S. H. Woodhouse, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Bath*.
Lt.-Col., H. F. Clutterbuck, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Taunton*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. Marsh, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Weston-super-Mare*.
Lt.-Col., E. H. Openshaw.

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT.
(The Prince of Wales's.) (x)

District No. 64.—Depôt and
Record Office, *Lichfield*.
Col., Sir George Digby Barker,
K.C.B., g.

1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., W. G. Ley.
Adj't., G. E. Leman, capt.

2nd Batt. (68th Foot), *Mooltan*.
Lt.-Col., H. Marwood.

Adj't., C. H. Lyon, lt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., G. C. Hall, c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., F. R. Twemlow, D.S.O.

1st Vol. Batt., *Stoke-upon-Trent*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. W. Dobson,
V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Burton-on-Trent*.
Lt.-Col., J. Gretton, V.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (x)

District No. 38.—Depôt and
Record Office, *Lichfield*.
Colonel, Sir George Samuel
Young, K.C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Bordon*.
Lt.-Col., H. W. Steward, c.
Adj't., P. R. C. Commings, lt.

2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Pretoria*.
Lt.-Col., J. Kirkpatrick.
Adj't., C. O. Ritchie, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. V. D. Pearse.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., B. T. Seckham, D.S.O., c.

1st V.B., *Handsworth*, near
Birmingham.
Lt.-Col. A. Turner.

2nd V.B., *Walsall*.
Lt.-Col., R. S. Williamson, V.D., c.

3rd V.B., *Wolverhampton*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., T. F. Waterhouse.

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (x)

District No. 12.—Depôt, *Bury St. Edmunds*. Record Office,
Warley.

Colonel, Hon. Bernard Mathew
Ward, C.B., l.g.

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Malta*.
Lt.-Col., F. Graham, c.

Adj't., W. N. Nicholson, lt.

2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Parkhurst*.
Lt.-Col., V. W. H. Graham.
Adj't., G. H. Walford, capt.

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bury St. Edmunds*.
Lt.-Col., F. W. Scudamore, c.

4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely*.
Lt.-Col., R. S. Bacchus, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Ipswich*.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Churchman, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Bury St. Edmunds*.
Lt.-Col., C. Marriott, V.D., c.

3rd (Cambridgeshire) Vol. Batt.,
Cambridge.
Lt.-Col., A. J. Lyon, V.D., c.

Cambridge University V.R.C.,
Cambridge.
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Edwards, c.

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (x)

District No. 37.—Depôt, *Kings-
ton*. Record Office, *Moulslow*.
Col., Sir George Richard Greaves,
G.C.B., K.C.M.G., g.

1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Jersey*.
Lt.-Col., H. L. Smith, D.S.O.
Adj., E. St. G. Anson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Mhow*.
Lt.-Col., A. B. Dunsterville, c.
Adj., W. Appleyard, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Kingston*.
Lt.-Col., J. C. Worthington, c.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Kingston*.
Lt.-Col., E. F. Sullivan.

1st Surrey (South London)
V.R.C., *Canberwell*.
Lt.-Col., W. F. Branstow, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Wimbledon*.
Lt.-Col., L. G. Mortimer, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Kingston-on-Thames*.
Lt.-Col., J. L. G. Powell, V.D., c.

4th Vol. Batt., *St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction*.
Lt.-Col., A. N. L. Burne, V.D., c.

SURREY REGIMENT ROYAL WEST—See "Queen's, The."

SUSSEX REGT. (ROYAL). (x)
District No. 35.—Depôt, *Chichester*. Record Office, *Hounslow*.
Col., Sir Wm. Freeman Kelly, K.C.B., *l.g.*

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Umballa*.
Lt.-Col., A. R. Gilbert, D.S.O.
Adj., G. C. Morphet, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Belfast*.
Lt.-Col., H. B. Scaife.

Adj., R. B. Otter-Barry, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Chichester*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., S. R. Clarke.

1st Vol. Batt., *Brighton*.
Lt.-Col., C. S. Clarke, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Worthing*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., Duke of Norfolk, K.G., V.D., c.

1st Cinque Ports V.R.C., *Hastings*.
Hon. Col., H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*

Lt.-Col., C. H. W. Cafe, c.

WALES (S.) BORDERERS. (a)
District No. 24.—Depôt, *Brecon*.
Record Office, *Shrewsbury*.
Col., George Paton, C.M.G., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Karachi*.
Lt.-Col., F. C. K. Hunter.

Adj., W. L. Lawrence, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Curll, c.

Adj., W. C. Curgenven, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Brecon*.
Lt.-Col., Lord Glanusk, D.S.O.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Welshpool*.
Lt.-Col., E. S. St. B. Sladen.

1st (Brecknockshire) Vol. Batt., *Brecon*.
Lt.-Col., F. R. D. A. Gough.

2nd V.B., *Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.*
Lt.-Col., J. C. Llewellyn.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Pontypool*.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Bradney, c.

4th Vol. Batt., *Newport*.
Lt.-Col., W. D. Steel, V.D., c.

5th Vol. Batt., *Newtown, Montgomeryshire*.
Lt.-Col., E. Pryce-Jones, c.

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (x)
District No. 6.—Depôt and Record Office, *Warwick*.
Colonel, Henry Broom Feilden, C.B., *m.g.*

1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Quetta*.
Lt.-Col., F. G. F. Browne.

Adj., L. W. Johnson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Bordon*.
Lt.-Col., J. R. Dyas.

Adj., R. H. W. Brewis, *capt.*

5th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick*.
Lt.-Col., R. W. M. Blake.

6th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick*.
Lt.-Col., E. W. Dawes, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Thorpe Street, Birmingham*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., C. J. Hart, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt. (and Warwicksh.), *Coventry*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., W. F. Wiley, V.D., c.

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (x)
District No. 23.—Depôt, *Wrexham*. Record Office, *Shrewsbury*.
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G., *g.*

Colonel, Sir Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., W. R. H. Beresford-Ash, c.

Adj., R. V. Barker, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Agra*.
Lt.-Col., P. R. Mantell, D.S.O.

Adj., H. I. Webb-Bowen, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Wrexham*.
Lt.-Col., R. F. Godfrey.

4th Batt. (Militia), *Carnarvon*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn, c.

1st Vol. Batt., *Wrexham*.
Lt.-Col., T. A. Wynne-Edwards, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Hawarden*.
Lt.-Col., C. E. Willes.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Carnarvon*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. Darbishire.

WELSH REGIMENT. (x)
District No. 41.—Depôt, *Cardiff*.
Record Office, *Shrewsbury*.
Colonel, William Allan, *m.g.*

1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Bordon*.
Lt.-Col., F. R. Parkinson.

Adj., A. Derry, D.S.O., *capt.*

2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Bloemfontein*.
Lt.-Col., H. D'A. Harkness, C.B.

Adj., L. I. O. Robins, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Cardiff*.
Lt.-Col., W. Watts, C.B., c.

1st (Pembrokeshire) Vol. Batt., *Haverfordwest*.
Lt.-Col., W. R. Roberts, V.D., c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Cardiff, Glam.*
Lt.-Col. Comdt., J. Gaskell, V.D., c.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Pontypool*.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., D. R. Lewis, V.D., c.

3rd Glamorgan V.R.C., *Swansea*.
Hon. Col., The King.

Lt.-Col., W. D. Rees, V.D., c.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT
(The Duke of Wellington's). (x)
District No. 33.—Depôt, *Halifax*.
Record Office, *Pontefract*.
Col., Sir Hugh Rowlands, F.R.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Sitapur*.
Lt.-Col., H. D. Thorold.

Adj., E. M. Liddell, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *Lichfield*.
Lt.-Col., K. E. Lean.

Adj., R. K. Healing, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Halifax*.
Lt.-Col., H. J. Johnston, D.S.O.

1st Vol. Batt., *Halifax*.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Land, c.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Huddersfield*.
Lt.-Col., F. W. Beadon, V.D.

3rd Vol. Batt., *Skipton-in-Craven*.
Lt.-Col., R. E. Williamson, V.D., c.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT
(The Duke of Edinburgh's). (x)
District No. 62.—Depôt, *Devizes*.
Record Office, *Exeter*.
Colonel, Sir John Hart Dunne, K.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Umballa*.
Lt.-Col., C. H. M. Kirkwood, D.S.O.

Adj., R. F. Guy, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (99th Foot), *Pembroke Dock*.
Lt.-Col., E. H. J. Reay.

Adj., C. A. Barker, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Devizes*.
Lt.-Col., R. Barclay, c.

1st Wiltshire V.R.C., *Warminster*.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Radnor.

2nd Vol. Batt., *Chippenham*.
Lt.-Col., C. E. H. A. Colston, V.D., c.

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (x)
District No. 29.—Depôt, *Worcester*.
Record Office, *Warwick*.
Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, G.C.B., *g.*

1st Batt. (29th Foot), *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., H. de B. Hovell, D.S.O.

Adj., L. M. Stevens, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Ahmednagar*.
Lt.-Col., E. C. Ingouville-Williams, D.S.O., c.

Adj., W. G. Tarbet, D.S.O., *capt.*

3rd Batt., *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., E. A. D'A. Thomas, c.

Adj., J. F. Badham, *lt.*

4th Batt., Malta.
Lt.-Col., C. M. Edwards, c.
Adj., H. A. Lang, capt.
5th Batt. (Militia), Worcester.
Lt.-Col., S. A. Stephenson.
Fetherstonhaugh, c.
6th Batt. (Militia), Worcester.
Lt.-Col., H. E. E. Everard, c.
1st Vol. Batt., Kidderminster.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., E. V. V. Wheeler, c.
2nd Vol. Batt., Worcester.
Lt.-Col., M. Dixon, V.D., c.

YORK & LANCAST. REGT. (x)
District No. 65.—Depôt and Record Office, Pontefract.
Col., Frederick Hardy, C.B., m.g.
1st Batt. (65th Foot), Quetta.
Lt.-Col., R. C. A. Howe.
Adj., T. W. Parkinson, capt.
2nd Batt. (84th Foot), York.
Lt.-Col., H. S. Scholes, c.
Adj., A. V. Jarrett, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Pontefract.
Lt.-Col., F. Davison-Bland.
1st (Hallamsh.) V.B., Sheffield.
Lt.-Col., H. Hughes, C.M.G., V.D., c.
2nd Vol. Batt., Doncaster.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., A. Senior, V.D., c.

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own). (x)
District No. 51.—Depôt and Record Office, Pontefract.
Col., Frederick Geo. Thomas Deshon, C.B., l.g.
1st Batt. (51st Foot), Pretoria.
Lt.-Col., R. C. Money, c.
Adj., C. P. Deedes, D.S.O., capt.
2nd Batt. (105th Foot), Sheffield.
Lt.-Col., A. W. Elles.
Adj., H. W. B. Thorp, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Pontefract.
Lt.-Col., Hon. L. A. Milles.
1st Vol. Batt., Wakefield.
Lt.-Col., E. Hind, V.D.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own). (2)
District No. 19. Depôt, Richmond. Record Office, Newcastle.
Col., William E. Franklin, C.B., m.g.

1st Batt. (19th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., E. M. Esson.
Adj., B. C. D. Nash-Wortham, lt.
2nd Batt. (19th Foot), Wyngberg.
Lt.-Col., A. de S. Hadow.
Adj., L. Peel, lt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Richmond.
Lt.-Col., J. W. Lodge, c.
4th Batt. (Militia), Richmond.
Lt.-Col., J. C. Ravis.
1st Vol. Batt., Northallerton.
Lt.-Col., W. H. Mott, c.
2nd Vol. Batt., Scarborough.
Lt.-Col., Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt.

YORKSHIRE (EAST) REGT. (x)
District No. 15. —Depôt, Beverley. Record Office, Pontefract.
Colonel, Sir Coleridge Grove, K.C.B., m.g.
1st Batt. (15th Foot), Shorncliffe.
Lt.-Col., A. J. Richardson.
Adj., B. W. Bogle, capt.
2nd Batt. (15th Foot), Maynoy.
Lt.-Col., E. A. Ogle, c.
Adj., A. H. Wilson, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), Beverley.
Lt.-Col., H. R. Pease.
1st Vol. Batt., Hull.
Lt.-Col., A. M. Jackson, V.D., c.
2nd Vol. Batt., Beverley.
Lt.-Col., J. A. Staveley, V.D., c.

YORKSHIRE (WEST) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's Own). (x)
District No. 14. Depôt, York. Record Office, Pontefract.
Col., William Hanbury Hawley, m.g.
1st Batt. (14th Foot), Rawal Pindi.
Lt.-Col., T. R. R. Ward.
Adj., C. P. Marten, lt.
2nd Batt. (14th Foot), Aldershot.
Lt.-Col., H. E. Watts, c.
Adj., M. D. Wood, capt.
3rd Batt. (Militia), York.
Hon. Col., H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., g.
Lt.-Col., R. W. Hine-Haycock, c.
4th Batt. (Militia), York.
Hon. Col., The King.
Lt.-Col., Sir W. H. Mahon, Bt., D.S.O., c.

1st Vol. Batt., York.
Lt.-Col. Comdt., F. H. Anderson, V.D.
2nd Vol. Batt., Bradford.
Lt.-Col., R. A. A. Bottomley.
3rd V.B., Carlton Barracks, Leeds.
Lt.-Col., F. W. Tannett Walker, V.D., c.

WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (x) (£44,000). Depôt, Jamaica.
Col., Wm. John Chamberlayne, g. Comdg. Depôt.
1st Batt., Sierra Leone.
Lt.-Cols., E. S. C. Kennedy, c. (comdg.);
Adj., T. W. Bullock, lt.
2nd Batt., Jamaica.
Lt.-Cols., L. S. Blackden (comdg.);
F. R. Lovehand.
Adj., R. R. Lawrenson, capt.

THE KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.
1st (Central Africa) Batt.
Comdt., E. H. Gorges, D.S.O., l.c.
Adj. and Qr.-Mr., H. W. Stevens, capt.
2nd (Central Africa) Batt.
Comdt.,
Adj. and Qr.-Mr., W. G. Stonor, capt.
3rd (East Africa) Batt.
Comdt., E. G. Harrison, C.B., D.S.O., l.c.
Adj. and Qr.-Mr., J. H. Bailey, capt.

4th (Uganda) Batt.
Comdt., L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, l.c.
Adj., S. W. H. Rawlins, lt.
6th (Somaliland) Batt.
Comdt., J. A. Hannington, m.
Adj. and Qr.-Mr., F. R. Burnside, lt.

WEST AFRICA REGIMENT. (£39,000).
Sierra Leone.
Comdt., A. F. Montanaro, C.B., c.
Adj., P. V. Holberton, lt.

PROVISIONAL BATT., Tidworth.
Lt.-Col., R. J. Strachey.
Adj., C. R. Rawlinson, lt.

Army Service Corps (£298,000).

Colonel, H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., A.D.C., f.m.

Colonels, W. A. Dunne, C.B., Gibraltar; R. A. Nugent, C.B., Woolwich Arsenal; M. E. R. Rainsford, C.B., York; A. W. Collard, Malta; S. H. Winter, Woolwich Dockyard; L. A. Hope, C.B., A.D.C., Edinburgh; F. F. Johnson, C.B., London; F. W. B. Landon, C.B., Woolwich Dockyard and A.S.C. Record Office; C. A. Hadfield, London; J. C. Oughterson, Aldershot; F. T. Clayton, C.B., War Office;

G. P. Bourcault, London; T. J. O'Dell, C.B., Dublin; A. H. Thomas, C.B., Salisbury; F. W. B. Koe, Pretoria; G. O. Welch, Headquarters.
Lieut.-Colonels, G. Stanley, C.B., c., Chester; F. Hornblow, c., Curragh; F. C. A. Gilpin, c., Aldershot; G. R. C. Paul, C.M.G., c., Woolwich; R. E. Hill, Pretoria; P. E. F. Hobbs, C.M.G., London; S. S. Long, c., York; G. M. V. Hunt, c., Edinburgh;

G. A. French, Belfast; M. W. J. Edye, Aldershot; E. A. Bramhall, Chatham; E. R. O. Ludlow, Egypt; G. H. Cardew, D.S.O., Dover; A. L. Caldwell, Pretoria; C. W. King, M.V.O., Colchester; H. R. H. Jack, C.M.G., Portsmouth; E. T. Buttanshaw, Cork; H. N. Sargent, D.S.O., Dublin; P. O. Sandilands, Tidworth; T. D. Foster, M.V.O., c., London; A. E. Cuming, Cape Town; H. I. Humphreys, Devonport.

Army Medical Service (£460,000).

(2)

3 Whitehall Place, S.W.

Director-General (ranking as Lieut.-Gen.), Sir A. KROGH, M.D., K.C.B., K.H.P., &c.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Surg.-Generals, Sir T. J. Gullway, M.D., K.C.M.G., Aldershot; W. J. Finewett, C.B., M.B., War Office; W. J. Charlton, Eastern Command; W. L. Gubbins, M.B., C.B., India; J. D. Edger, M.D., C.B., Ireland; W. Donovan, C.B., S. Africa; R. H. Quill, M.B., Netley; W. B. Slaughter, India; W. S. Pratt, M.B., C.B., Southern Command; F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., India.

Colonels, J. McNamara, M.D., Gibraltar; G. D. N. Louke, Allahabad; H. J. W. Barrow, Dalmatia; G. D. Bourke, C.B., Devonport; J. C. Dorman, M.B., C.M.G., Cape Town; W. L. Chester, M.B., Cherat; A. T. Slaggett, C.M.G., London; J. J. La Veltée de la Dubortre, Morlaix, M.D., Portsmouth; J. F. Williams, M.B., C.B., Mhow; W. J. R. Rainsford, C.B., Bermuda; W. W. Kenny, M.B., Transvaal; P. M. Ellis, Quetta; H. R. Whitehead, Raval Pindi; O. E. P. Lloyd, F.C., Jubbalpore; J. G. MacNeece, Malta; C. Seymour, M.B., R. Hospital, Chelsea; G. W. Robinson, Colchester; T. M. Corker, M.B., Scottish Command; C. A. Webb, Cork; H. Martin, M.B., Hong Kong; A. E. J. Croly, Dover; R. H. Forman, M.B., Bombay; O. Todd, M.B., Bangalore; J. G. Harwood, Darjeeling; E. North, Dublin; T. F. MacNeece, Chatham; W. Babbie, F.C., C.M.G., M.B. (Inspector of Medical Services); A. F. O'Connor, C.B., York; D. Wardrop, M.B., Woolwich; G. T. Goggin, M.B., Western Command; J. R. Jones, Egypt.

Lieut.-Colonels, J. B. Emerson, York; R. D. Hodson, Chatham; F. B. Maclean, Pretoria; D. O'Sullivan, Raval Pindi; R. L. Lovo, M.D., Fermoy; H. W. Murray, M.B., Sharncliffe; M. W. Karlu, Peshawar; A. Peterkin, M.B., Mauritius; E. L. Mannsoll, Bloemfontein; W. Hoffmann, Wynberg; D. Bruce, M.B., C.B., F.R.S., C., London; L. E. Anderson, Aldershot; H. G. Hathaway, Poona; J. R. Dodd, M.B., Belfast; C. G. D. Mosse, Jamaica; H. J. R. Moberley, Aldershot; W. G. Bedford, M.B., C.M.G., Portsmouth; R. Jennings, M.D., Malta; S. C. B. Robinson, Ahmednagar; R. W. Ford, D.S.O., Gibraltar; G. Conliss, M.B., Colchester; W. J. Baker, Dublin; H. K. Alport, M.D., Egypt; E. Butt, Dublin;

S. Townend, M.D., Dover; T. P. Woodhouse, Kasauli; J. H. A. Rhodes, Malta; W. Rowney, M.D., Lucknow; T. J. R. Lucas, M.B., C.B., Bangalore; A. G. Kay, M.B., Netley; R. Porter, M.B., Belfast; G. J. Cones, M.D., Cork; F. A. B. Daly, M.B., C.B., Curragh; A. S. Rose, M.D., Meerut; W. G. Macpherson, M.B., C.M.G., War Office; J. Battersby, M.B., Secunderabad; M. W. O'Keefe, M.D., Karachi; T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Quetta; R. E. R. Morse, Cawnpore; R. H. S. Sawyer, M.B., Pretoria; A. M. Davies, R. A. Med. Coll.; T. E. Nodding, Cape Town; J. C. Culling, Bermuda; R. I. D. Hackett, M.D., Bedford; H. H. Johnston, C.B., M.D., Straits Settlements; D. J. E. Risk, Bloemfontein; W. G. Birrell, M.B., Edinburgh; F. P. Nichols, M.B., Secunderabad; F. J. Lambkin, C., London; H. L. E. White, Woolwich; H. L. Battersby, Hounslow; D. L. Irvine, Aldershot; D. F. Franklin, Calcutta; A. O. Geoghegan, M.D., Bury; B. T. McCreery, M.B., Shajahanpur; J. Gibson, M.B., Limerick; L. W. Swabey, Sitapur; J. R. Yourdi, M.B., Jersey; C. Dundon, M.D., Plymouth; C. W. S. Magrath, M.D., Hilsea; G. E. Weston, Bermuda; C. W. Thiele, M.B., Bellary; W. L. Roade, Dublin; J. Carmichael, Jubbundur; G. W. Bruzler, Creagh, C.M.G., Lichfield; W. Dick, M.B., Edinburgh; F. J. Jonckon, M.B., Meerut; F. H. Treherne, Sialkot; S. F. Loughhead, M.D., C.M.G., Warley; J. C. Hackett, M.D., Allahabad; H. J. Barratt, Agre; H. E. R. James, R. A. M. Coll.; H. O. Trevor, Aldershot; A. F. Russell, M.B., C.M.G., London; W. W. Pike, D.S.O., Mampoo; J. M. Irwin, M.B., War Office; F. H. M. Burton, M.D., Standereton; C. E. Nichol, M.B., D.S.O. (in charge of Records and comm. depot); W. A. Morris, Murree; S. Westcott, C.M.G., Mhow; B. M. Skinner, M.V.O., Nowshera; R. Kirkpatrick, M.D., C.M.G., Chester; H. S. McGill, Poona; Sir A. A. Brooke-Pechell, Bt., M.B., London; C. R. Tyrrell, London; W. B. Thomson, Portsmouth; R. J. Simpson, M.B., C.M.G., R. A. Med. Coll.; T. W. O'H. Hamilton, M.B., C.M.G., Aldershot; J. R. Stuart, M.B., Neenach;

R. P. Bond, Aldershot; E. H. L. Lynden Bell, M.B., Fyzabad; R. H. Firth, Aldershot; R. R. H. Moore, M.D., Netley; A. E. Tate, Sialta; C. E. Faunce, Tidworth; H. J. Wynt, Dublin; R. J. Godder, M.B., D.S.O., Longmoor; D. V. O'Connell, M.D., Gibraltar; A. Dodd, Chester; G. Wilson, M.B., Ferozepore; J. M. Reid, M.D., Hong Kong; T. B. Winder, Bareilly; F. S. Heuston, C.M.G., Kilmarnock; G. F. Gubbin, Colaba; M. O'D. Braddell, M.B., Golden Hill; J. J. C. Donnet, Sangor; H. M. Sloggett, Malta; W. C. Beover, M.B., C.M.G., Sialkot; J. Maher, Sandhurst; G. D. Hunter, D.S.O., Egyptian Army; H. N. Thompson, M.B., D.S.O., Woking; N. Manders, Mauritius; S. F. Freyer, M.B., C.M.G., Bangalore; C. Birt, Milbank; R. S. F. Henderson, M.B., Netley; J. R. Forrest, Delhi; M. W. Russell, War Office; H. A. Haines, M.D., Ambala; G. E. Halo, D.S.O., Hyderabad; C. W. Johnson, M.B., Sheerness; A. T. I. Lilly, Canterbury; C. C. Reilly, Ambala; W. Turner, Ferozepore; W. E. Berryman, Matra; S. E. Duncan, Birmingham; R. Caldwell, Devonport; S. Hickson, M.B., Harrisnith; H. J. Fletcher, M.B., Shobergness; S. Powell, M.D., Aldershot; F. W. C. Jones, M.B., Kamptee; J. Meek, M.D., Poona; A. E. Morris, M.D., Jubbulpore; C. L. Jostling, London; W. T. Swan, M.B., Ambala; R. L. R. Macleod, M.B., Quetta; G. G. Adams, Salisbury; J. M. F. Shine, M.D., Jhansi; W. B. Day, M.B., Crownhill; C. T. Blackwell, M.D., Belgium; N. C. Ferguson, M.B., C.M.G., Middelburg; S. R. Wills, Belfast; M. L. Hearn, N. China; R. H. Hall, M.D., London; R. G. Hailey, M.B., Dublin; G. Cree, Wellington; S. C. Philson, Roorkee; J. H. Curtis, Balmuccia; S. G. Allen, Umballa; C. A. Lane, M.B., Ceylon; P. C. H. Gordon, Rangoon; L. T. M. Nash, Barrackpore; M. O'Halloran, M.D., Middelburg; C. S. Sparkus, Deepcut; J. H. Daly, Malta; H. D. Rowan, M.B., Lahore; H. Carr, M.D., Nasrabad; T. Daly, India; M. J. Sexton, M.D., Chikrata; H. E. Cree, Guildford; W. H. Starr, Bangalore; A. A. Sutton, D.S.O., Woolwich; M. T. Yarr, Calaba;

C. H. Melville, M.B., London;
B. L. Mills, M.D., Sheffield; H.
Cocks, M.B., St. Thomas Mount;
J. B. Wilson, M.D., Egypt;
F. W. G. Hall, M.B., Labour;
A. Kennedy, Puchuari; H.
P. G. Ilkington, Mhow; J.
B. W. Buchanan, Marghill;
H. M. Adamson, M.B., Rhan-
khet; T. G. Lavo, Thayetmyo;
H. H. Brown, M.B., Preston;
J. J. O'Donnell, M.B., Kirkee;
C. H. Burtchall, M.B., Dublin;
J. J. Gerrard, M.B., Malta;
J. B. Davidson, M.B., Woolwich;

J. Will, M.B., Uganda; J.
Fallon, Malta; J. V. Salvage,
M.D., London; A. R. Aldridge,
M.B., Simla; Sir J. Fyrrer, Bt.,
M.D., D. of York's School; C.
J. MacDonald, M.D., Cork; T.
H. F. Clarkson, Tower of Lon-
don; R. W. Wright, Woolwich
Arsenal; E. Eckersley, M.P.,
London; R. J. C. Cottell, Chel-
sea Hosp.; D. Homessy, M.D.,
Deolali; D. M. Saunders, M.D.,
Dublin; D. M. O'Callaghan,
Kuldana; J. F. Donegan,
Egypt; J. Donaldson, Naini

Tal, H. B. Mathias, D.S.O.,
Simla; G. H. Barfoot, In-
dia; F. R. Newland, M.B.,
Ahmednagar; R. J. Windle,
M.B., Dublin; J. J. Ruach,
M.B., Sialkot; G. F. H. Marks,
M.D., Dargeling; R. Holy-
onke, Dagsai; T. Du B.
Wahite, M.B., Gibraltar; H. T.
Kings, M.D., Dublin; F. S. Le
Quene, V.C., Allahabad; R. H.
Penton, D.S.O., York; A. L. E.
Bate, Nainach; H. W.
Austin, Londonderry.

Royal Army Medical Corps Militia and Volunteers.

Militia.

HEADQUARTERS, Aldershot.
Hon. Col., Sir F. Treves, Bt.,
G.C.V.O.
Lt.-Col., Sir J. R. A. Clark, Bt.,
C.B., c.
Major, W. M. O'Connor, M.D.
Aldershot Companies, E. W.
Bartholomew, capt. (x); J. T.
Simpson, capt. (x).
Belfast Comp., S. T. Beggs, capt.
Colchester Company, S. G.
McAllum, M.D., capt.
Cork Comp.,
Derconport Co., H. E. Dalby, capt.

Dublin Comp., J. Clarke, capt.
(x); C. R. Tielborne, capt. (x).
Edinburgh Company, W. V. Sin-
clair, capt.
Glasgow Companies, S. M. Sloan,
M.B., capt.
Lichfield Company, J. H. P. Gra-
ham, capt.
London Company.
Portsmouth Company,
capt.
Thames Comp., H. E. Mortis, capt.
Woolwich Companies, W. K.
Steele, capt.;
York Comp., H. J. L. Bullen, capt.

Volunteers.

Aberdeen Company, J. S. Riddell,
M.V.O., M.B., m.
Edinburgh Company, D. Water-
ston, M.D., capt.
Glasgow Companies, G. T. Beal-
son, M.D., C.B., V.D., c.
Leeds Comp., de B. Birch, M.D., m.
London Companies, V. Matthews,
V.D., c.
Maidstone Companies, J. Cantile,
M.B., V.D., s.c.
Manchester Companies, W. Coates,
C.B., V.D., c.
Woolwich Companies, C. H. Hartt, V.D.

Channel Islands Militia (£8,160). Malta Militia (£8,530).

THE ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Lt.-Gov. Comd., H. S. Gough,
O.B., m.g.
D.A.A.G., G. P. Stewart, l.c.
ARTILLERY.
Lt.-Col., C. P. Le Cornu, C.B.,
A.D.C., c.
Adjt., L. J. R. Connolly, capt.
R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (West) Battalion.
Lt.-Col., C. M. Sumner, c.
Adjt., C. B. Messiter, capt.
2nd (East) Battalion.
Lt.-Col., G. P. Stewart.
Adjt., A. T. Magan, capt.

3rd (South) Battalion.

Lt.-Col.,
Adjt., W. Dugmore, capt.
ROYAL GUERNSEY.
Lt.-Gov. Comd., B. B. D. Camp-
bell, C.V.O., m.g. [A.D.C., c.]
D.A.A.G., J. E. Le Mottee.
ARTILLERY.
Lt.-Col., H. T. S. Yates, c.
Adjt., R. M. Powell, capt. R.A.
LIGHT INFANTRY.
1st Battalion.
Lt.-Col., W. A. Frere, c.
Adjt., R. H. Darwin, capt.
2nd Battalion.
Lt.-Col., J. Macartney, c.
Adjt., B. O. Richards, D.S.O., capt.

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. Comd., W. G. de Jersey, c.
Adjt., F. J. N. Smyth, capt. R.A.
THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT.
1st and 2nd Battalions.
Lt.-Col., J. L. Francis, M.V.O.,
c. (x); N. Grech-Blancardi,
C.V.O. (x).
Adjts., H. Clutterbuck, capt. (x);
H. G. A. Moore, capt. (x).

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Maj., R. W. Appleby.
Adjt., A. G. Joiner, capt.

Royal Marines (£747,935).

Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Prince
of Wales, K.G., &c.
D.A.G., W. T. Adair, m.g.
A.A.G., J. H. Bor, C.M.G., A.D.C.,
c.
D.A.A.G., D. Mercer, m.

ROYAL MARINE

ARTILLERY.

General, G. F. Pengolley.
Lt.-Gen., W. Campbell, C.B.
Maj.-Gen., J. B. Leefe.
Col. Comd., W. C. Nicholls.
Col. and Com., W. I. Eastman.
Lt.-Cols., J. H. Bor, C.M.G.,
A.D.C., c.; A. G. Patham, c.;
L. T. Pease, c.; C. L. N. Bishop,
A. Orford; H. L. Talbot.
Adjt., R. V. T. Ford, capt.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Generals, C. H. Scafe; C. S. F.
Fagan.
Lieut.-Gens., Sir W. P. Wright,
K.C.B.; A. B. Crobie; H. St. G.
Schomberg, C.B.
Major-Gens., F. Baldwin; R. B.
Kirchhoffer; T. W. Dowding;
R. P. Coffin; W. T. Adair.

1ST DIVISION—Chatham.

Col. Com., G. T. Onslow, C.B.
Col. and Com., E. A. Wyde.
Lieut.-Cols., F. White, D.S.O., c.;
C. Field; H. G. Cotterill.
Adjt., W. W. Godfrey, capt.

2ND DIVISION—Portsmouth.

Col. Com., T. J. P. Evans, C.B.

Col. and Com., E. L. McCausland.
Lt.-Cols., C. G. Brittan, c.; J. R.
H. Oldfield, c.; E. V. Luke,
C.B., c.; E. C. B. Roe.
Adjt., R. H. Darwall, capt.

3RD DIVISION—Plymouth.

Col. Com., H. C. Eagles.
Col. and Com., H. C. Money, C.B.,
A.D.C.
Lt.-Cols., J. F. Daniell, c.; J. H.
Swanton, c.; W. S. S. Harvest;
C. H. Kennedy.
Adjt., R. D. Ormsby, capt.

DEPOT Deal.

Col. Com., T. H. de M. Roche, D.S.O.
Col. and Com., A. F. Galiff.
Lt.-Col., C. I. Gordon.
Adjt., H. F. Montgomery, capt.

Army Chaplains' Department (£69,600).

(3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop John Taylor Smith, D.D., C.V.O.

Chaplains to the Forces, 1st Class

(ranking as Colonels): Rev. R. F. Collins, D.S.O., R.C., Gibraltar; Rev. E. J. Hardy, M.A., Egypt; Rev. J. Hackett, D.D., Plymouth; Rev. A. S. Norfolk, Gosport; Rev. E. M. Morgan, R.O., Pretoria; Rev. E. Ryan, R.C., Aldershot; Rev. P. F. Raymond, M.A., Aldershot; Rev. W. S. Randall, B.A., London; Rev. J. M. Simms, B.A., P., S. Africa; Rev. F. G. Wright, Netley; Rev. W. B. Dowding, Gibraltar; Rev. A. A. L. Gedge, M.A., Malta; Rev. L. J. Matthews, R.C., Shorncliffe; Rev. W. F. Sorsbie, M.A., Cork; Rev. F. B. N. Nor-

man-Lee, M.A., Egypt; Rev. R. Armitage, M.A., D.S.O., Cairo; Rev. S. W. Wilkin, Pretoria.

Chaplains to the Forces, 2nd Class

(ranking as Lieut.-Colonels): Rev. W. C. Haines, Malta; Rev. W. C. Parr, M.A., Standerton; Rev. G. H. Andrews, M.A., Duke of York's School; Rev. T. H. Foulkes, M.A., Bloemfontein; Rev. E. F. Newman, M.A., Portsmouth; Rev. R. Moseley, M.A., Chelsea Hospital; Rev. J. A. Hatton, M.A., Malta; Rev. M. W. Churchward, M.A., Woolwich; Rev. W. J. Ward, B.D., Bermuda; Rev. E. H. Pulling, Dublin; Rev. E.

G. F. Macpherson, B.A., Winchester; Rev. R. J. D. Oliver, M.A., Colchester; Rev. T. Murray, M.A., P., Aldershot; Rev. A. V. C. Hordern, Bloemfontein; Rev. W. S. Jaffray, P., Egypt; Rev. J. G. W. Tuckey, M.A., Caterham; Rev. W. Keatinge, R.C., Malta; Rev. J. Blackburne, B.A., Shorncliffe; Rev. M. Jones, B.A., Jamaica; Rev. H. Little, B.A., York; Rev. J. Brough, M.A., Plymouth; Rev. C. F. Baines, M.A., Aldershot; Rev. F. A. Hill, B.A., Portsmouth; Rev. E. R. Day, M.A., Dover; Rev. E. W. M. Norris, M.A., Canterbury.

. Chaplains to the Forces, 3rd Class, rank as Majors, and 4th Class as Captains. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chaplains are distinguished by the letters P and R.C.

Army Ordnance Department (£194,700).

(3)

Principal Ordnance Officer, F. E. Mulcahy, C.B., hon. m.g. (ranking as Maj.-Gen.), Head-Quarters.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF COMPANIES,
ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

1 Cape Town; 2 Aldershot; 3 Portsmouth; 4 Burroughs; 5 Chatham; 6 Bloemfontein; 7 Egypt; 8 Gibraltar; 9 Pretoria; 10 Colchester; 11 Stirling; 12 Aldershot; 13 Aldershot; 14 Curragh; 15 Dublin; 16 York; 17 Devonport; 18 Dover; 19 Aldershot; 21 Malta; 22 Salisbury Plain; 23 Haulbowline; Depot Co., Woolwich.

Ordnance Officers, 1st Class, E. B. Appelbe, O.B., Woolwich; C. G. Jeans, c., R.A. Clothing Dept.; T. Heron, c., Aldershot; H. W. Barrett, c., Headquarters; T. P. Battersby, c.,

Gibraltar; R. T. H. Law, c., S. Africa; G. J. Butcher, C.B., c., Ireland; H. W. N. S. Smyth, c., Salisbury;

Malta; R. Crawford, c., Woolwich Arsenal; R. W. M. Jackson, C.M.G., c., Eastern Command.

Ordnance Officers, 2nd Class, P. G. Parkinson, l.c., Scottish Command; E. H. Seymour, l.c., Hong Kong; F. J. Angell, l.c., Portsmouth; R. H. B. Taylor, l.c., Cape Colony; F. W. McT. Bunny, l.c., R.A. Clothing Dept.; W. Lambert, l.c., Chester; H. W. Perry, l.c., War Office; E. D. Caird, l.c., Bermuda; H. D. Parsons, C.M.G., l.c. (in

charge of Records), Woolwich; C. M. Mathew, D.S.O., l.c., War Office; J. H. Hale, l.c., Dublin; C. Hall, l.c., Egypt; H. A. Anley, l.c., Colchester; T. W. Hale, l.c., Weedon; W. Moore-Lane, l.c., Royal Dockyard; T. B. Nowlan, l.c., R.A. Clothing Dept.; H. Waring, l.c., Northern Command; A. Y. Barton, l.c., War Office; C. C. Wrigley, l.c., War Office; J. C. Thorp, Woolwich Arsenal; W. T. Davies, l.c., Woolwich Arsenal; R. K. Scott, D.S.O., Halifax, N.S.; P. A. Bainbridge, Devonport; H. S. Langhorne, S. Africa.

Ordnance Officers, 3rd Class, 29.
Ordnance Officers, 4th Class, 61.

Army Pay Department.

Colonels, A. P. D. (Chief Paymasters), M. Johnston, Devonport; J. E. Kitson, O.B., Southern Command; C. Ward, Aldershot; R. Ireland, C.M.G. (in charge of Records), War Office; F. H. Haynes, Gibraltar; G. Dewar, Scottish Command; E. R. Reid, O.B., Western Command; J. A. R. Bell, Dover; J. D. Lysaght, Chester; F. G. Hamley, C.M.G., Malta; F. M. Maycock, Malta; S. S. C. Dolby, Portsmouth; S. J. Wynne, Aldershot; C. A. Bray, C.M.G., Northern Command; G. C. Fuller, Malta; J. S. Gausson, Pretoria; E. L. R. Thackwell, York.

Lieut.-Colonels, A. P. D. (Staff

Paymasters), P. Yaldwin, Malta; G. V. Wellesley, Chester; J. F. Simonet, Devonport; G. D. Collings, D.S.O., Hounslow; H. J. Thwaytes, Aldershot; W. C. Minchin, Winchester; W. M. Duckett, Egypt; P. E. C. Sheehan, York; J. Lowry, Curragh; H. A. Eyre, London; H. Swire, London; L. P. Ditmas, Dover; H. W. Carden, Chester; A. G. B. Stubbs, Salisbury; E. C. Eicke, Woolwich; F. G. B. Smerdon, Edinburgh; W. J. F. Morgan, Edinburgh; B. E. Winter, Bloemfontein; R. W. Graham, London; G. P. B. Molyneux, Salisbury; H. D. Stacpole, Warley; R. W. P. Lodwick, Guernsey;

F. W. Hill, London; E. W. Newland, Perth; A. G. Smith, Aldershot; A. H. Magee, Pretoria; J. T. Carter, Hong Kong; G. B. Smith, Cape Town; G. R. B. Patten, Dublin; A. G. Inglis, Hounslow; L. Dorling, D.S.O., York; P. S. Dyson, Preston; Sir J. E. S. MacLure, Bt., Portsmouth; W. F. Trevelyan, Curragh; J. E. Benbow, Singapore; A. F. Pereira, Cork; G. E. G. W. Bird, Belfast; G. L. Jennings-Bramley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. G. S. Benson, Belfast; G. W. Fitton, Exeter; R. T. M. Lethbridge, Lichfield.

Army Veterinary Service (£46,300).

Director-General (ranking as Major-General), F. Smith, C.B., hon. m.g., War Office, S.W.

Colonels, J. A. Nunn, C.B., <i>Head-Quarters, India</i> ; R. Pringle, D.S.O., <i>India</i> ; C. Rutherford, C.M.A., <i>Aldershot</i> ; K. Lees,	<i>India</i> ; F. W. Forsdyke, <i>Salisbury</i> ; E. H. Hazelton, <i>Lieut.-Colonels</i> , L. J. Blenkinsop, D.S.O., <i>S. Africa</i> ; A. F. Apple-	ton, <i>Northern Command</i> ; C. E. Nuthall, <i>Secunderabad</i> ; R. W. Raymond, <i>Curragh</i> ; J. Moore, <i>Simla</i> .
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CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

J. W. M. Wood, M.V.O., m., <i>Aldershot</i> ; C. Burroughs, <i>capt., Cur-</i>	<i>ragh</i> ; C. Innes, <i>lt., Salisbury</i> ; A. W. Gale, <i>lt., Aldershot</i> .	EGYPT—H. B. Protheroe Smith, <i>naj.</i> ; B. A. P. Schreiber, <i>lt.</i>
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MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR—(1349).

Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry Courtney, C.V.O., R.F.

Royal Foundation.

Swinfen, Col. Frederick Hay.
Bolton, Major H. F. Somerset.
Watson, Major Stephen.
Battye, Lt.-Col. Montague McP.
Somerset, Col. Henry Geo. E.

Muter, Col. Dunbar Douglas.
Dale, Major Clement Headington.
Clarke, Major G. G. C.
Norton, Major Charles G. Campbell.
Hervey, Col. T. G. O'Donoghue.
Bayley, Capt. E. R. W.

Lower Foundation.

Strutt, Major Charles Henry.
Moffatt, Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry.
Bedingfeld, Capt. E. G.
Poole, Major A. E.
Broun, Lt.-Col. M. C.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS—(1509).

Captain, The Lord Denman.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir Henry Hugh Oldham, C.V.O.
Standard Bearer, Col. Sir Aubone George Fife.
Colonels, Cooch, Owen, Gore, Hume, Kelsey,
Sir C. W. Murray, C.B., Keppel, Lloyd, Mitford,
C.M.G., A.D.C., Burn, Durand, C.B., Howard,
C.B., Paget, Gore-Brown, Viscount Maitland.
Lt.-Cols., Mildmay, Davidson, Hill, Tufnell,
Hornsby-Drake, Kennett, Gore (G. A. E.),
Brooke-Hunt, Spragge, D.S.O., Scott, Newton.

Majors, Wingfield, M.V.O., Hon. W. C. Rowley,
Edwards, P.C., MacDougall, MacRae-Gilstrap,
Ricardo, Milner, Agnew, M.V.O., Villiers.
Captains, Waller, Liddell, Hon. L. Campbell,
Towse, P.C.
Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher.
Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. John Glas Sandeman, M.V.O.
Gentlemen on Half-Pay, Cols. Morrison, Master,
C.B., Brown; Lt.-Cols. Lowndes, M.V.O., Pock-
lington; Major Granville; Cpts. Douglas-
Willan, Bourke.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD—(1485).

Captain, The Lord Allendale. Lieutenant, Col.
Sir R. Hennell, D.S.O. Ensign, Col. Sir R. G.
Ellison, C.V.O. Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant,

Major E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. Exons, Lt.-Col.
Hon. F. L. L. Colborne; Capt. H. French; Col.
F. B. de Sales La Terrière, Capt. C. R. McRae.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS—(1676 & 1703).

Captain General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queens-
berry, K.G., K.T., l.c.
Captains, Earl of Wemyss, c.; Earl of Posebery,
K.G., K.T., c.; Earl of Haddington, K.T., c.;
Earl of Home, K.T., c.
Lieutenants, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
K.G., c.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.;
Lord Polwarth; Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., c.
Ensigns, Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.; Mar-
quess of Linlithgow, K.T., c.; Rt. Hon. Sir J. H.
A. Macdonald, K.C.B., c.; Earl of Dalkeith.

Brigadiers, J. T. Hutchison; Duke of Abercorn,
K.G., c.; Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G., c.;
Lord Saltoun, l.c.; Sir J. H. Gibson-Craig, Bt.;
Lord Elphinstone; Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt.,
M.V.O., c.; Earl of Minto, C.C.M.G., c.; Earl
of Stair, l.c.; Duke of Richmond and Gordon,
K.G., c.; Lord Tweedmouth; R. G. Gordon-
Gilmour, C.B., c.

Adjutant, J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., c.
Surgeon, T. Annandale, M.D.

NAVY PAY (ANNUAL).

Exclusive of Allowances.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, £2,190. Admiral, £1,825. Vice-Admiral, £1,460. Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Commodore (1st class), £1,095. Captain of the Fleet, £1,095. Captain, first 75, £602; second 75, £502; remainder, £411. Staff Captain, £511. Commander, £365. Lieutenant-in-Command, £201 to £310. Lieutenant, £182 to £292. Sub-Lieutenant, £91. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Carpenter Lieutenant, £237 to £273 15s. Commissioned Warrant Officers, £183 to £219. Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, and Head Wardmaster, £100 to £164. Various Ratings, £9 to £136. Able, Ordinary, and Leading Seaman, £23 to £32. Engineer Rear-Admiral, £1,095. Engineer Captain, £638 to £730. Engineer Commander, £438 to £602. Engineer Lieutenant, £182 to £365 (or £264 to £301). Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, £137. Chief Artificer Engineer, £210 to £246. Artificer Engineer, £155 to £192. Chaplain, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster-in-Chief, £694. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant Clerk, £46. Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Chief Schoolmaster, £201. Head Schoolmaster, £137 to £155. Inspector-Gen., £1,300; charge pay, £182 10s. Deputy Insp.-Gen., £766 10s.; charge pay, £137. Fleet-Surgeon, £493 to £657; extras, £45 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £365 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £256 to £310.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell, & Co., 3 Gl. Winchester St., E.C.
Barnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.

Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.

ARMY PAY.

a DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	R. Horse Artillery.	Royal Field Artillery.	Royal Garrison Artillery.	Royal Engi- neers.*	House- hold Cavalry.	Line Cavalry.	Foot Guards. [†]	Infantry and A.S.C.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	24 9	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 6	21 6	18 0	18 0
Major	18 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 0	13 7	13 7
Captain	15 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	13 6	13 0	11 7	11 7
Lieutenant	8 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	9 0	7 8	6 6	6 6
Second Lieutenant	7 8	5 7	5 7	5 7	6 8	6 8	5 3	5 3
† Adjutant, if Captain	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
„ if Lieutenant	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Riding-Master	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Quartermaster	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	9 0	9 0
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	6 0	5 10	5 6	6 0	5 10	5 4	5 2	5 0
Bandmaster	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 6	5 0	5 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant (Corp. Major) ..	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 6	4 4	4 0	4 0
Sergeant (Corporal) Instructor	4 2	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Battery Sergeant-Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt.	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 4	4 0	4 0
Squad. Sergt. Maj. (Corp. Maj.)	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 4	4 0	4 0
Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major	4 5	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 0	3 8	3 8
Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.) ..	3 11	3 9	3 9	3 9	4 0	3 8	3 6	3 6
Wheeler Quartermaster Sergeant	3 11	3 9	3 9	3 9	4 0	3 8	3 6	3 6
Collar-Maker & Saddler Q. M. Sergt. (Corp.)	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 6
Orderly-room Sergeant (Corporal)	3 4	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	2 8	2 6	2 6
Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler...	3 4	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 6
Sergeant (Corp.) Cook	3 4	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 6
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3 4	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 6
Sergt. (Corp.) Farrier and Carriage Smith	3 9	3 7	3 7	3 3	3 4	2 10	2 6	2 6
Paymaster Sergeant (Corporal)	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 6
Kettle Drummer, Sergeant Drummer	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 6
Corporal Artificer, Colour Sergeant	2 8	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 8	2 0	1 9	1 8
Corporal	2 5	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 8	2 0	1 9	1 8
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2 5	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 8	2 0	1 9	1 8
Collar-Maker, Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2 5	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 8	2 0	1 9	1 8
Shoing and Carriage Smith	2 2	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 3	1 8	1 6	1 6
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer...	2 0	1 2 ½	1 2 ½	1 1 ½	1 11	1 4	1 2	1 1
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1 4	1 2 ½	1 2 ½	1 1 ½	1 9	1 2	1 1	1 0
Driver	1 3	1 2 ½	1 2 ½	1 1 ½	1 8	1 1	1 0	1 0

* In addition to "Engineer's pay." Lt.-Col., 14s.; Maj., 9s.; Capt., 6s.; Lt. and Lt.-Col., 4s.

† In addition to "Guard's pay." Col., £250; Lt.-Col., £200; Maj., £170; Capt., £140; Lt. and 2nd Lt., £70 pr. ann.

‡ In addition to regimental pay. a "Proficiency Pay" (Class I. 6d., Class II. 3d. a day) is not included.

*The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to take, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income; they are consequently suffering more or less from the present agricultural depression*

*Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., G.C.V.O. (cons. 1891), 1903. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs Randall Cantuar.]

Bishop of Dover, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.D. (1898).

Bishop of Crediton, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira (1904).

Dean, Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903) £1,400.

Canons Residentiary (each £700).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895 | Edwd. Moore, D.D. 1903

Bishop of Dover 1897 | Edwd. A. Stuart, M.A. 1907

Archd. Spooner 1900 | William Danks, M.A. 1907

Organist, H. C. Perrin, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Dover, D.D., Canterbury 1897

Ven. Henry Maxwell Spooner, Maidstone 1900

Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 150.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.

Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese, Harry Wilmot Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.

Legal Secs., H.W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

*York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Wm. Dalrymple MacLagan, D.D. (cons. 1878) 1891

(Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Willelm: Ebor:]

Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889

Ep. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D. 1891

(The Vicarage, Hesse, Hull.)

Ep. Suff. of Sheffield, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (1901) (St. Mark's Vicarage, Sheffield)

Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000

Canons Resident (each £700, red. temp. to £350).

as. Fleming, B.D. 1877 | John Watson, M.A. 1896

Bishop Blunt, D.D. 1882 | W. H. Hutchings, M.A. 1906

Organist, Thomas Tertius Noble.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of Beverley, D.D., York 1884

Ven. John Rashdall Eyre, M.A., Sheffield 1897

Ven. Charles C. Mackarness, M.A., East Riding 1898

Ven. Thos. Enright Lindsay, M.A., Cleveland 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 632; Curates, &c., 250.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dilden, K.C.

Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, Charles Alfred Cripps, K.C.

Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.

Secretary, Thos. Shepherd Noble, York.

Archdeacons (each £200).

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Archdeacons (each £200).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Organist Sir George Clement Martin, MUS.D., M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William M. Sinclair, D.D. London (1889)

Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, D.D., Middlesex (1903) £333

Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.

Chancellor of Dioc., Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.

Secs. and Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilmot Lee,

1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

R. Duckworth, D.D. 1875 | H. C. Beeching, D.LITT. 1902

Archd. Wilberforce 1894

H. H. Henson, D.D. 1900 | S. A. Barnett, M.A. 1906

Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D., C.V.O.

Archdeacon, Ven. Basil Wilberforce, D.D. 1900

Receiver-General & Chapter Clerk, G. H. Radcliffe.

Precentor, Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist, Sir John Fredk. Bridge, MUS.D., M.V.O.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. 1901

(Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.)

[Signs Handley Dunelm.]

Ep. Suff. of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Geo. Nickson, LL.D. 1906

Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. £2,000 1894

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archden. Watkins 1880 | Dr. R. J. Knowling 1905

Dr. George Body 1883

Dr. H. Kynaston 1889 | Ep. of Jarrow 1906

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hen. Wm. Watkins, D.D., Durham 1880

Ven. Robert Long, M.A., Auckland 1883

Beneficed Clergy, 245; Curates, &c., 254.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.

Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

*Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D. (cons. 1901), 1903. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.)

[Signs Herbert E. Winton.]

Ep. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. Geo. Hy. Sumner, DD. 1888

Ep. Suff. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. Jas. Macarthur, D.D. (cons. 1898) (Basset, Southampton) 1903

Ep. Suff. of Dorking, Rt. Rev. C. H. Boutflower D.D. (Woking) 1905

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. M. Furneaux, D.D. 1903

Canons Res., each £420 to £450 (nominally £910).

Arthur S. Valpy, M.A. | Archd. Utterson, M.A. 1895

P. R. P. Braithwaite, Archd. Fearon, D.D. 1906

M.A. 1901 | Vernon F. Storr, M.A. 1907

Organist, W. Prendergast, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D., Winchester 1903

Bishop of Southampton, Isle of Wight 1906

Ven. F. E. Utterson, M.A., Surrey 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 563; Curates, &c., 450.

Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.

Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge.

Surrey Regist. W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.

Secretaries, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Hbt. Williams, D.D. 1899

(Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge.)

Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (1903) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Arch. Morgan, M.A. 1902	Archd. Jones, M.A. 1906
E. Hughes, B.A. ... 1903	E. T. Davies, B.A. 1906
<i>Organist</i> , Roland Rogers, MUS. DOG. £120.	
<i>Archdeacons</i> (Canonries attached).	
Ven. John Morgan, M.A., Bangor	1902
Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A., Merioneth	1906
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 147; <i>Curates</i> , &c., 70.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , James Edmund Vincent, M.A.	1891
<i>Registrar</i> , A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.	

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bp., Rt. Rev. George W. Kennion, D.D. (cons. 1882)	1894
(The Palace, Wells.) [Signs G. W. Bath & Wells:]	
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. (1891) £1,000	
<i>Canons Residentiary of Wells</i> (each £600).	
C. M. Church, M.A. 1867	Bp. Stirling, D.D. 1901
T. S. Holmes, M.A. 1899	E. J. Harford, M.A. 1903
<i>Organist</i> , Rev. F. H. Davies, MUS. D.	
<i>Archdeacons</i> (each £200).	
Ven. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., Bath	1895
Ven. Frederick A. Brymer, M.A., Wells	1899
Ven. William Henry Askwith, M.A., Taunton	1903
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 492; <i>Curates</i> , &c., 136.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, C.B., K.C.	
<i>Registrar</i> , Sec. & <i>Chapt. Clerk</i> , Rd. Harris, Wells.	
<i>London Sec.</i> , H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.	

Birmingham. £3,500.

<i>Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D. (cons. 1902) 1905	
(Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.)	
<i>Archdeacons</i> (each £200).	
Ven. W. O. Burrows, M.A., Birmingham	1904
Ven. C. M. Owen, M.A., Aston	1906
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 140; <i>Curates</i> , &c., 191.	
<i>Organist</i> , E. Stephenson.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , John S. Dugdale, K.C.	
<i>Registrar and Secretary</i> , J. B. Clarke.	

Bristol. £3,000 (reconstituted 1897).

<i>Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. George F. Browne, D.D. (cons. 1895).	(The Palace, Bristol) 1897
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400	
<i>Canons Residentiary</i> (each £650).	
Archdn. Robeson... 1884	Archdn. Stewart... 1904
Jas. G. Tetley, D.D. 1892	Reg. T. Talbot, M.A. 1906
<i>Organist</i> , Hubert W. Hunt.	
<i>Archdeacons</i> (each £200).	
Ven. H. Robeson, M.A., North Wills	1904
Ven. R. Stewart, M.A., Bristol	1904
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 180; <i>Curates</i> , &c., 104.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A.	1891
<i>Registrar and Secretary</i> , William Hurlie Clarke.	
<i>London Sec.</i> , H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.	

***Carlisle.** £4,500.

<i>Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. J. W. Diggle, D.D.	1905
(Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs J. W. Carlisle.]	
<i>Bishop Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness</i> , Rt. Rev. Henry Ware, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle) ...	1889
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. C. J. Ridgeway, D.D. (1905) £1,080	
<i>Canons Residentiary</i> (each £530).	
Archd. Prescott, D.D. 70	T. Phillips, M.A. 1901
Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1888	R. Bower, M.A. 1902
<i>Organist</i> , Sidney H. Nicholson, MUS. BAC.	
<i>Archdeacons</i> .	
Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., Carlisle	1883
Ven. Wm. Sherwen, M.A., Westmorland (1901) £200	
Ven. H. E. Campbell, M.A., Furness (1905) £200	
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 291; <i>Curates</i> , &c., 95.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.	
<i>Registrar and Sec.</i> , A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.	
<i>London Sec.</i> , H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.	

***Chester.** £4,200.

<i>Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D. ...	
(The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr.]	
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886) £1,200	
<i>Canons Residentiary</i> (each £500).	
Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886	Arthur Gore, D.D. 1886
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886	F. W. Spurling, M.A. 1886
<i>Organist</i> , Joseph C. Bridge, MUS. D.	
<i>Archdeacons</i> (each £200).	
Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., Chester	
Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A., Macclesfield	
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 270; <i>Curates</i> , &c., 197.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.	
<i>Bishop's Secretaries</i> , Gamon, Farmer & Co.	
Chester, and H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.	

***Chichester.** £4,200.

<i>Bishop</i> (Not yet appointed, 19 Nov., 1907.)	
(The Palace, Chichester.)	
[Signs Cicestr.]	
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, M.A., V.D. (1902) £1,200	
<i>Canons Residentiary</i> (each £340).	
R. E. Sanderson, D.D. 1889	Hy. D. Jones, M.A. 1889
A. M. Deane, M.A. 1897	J. H. Masters, M.A. 1897
<i>Organist</i> , F. J. W. Crowe.	
<i>Archdeacons</i> (each £200).	
Ven. Edwd. Leighton Elwes, M.A., Chichester 1907	
Ven. Robert Sutton, M.A., Lewes 1889	
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 377; <i>Curates</i> , &c., about 180.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , Thos. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.	
<i>Secretary to the Bishop</i> , <i>Chapt. Clerk and Registrar</i> , W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.	
<i>Registrar</i> (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.	

Ely. £5,500.

<i>Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D. ...	1907
(The Palace, Ely.)	
<i>Dean</i> , Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1902) £1,200	
<i>Canons Residentiary</i> (each £595).	
W. Emery, B.D. ... 1870	V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889
E. C. Lowe, D.D. ... 1873	R. H. Kennett, B.D. 1899
F. R. Chapman, M.A. 1879	M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. 1907
<i>Organist</i> , Archibald Wayet Wilson, MUS. D.	

<i>Archdeacons</i> .	
Ven. William Cunningham, D.D. Ely (1907) £600	
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., Bedford (1873) £200	
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, M.A., Hunts (1874) £200	
Ven. George Hodges, M.A., Sudbury (1902) £200	
<i>Beneficed Clergy</i> , 565; <i>Curates</i> , &c., 230.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , George J. Talbot, M.A.	
<i>Registrar and Secretary</i> , W. Johnson Evans, Ely.	
<i>London Sec.</i> , H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.	

Exeter. £4,200.

<i>Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D. ...	1907
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs A. Exon:]	
<i>Bishop Suffragan of Crediton</i> , Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D.	1886
<i>Dean</i> , Bishop of Marlborough, D.D. (1900) £1,200	
<i>Canons Residentiary</i> (each £1,000).	
Arch. Sandford, M.A. '88	W. J. Edmonds, B.D. 1899
<i>Bishop Trefusis</i> 1889	G. H. S. Walpole, B.D. '00
<i>Organist</i> , Daniel Joseph Wood, MUS. D.	
<i>Archdeacons</i> .	
Ven. Ernest Grey Sandford, M.A., Exeter (1888) £500	
Ven. Chas. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D. Totnes (1888) £200	
Ven. A. E. Seymour, M.A., Barnstaple (1890) £200	
<i>Benefices</i> , 515; <i>Incumbents</i> , 494; <i>Curates</i> , &c., abt. 300.	
<i>Chancellor</i> , C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, C.B., K.C.	
<i>Registrar and Secretary</i> , A. J. Mackey, M.A., Exeter	
<i>London Sec.</i> , F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.	

***Gloucester. £4,300.**

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, D.D.,
1905. (Palace, Gloucester.)

Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D.

(1886) £1,050

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

M.F. St. John, D.D. 1884 | Bp. Mitchinson, D.C.L. 1899

Archdn. Hayward 1898 | Mowbray Trotter, M.A. 1904

S. A. Alexander, M.A., 1902 (Canon Missioner).

Organist, Herbert Brewer, MUS.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Henry Rudge Hayward, Cirencester 1882

Ven. Edward C. Scobell, M.A., Gloucester 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 320; Curates, &c., 90.

Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891

Regist. & Sec., F. Hamam-Clark, N.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. 1895
(The Palace, Hereford.)

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Mather, D.D.
(cons. 1897) 1904

Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh,
D.D., F.S.A. (1894) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. S. Palmer, M.A. 1892 | W. W. Capes, M.A. 1903

F. M. Williams, M.A. 1896 | Archd. Oldham, D.D. 1905

Organist, George Robertson Sinclair, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Hon. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, M.A. Heref. 1887

Ven. A. L. Oldham, D.D., Ludlow 1904

Beneficed Clergy, 352; Curates, &c., 81.

Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, James Beresford Atlay, M.A.

Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.

Lond. Sec., H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. and Hon. Augustus Legge,
D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) 1891

Dean, Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D. (1892) £1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Chas. Bodington 1888 | Bishop Anson, D.D. 1898

C. Mortimer, M.A. 1890 | Archd. Hodgson, M.A.

1907

Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Robert Hodgson, M.A., Stafford 1898

Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., Salop. 1896

Ven. John Herbt. Crump, M.A., Stoke-on-Trent 1905

Beneficed Clergy, 451; Curates, &c., 282.

Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A.

Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.

Sec., R. R. Redmayne, B.A., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. 1885
(The Old Palace, Lincoln.)

Bishop Suffragan of Grantham, Right Rev.
Welbore MacCarthy, D.D. 1905

Dean, Very Rev. Ed. C. Wickham, D.D. (1894) £2,000

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archdn. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | J. H. Crowfoot, M.A. 1898

E. T. Leeke, M.A. 1877 | Archdeacon Bond 1902

Organist, George J. Bennett, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. Fredk. John Kaye, M.A., Lincoln 1863

Ven. John Bond, M.A., Stow (£200) 1897

Benefices, 581; Curates, &c., 122.

Chancellor, Geo. John Talbot, 4 Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.

Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. 1900
(Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.)

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Thos. John Madden, Liverpool 1906

Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner, Warrington 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 216; Deaneries, 12; Curates, &c., 220

Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D., D.C.L.

Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House,

Liverpool.

Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House,

Liverpool.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D.,
1905. (The Palace, Llandaff.)

Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Harrison Davey, M.A.

(1897) £700

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | W. Lewis, M.A. 1903

Archdn. Edmondson 1897 | C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. 1903

Organist, George G. Beale, MUS.B., £140.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Ven. Frederick Wm. Edmondson, M.A., Llandaff 1897

Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., Monmouth 1886

Beneficed Clergy, 261; Curates, &c., 250.

Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A.

Secretary, Arthur G. P. Lewis, M.A., Cardiff.

Registrar and Apparitor-General, Fred. J. Smith.

Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Arbutnot Knox,
D.D. (cons. 1894) 1903

(Bishops' Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)

Bishop Suffragan of Burnley, Right Rev. Alfred

Pearson, D.D., The Rectory, Burnley (1905) £1,500

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. S. Thornton, D.D.

(cons. 1875, apptd. 1901), Vicarage, Blackburn.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. (1906) £1,500

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. 1884 | J. J. Scott, M.A. 1903

Edwd. L. Hicks, M.A. '92 | J. C. Wright, M.A. 1904

Organist, James Kendrick Pyne, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. R. Crompton Fletcher, M.A., Blackburn 1901

Ven. Foster G. Blackburne, M.A., Manchester 1905

Ven. William Bonsey, M.A., Lancaster 1905

Beneficed Clergy, 564; Curates, &c., about 360.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar & Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.

Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences,

51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. (cons.
1892), 1907. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-

Tyne.)

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Henry B. Hodgson, M.A., Lindisfarne 1904

Ven. J. Henderson, D.D., Northumberland 1905

Canons Residentiary.

E. J. Gough, D.D. (£300) | Archd. Henderson

1900 (£500) 1906

H. B. Southwell, M.A. | J. M. Lister, D.D. (£300)

(£500) 1901 1906

Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 177; Chaplains, 9; Curates, 130.

Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.

Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

London Sec., M. Barlow, LL.D., 2 Stone Buildings,

Lincoln's Inn.

Norwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Sheepshanks, D.D. 1893
(The Palace, Norwich.) (Signs Joh. Norvic.)

Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P.

A. Bowers, D.D. (North Creake, Fakenham) 1903

† Together with Rectories attached to each Canonry.

Bishop Suffragan of Ipswich, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D. (Nacton Rectory, Ipswich) 1906
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Lefroy, D.D. (1889)...£1,400

Canons Residentiary (each £700).

C.K. Robinson, D.D. 1861 F.A.J. Hervey, C.V.O. '97
 Arthur B. Crosse ...1893 W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. 1900

Organist, F. Bates, MUS.DOC., £200.

Archdeacons.

Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.I., *Norwich* (1878) ...£200
 Ven. C. d'Aguiar Lawrence, M.A., *Suffolk* (1900) ...£184
 Ven. Sidney Pelham, M.A., *Norfolk* (1901) ...£200
 Bishop of Thetford, D.D., *Lynn* (1903) ...£200

Beneficed Clergy, 914; *Curates, &c.*, 180.

Chancellor, Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, M.A.
Regis. & Sec., Wm. Thos. Bensly, LL.D., *Norwich*.
London Sec., Harry W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Francis Paget, D.D. 1901
 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs F. Oxon.]

Bishop Suffragan of Reading, Right Rev. James Leslie Randall, D.D. (Ch. Ch. Oxford) 1889

Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, D.D. (1901) ...£3,000

Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).

William Ince, D.D. 1878 Charles Bigg, D.D. 1901
 S. R. Driver, D.D. ...1882 T. H. A. Houlton ...1903
 W. Sanday, D.D. ...1895 R. L. Otley, D.D. 1903

Organist, Basil Harwood, MUS.DOC., £300.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Cecil F. J. Bourke, M.A., *Buckingham* (1895) £300
 Ven. T. H. Archer Houlton, D.D., *Oxford* (1903)

Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A., *Berks* (1903) ...£200
Beneficed Clergy, 651; *Curates, &c.*, 233.

Chancellor, Sir Wm. Reynell Anson, Bt., D.C.L. M.P.
Sec. & Registrar, T. M. Davenport, M.A., *Oxford*.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, D.D. 1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

J. N. Dalton, M.A., C.V.O. C. Smith, M.A., M.V.O.
 1885 1902

Bishop Barry, D.D. 1890 E. Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D.
Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope. [1907]

Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.D.

***Peterborough.** £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1897
 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. C. Petrburg.]

Bp. Suffragan of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Lewis Clayton,
 D.D. (Canonry House, Peterborough) 1903

Dean, Very Rev. W. H. Barlow, D.D. (1901) £620
Canons Residentiary (each £310).

Bishop Thicknesse 1875 F. Cecil Alderson, M.A. '90
Bp. of Leicester ... 1887 C. T. Crutwell, M.A. 1904

Organist, Haydn Keeton, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Bishop Thicknesse, D.D., *Northampton* (1875) £80
 Ven. Jno. Edwd. Stocks, M.A., *Leicester* (1899) £200
 Ven. E. Marsham Moore, M.A., *Oakham* (1906) £200

Beneficed Clergy, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1907
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Diocesan Sec., A. P. Moore. B.C.L.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884
 (The Palace, Ripon.)

Ep. Suffragan of Richmond, Rt. Rev. John James Pultene, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Darlington) '88

Bp. Suffragan of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Old Residence, Ripon) 1905

Dean, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D. (1895) ...£1,000

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

A. T. Waugh, M.A. 1891 G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
 Bp. of Knaresboro' 1905

Organist, Charles H. Moody, £200.

Archdeacons.

Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D., *Ripon* (1905) nil
 Ven. Francis Chas. Kilner, M.A., *Craven* (1896) £200
 Ven. Wm. Danks, M.A., *Richmond* (1894) ... £200

Beneficed Clergy, 347; *Curates*, 192.

Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L. £250
Regist. and Country Sec., F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.
London Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

***Rochester.** £3,800.

Bishop Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D. (cons. 1895) 1905
 (Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.]

Dean, Very Rev. Ernald Lane, D.D. (1904) £1,200
Canons Residentiary (each £600).

Arch. Cheetham, D.D. '83 Herbt. C. Pollock, M.A. '92
 Prof. Cheyne, D.D. 1886 E. B. Otley, M.A. 1907

Organist, B. Luard Selby.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Ven. Samuel Cheetham, D.D., *Rochester* 1882
 Ven. Avison Terry Scott, M.A., *Tonbridge* ...1906

Beneficed Clergy, 195; *Curates, &c.*, 175.

Chancellor, F. Errington.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., *Rochester*.
Secs., Day and Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

St. Albans. £3,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (cons. 1896). (Highams, Woodford, Essex.) 1903
 [Signs Edgar Alban.]

Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, D.D. (Rectory, Chelmsford) 1894

Bishop Suffragan of Barking, Rt. Rev. Thomas Stevens, D.D. (Vicarage, Barking) 1901

Dean, Very Rev. Walter J. Lawrance, D.D. 1900
Organist, W. L. Luttman, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons.

Vy. Rev. W. J. Lawrance, D.D., *St. Albans* (1884) £200
Bishop of Colchester, D.D., *Colchester* (1894) £600
Bishop of Barking, D.D., *Essex* (1894)£450

Beneficed Clergy, 627; *Curates*, 225.

Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. 1891
Registrar, Arthur Day, 28 Great George St., S.W.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D. 1889
 (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Asaph.]

Dean, Very Rev. Shadrach Pryce, M.A. (1899) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Arch. Thomas, M.A. '86 W. H. Fletcher, M.A. ...'97
 Arch. Evans, M.A. '97 Arch. Wynne-Jones, M.A. '97

Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. David Evans, M.A., *St. Asaph* 1897
 Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* 1886
 Ven. LL. Wynne-Jones, M.A., *Llangollen* 1897

Beneficed Clergy, 207; *Curates, &c.*, 106.

Chancellor, Wm. Trevor Parkins, M.A.
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. 1897
 (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)

Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd,
 D.D. (Cantref Rectory, Brecon) 1903

Dean, Very Rev. J. Allan Smith, D.D. (1903) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).

W. Williams, B.A. 1893 Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
 Robert Camber-

Williams, M.A. 1899

Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A., *St. David's* (1900) £279
 Ven. Owen Evans, M.A., *Cardarthen* (1901) £200
 Ven. D. Williams, M.A., *Cardigan* (1903) ... £200
 Ven. E. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1907) ... £400
Beneficed Clergy, 360; *Curates, &c.*, 130.
 Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A. (1891).
 Registrar and Sec., T. W. Barker, Carmarthen.

**Salisbury. £5,000.*

Bishop, Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. 1885
 (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs John Sarum.]
 Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Page Roberts, D.D. (1907) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
 Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862; Archd. Buchanan, M.A. '95
 Ed. R. Bernard, M.A. '89; E. S. Bankes, M.A. 1898
 Organist, Charles F. South (1893).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wills* 1874
 Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum* 1875
 Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A., *Dorset* 1902
Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 227.
 Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb (1907).
 Registrar, A. R. Malden, M.A., Bishop's Walk,
 The Close, Salisbury.
 Bishop's Sec., Carnegie Johnson, B.A.

Sodor and Man. Net £1,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. 1907
 (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
Archdeacon, Ven. H. Stowell Gill, M.A. (1895) £546
Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
 Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W.
 Hughes-Gaines, M.A.
 London Secretary, Montague Barlow, LL.D.

Southwark. £3,000.

Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot,
 D.D. (cons. 1895) (Bishop's House, Kennington
 Park, S.E.) 1905
 Bp. Suff. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. J. C. Leeke, D.D. 1905
 Bp. Suffragan of Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev.
 Cecil Hook, D.D. 1905
Canons Residentiary.
 W. Thompson, D.D. (Chan.) Archd. Taylor, M.A.
 R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A. Bishop of Kingston-on-
 Alien Edwards, M.A. Thames.
 Organist, A. M. Richardson, MUS.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. Saml. M. Taylor, M.A., *Southwark* 1904
 Ven. G. W. Daniell, M.A., *Kingston* 1904
 Ven. C. R. Escreet, M.A., *Lewisham* 1906

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D. (cons.
 1901) (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) 1904

Bishop Suffragan of Derby, Rt. Rev. Edward Ash
 Were, D.D. (Calligwood Hall, Burton-on-
 Trent) 1889

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts* 1894
 Bishop of Derby, D.D., *Derby* 1901
Beneficed Clergy, 498; *Curates, &c.*, 219.
 Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
 Joint Registrars, John Borough; D'Oyley Scott
 Ransom.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles William
 Stubbs, D.D. 1906 (Lis. Escp, Truro.) [Signs
 C. W. Truro:]
 Ep. Suff. of St. Germans, Rt. Rev. J. Rundle
 Cornish, D.D. (Kenwyn Vicarage, Truro), 1905.
Canons Residentiary.
 A. J. Worledge, M.A. 1887; G. V. Sampson, M.A. 1902
 E. C. Corfe, M.A. 1904; R. S. Hassard, M.A. 1907
 (Each of above £400.) (£300)

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bishop of St. Germans, Cornwall 1888
 Ven. Henry H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* 1892
 Organist, M. J. Monk, MUS.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 230; *Curates, &c.*, 80; *other Clergy*, 44.
 Chancellor, Robert Macleane Paul, M.A. (1888).
 Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Coward, Principal
 Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
 London Sec., H. W. Lee, & The Sanctuary, S.W.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (cons.
 1890) (Bishopgarth, Wakefield) 1897
Archdeacons (each £200).
 Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield* 1892
 Ven. William Foxley Norris, M.A., *Habifax* 1906
 Organist, J. N. Hardy, MUS.B.
Beneficed Clergy, 178; *Curates, &c.*, 118.
 Chancellor, T. H. Tristram, K.C., D.C.L.
 Registrar and Sec., W. F. L. Horne, B.A., Wakefield.

Worcester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Huyshe Yeatman-Biggs, D.D.
 (cons. 1891) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidder-
 minster.) 1905 [Signs Huyshe Worcester.]
 Dean, Very Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D. (1891) £1,450
Canons (each £800).
 W. Knox-Little, M.A. '81; T. Teignmouth Shore 1891
 T. L. Cloughton, M.A. '86; J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905
 Organist, Ivor Atkins, MUS.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Ven. William Bree, D.D., *Coventry* 1887
 Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester* 1889
Beneficed Clergy, 381; *Curates, &c.*, 433.
 Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., K.C.
 Sec. and Registrar, J. H. Hooper, M.A., Worcester.

BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Hon. A. J. R. Anson.....	<i>Qu'Appelle</i>	1884	1892
Arthur H. Baynes.....	<i>Natal</i>	1893	1900
Alfred Barry.....	<i>Sydney, N.S.W.</i>	1884	1889
Edward T. Churton.....	<i>Nassau</i>	1886	1900
Robt. Kestell-Cornish.....	<i>Madagascar</i>	1874	1895
Charles J. Corfe.....	<i>Korea</i>	1889	1904
Alfred Earle.....	<i>Marlborough</i>	1888	1904
Wm. Thos. Gaul.....	<i>Mashonaland</i>	1895	1907
A. G. Sumner Gibson.....	<i>Cape Town</i>	1894	1906
Field Flowers Goe.....	<i>Melbourne</i>	1889	1902
William T. Harrison.....	<i>Glasgow</i>	1888	1903
Ernest Noel Hodges.....	<i>Travancore</i>	1890	1904
Ernest G. Ingham.....	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	1883	1896
Edward E. Johnson.....	<i>Calcutta</i>	1876	1898
Samuel E. Marsden.....	<i>Bathurst</i>	1869	1885

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Herbert Mather.....	<i>Antigua</i>	1867	1904
John Mitchinson.....	<i>Barbados</i>	1873	1881
H. H. Montgomery.....	<i>Tasmania</i>	1889	1902
James Moorhouse.....	<i>Manchester</i>	1876	1903
G. Evans Moule.....	<i>Mid-China</i>	1880	1907
Louis George Mylne.....	<i>Bombay</i>	1876	1897
G. Albert Ormsby.....	<i>Honduras</i>	1893	1907
Wm. Moore Richardson.....	<i>Zanzibar</i>	1895	1900
Peter S. Royston.....	<i>Mauritius</i>	1872	1890
Chas. Maurice Stack.....	<i>Clogher</i>	1886	1902
Waite Hocken Stirling.....	<i>Falklands</i>	1869	1901
Edmund Craig Stuart.....	<i>Waipatu</i>	1877	1893
Fras. Hy. Thicknesse.....	<i>Leicester</i>	1888	1902
Samuel Thornton.....	<i>Ballarat</i>	1875	1900
Jas. Edwd. Cowell Welldon.....	<i>Calcutta</i>	1868	1901

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop. The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. Davids; Truro; Worcester.

Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. The Very Rev. the Deans. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

BANGOR.—*Chapter*, Canon Trevor.
Clergy, T. Edwards; D. R. Lewis.
 BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter*, Canon Church.
Clergy, Preb. S. A. Boyd; F. Hancock.
 BIRMINGHAM.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, H. Sutton; C. W. Barnard.
 BRISTOL.—*Chapter*, Canon Tetley.
Clergy, Canon R. G. Livingstone; C. Griffiths.
 CANTERBURY.—*Chapter* (vacant).
Clergy, H. Bartram; Bp. of Croydon.
 CHICHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Sanderson, D.D.
Clergy, J. Salmon; A. M. Deane.
 ELY.—*Chapter*, Canon V. H. Stanton, D.D.
Clergy, J. H. Macaulay; H. H. B. Ayles.
 ETON.—J. J. Hornby, *Provost*.
 EXETER.—*Chapter*, Canon Edmonds.
Clergy, R. Martin; W. E. R. Pryke. [D.D.]
 GLOUCESTER.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson.
Clergy, H. Proctor; J. S. Sinclair.
 HEREFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon Palmer. [Ingram.
Clergy, E. F. Clayton; E. A. Winnington-
 LICHFIELD.—*Chapter*, A. H. Talbot.
Clergy, C. N. Bolton; E. Philips.
 LINCOLN.—*Chapter*, Canon R. Bullock.
Clergy, G. W. Judewine; A. E. Moore.
 LLANDAFF.—*Chapter*, Prebendary J. T. Harding.
Clergy, Edward Lloyd; J. R. Buckley.
 LONDON.—*Chapter*, Canon W. E. C. Newbolt;
 Canon H. H. Henson. (*Westminster*.) *Clergy*,
 Preb. A. J. Ingram; H. M. Villiers.
 NORWICH.—*Chapter*, Canon F. A. J. Hervey.
Clergy, Canon F. B. de Chair; R. V. Barker.
 OXFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon C. Bigg.
Clergy, J. O. Johnston; A. O. Drummond.
 PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter*, Bishop of Leicester.
Clergy, Canons C. R. Ball and H. S. Gedge.
 ROCHESTER.—*Chapter* (vacant).
Clergy, Canon H. Arnott; (vacant).
 ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, F. H. Fisher; F. Fox Lambert.
 ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter*, Canon W. H. Fletcher.
Clergy, David Jones; D. Davis.

ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Swansea.
Clergy, T. R. Walters; M. J. Powell.
 SALISBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon E. S. Bankes.
Clergy, Canon M. Hankey; D. Maclean.
 SOUTHWARK.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, Canons Bristowe and Edwards.
 SOUTHWELL.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, Canon Keymer; C. J. Hamilton.
 TRURO.—*Chapter*, A. J. Worledge.
Clergy, A. C. Thynne; C. E. Hammond.
 WINCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon A. S. Valpy.
Clergy, E. F. Bowring; W. Durst.
 WINDSOR.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry.
 WORCESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Knox Little.
Clergy, Canon E. A. Waller; G. Arbuthnot.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop. The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Manchester; Carlisle; Chester; Sodor and Man; Newcastle; Wakefield; Liverpool.
Registrar.—Hen. A. Hudson, Minister Yard, York.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rev. Chancellor T. E. Espin, D.D. The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

YORK.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Hull; Canon J. Watson. *Clergy*, H. Robinson; Canon Argles. *Clergy of Cleveland*, C. N. Gray; A. G. Tweedie. *Of E. Riding*, Canon Lambert; W. J. F. V. Baker. *Of Sheffield*, Canons Gilmore and Wilson.
 CARLISLE.—*Chapter*, The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness. *Clergy*, Canon Hall; F. L. H. Millard. *Clergy of Westmorland*, W. R. Trench; Canon Rawnley.
Clergy of Furness, J. U. N. Bardsley; C. Whitaker.
 CHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Blencowe. *Clergy*, W. E. Torr; W. H. Binney. *Clergy of Macclesfield*, Canon Gore; A. Symonds.
 DURHAM.—*Chapter*, Canon Body. *Clergy*, Canon J. Bailly; C. G. Hopkinson. *Clergy of Auckland*, Chancellor T. E. Espin; Canon H. Martin.
 LIVERPOOL.—*Clergy*, Canon Smithwick; Canon Hodgins. *Clergy of Warrington*, Canon Penrhyn; J. B. Cox.
 MANCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Kelly. *Clergy*, F. W. Cleworth; Canon E. J. Russell. *Lancaster*, E. D. Banister; J. Phipps Hornby. *Blackburn*, Bishop of Burnley; Bishop Thornton.
 NEWCASTLE.—*Clergy of Northumberland*, Canon J. M. Lister; Canon J. Lowe. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Canon Wilsden; Canon J. Walker.
 RIPON.—*Chapter* (vacant). *Clergy of Richmond*, S. G. Beal; H. Pollexfen. *Craven*, Canon Nash; W. A. Shuffrey. *Ripon*, Canon F. J. Wood; Canon Geldart.
 SODOR AND MAN.—*Chapter*, Canon F. J. Moore. *Clergy*, Canon E. B. Savage.
 WAKEFIELD.—*Clergy of Halifax*, Canon Iwens; Canon Savage. *Clergy of Huddersfield*, Canon How; T. H. Bywater.

THE HOUSES OF LAYMEN.

The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, as also for that of York, consists of members elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who are themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. The members are elected with every fresh Parliament.

Colonial and Missionary Bishops of the Church of England. 241

Sees.	PROVINCE OF CANADA. Apptd. Clgy.	Sees.	PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND. Apptd. Clgy.
Algoma.....	George Thorneloe, D.D. 1897	Brisbane ... { St. Clair Donaldson, D.D., } 1904 61	
Fredericton ...	J. A. Richardson, D.D. 1907	{ Archbishop & Metrop. }	
Huron	D. Williams, D.D. 1905	Carpentaria... Gilbert White, D.D. 1900	
Montreal... J. Carmichael, D.D. (cons. '02) 1906	121	New Guinea... M. J. Stone Wigg, D.D. 1898	
Niagara	John P. Du Moulin, D.D. 1896	N. Queensland George H. Frodsham, D.D. 1902	
Nova Scotia ...	C. Lamb Worrell, D.C.L. 1904	Rockhampton N. Dawes, D.D. (cons. '89) 1892	
Ontario	W. L. Mills, D.D. 1901		
Ottawa	C. Hamilton, D.D. (cons. '35) 1896	INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.	
Quebec	A. Hunter Dunn, D.D. 1892	Adelaide	
{ Arthur Sweatman, D.D. 1879 }	81	{ Arthur N. Thomas, D.D. 1906 }	
Toronto ... { Archb. & Metrop. 1907 }	183	{ Bunbury	
{ Wm. Day Reeve, D.D., Asst. Bp. 1907 }		{ Perth	
PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.		{ Tasmania ... John Edward Mercer, D.D. 1902 }	
Athabasca ...		{ Wm. Williams, D.D. 1905 }	
Calgary	W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D. 1887	{ Zululand	
Keewatin	Joseph Lofthouse, D.D. 1901	{ Bloemfontein Arthur Chandler, D.D. 1901 }	
Mackenzie River ... 1907	8	{ Capetown ... { W. W. Jones, D.D., Abp. 1874 }	
Moosehide	G. Holmes, D.D. 1905	{ W. M. Cameron, D.D., Coad. 1906 }	
Qu'Appelle ...	John Grisdale, D.D. 1897	Grahamstown Chas. E. Cornish, D.D. 1899	
Rupert's- (S.P. Matheson, D.D., & ship.) 1905	15	Lebanon	
land { of Rupertsland (cons. '03) } 1905	23	{ Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.B. 1893 }	
Saskatchewan { J. A. Newnam, D.D. 1904 }	86	Mashonaland E. N. Powell, D.D. 1907	
{ (cons. 1893) } 1904		Natal	
Yukon	Isaac Stringer, D.D. 1905	{ Fredk. Saml. Baines, D.D. 1901 }	
British Columbia W. W. Perrin, D.D. 1893	21	Pretoria	
New Westminster and Kootenay } John Dart, D.C.L. 1895	7	{ W. M. Carter, D.D. (cons. '91) 1902 }	
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		{ St. Helena	
Bombay	W. R. Pym, D.D. (cons. '68) 1903	{ W. A. Holbeck, D.D. 1905 }	
{ R. S. Copleston, D.D. 1902 }	82	{ St. John's, Kaffraria J. W. Williams, D.D. 1901 }	
Calcutta	{ (cons. 1875, Met. 1902 }	{ Zululand	
Chhota Nagpur F. Westcott, M.A. 1905	142	{ Wilmot L. Vyvyan 1902 }	
Colombo	Ernest A. Copleston, D.D. 1903	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.	
Lahore	George A. Lefroy, D.D. 1899	Antigua	
Lucknow	Alfred Clifford, D.D. 1893	{ Walter Farrar, D.D. 1905 }	
Madras	Henry Whitehead, D.D. 1899	Barbados	
Nagpur	Eyre Chatterton, D.D. 1902	{ W. P. Swaby, D.D. (1893) 1900 }	
Panangon	Arthur M. Knight, D.D. 1902	Gaiiana	
Tinnevely & Madurai } A. A. Williams, D.D. 1905	40	{ E. A. Parry, D.D. 1900 }	
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, D.D. 1905	95	Honduras	
Auckland	Moore R. Nelligan, D.D. 1902	{ D.D. , D.D. 1904 }	
Christchurch... Churchill Julius, D.D. 1890	83	Jamaica ... { E. Nuttall, D.D. Abp. Prim. 1880 }	
Dunedin	Saml. Tarratt Nevill, D.D. 1871	{ A. E. Joselyne, D.D. Asst. 1905 }	
Melanesia	Oecil Wilson, M.A. 1894	Nassau	
Nelson	Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D. 1892	{ W. B. Hornby, D.D. (cons. 1892) 1904 }	
Waipatu	Wm. Leonard Williams 1895	Trinidad	
Wellington ...	Frederick Wallis, D.D. 1895	{ John F. Welsh, D.D. 1904 }	
PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.	
Bathurst	Chas. E. Camidge, D.D. 1887	Caledonia	
Boulburn	C. G. Barlow, D.D. (cons. '91) 1902	{ F. H. Du Vernet, D.D. 1904 }	
Grafton and Armidale } D.D. (cons. 1895) } 1901	41	* China, Mid- (vacant)	
Newcastle	J. F. Stretch, D.D. (cons. '95) 1906	* China, North C. Perry Scott, D.D. 1880	
Riverina	Ernest A. Anderson, D.D. 1895	* China, West W. Wharton (Cassels), D.D. 1895	
Sydney	W. Saumarez Smith, D.D., Abp.; Primate of Aus- 1890	* Korea	
{ tralia & Metrop. N.S.W. }	207	* Equatorial Africa (Western Niger, &c.) Herbert Tugwell, D.D. 1894	
Gallarat ... A. V. Green, LL.D. (cons. '94) 1900	75	Assistant-Bishops, I. Okwole (1893); J. Johnson (1900); N. T. Hamlyn (1904).	
Geelong	J. D. Langley, D.D. 1907	Falklands ... Edward Francis Every, D.D. 1902	
Gippsland	Arth. Wellesley Pain, D.D. 1902	Poh-Kien	
Melbourne ... { Hy. Lowther Clarke, D.D., } 1902	160	{ Horace M. E. Price, D.D. 1905 }	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Gibraltar	
Vangaratta ... Thos. H. Armstrong, D.D. 1902	7	{ Wm. Edwd. Collins, D.D. 1904 }	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Hokkaido (Japan), P. K. Fyson, D.D. 1896	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		* Jerusalem ... Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D. 1887	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Kinsbie (S. Japan), Hy. Evington, D.D. 1894	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		* Likiep	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		{ Gerard Trower, D.D. 1901 }	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		* Madagascar Geo. Lancaster King, D.D. 1899	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Mauritius ... Fras. A. Gregory, D.D. 1902	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Mombasa	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		{ Wm. George Peel, D.D. 1899 }	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Newfoundland, L. L. Jones, D.D. 1878	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Osaka (Japan) Hugh Jas. Foss, D.D. 1899	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Shantung (China) Geoffrey D. Iliff, D.D. 1903	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Sierra Leone Edmund H. Elwin, D.D. 1901	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Singapore, &c. Geo. Fredk. Hose, D.D. 1881	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		* South Tokyo W. Awdry, D.D. (cons. '95) 1897	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Uganda	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		{ W. R. Tucker, D.D. 1890 }	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		Victoria, Hong Kong, G. H. Lander, D.D. 1907	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		* Zanzibar	
{ Archbishop and Metrop. }		{ J. E. Hine, D.D. (cons. '96) 1901 }	

* Missionary Bishops.

Supra and Assistant Bishops of the Church of England will be found under their respective dioceses as given below:—

Barking (St. Albans); Barrow-in-F. (Carlisle); Beverley (York); Burnley (Manchester); Colchester (St. Albans); Crediton (Exeter); Croydon (Canterbury); Derby (Southwell); Dover (Canterbury); Durham (Durham); Grantham (Lincoln); Guildford (Winchester); Hull (York); Ipswich (Norwich); Kingston (London); Jarrow (Durham); Kensington (London); Kingston (Southwark); Knaresborough (Ripon); Leicester (Peterborough); Marlborough (Exeter); Reading (Oxford); Richmond (Ripon); St. Germain (Truro); Sheffield (York); Southampton (Winchester); Stepney (London); Swansea (St. David's); Thetford (Norwich); Woolwich (Southwark).

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	In- cumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
<i>Armagh</i> ...	Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (cons. 1867)	1896	55,359	90	19	£2,500
<i>Dublin</i> ...	Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, D.D. (cons. 1894)	1897	98,796	147	78	2,500
BISHOPS.						
<i>Meath</i>	Most Rev. James Bennett Keene, D.D.	1897	10,205	68	14	1,500
<i>Tuin</i>	Rt. Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D.	1890	9,723	60	10	1,493
<i>Cork</i>	Rt. Rev. William Edward Meade, D.D.	1894	31,935	100	35	1,703
<i>Derry</i>	Rt. Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D.	1896	50,741	105	18	2,140
<i>Killaloe</i> ...	Rt. Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.	1897	9,223	58	10	1,500
<i>Kilmore</i> ...	Rt. Rev. Alfred George Elliott, D.D.	1897	31,210	97	26	1,542
<i>Down</i>	Rt. Rev. John Baptist Crozier, D.D. (cons. 1897)	1907	204,773	165	56	1,760
<i>Cashel</i>	Rt. Rev. Henry Stewart O'Hara, D.D.	1900	9,691	55	18	1,462
<i>Clogher</i> ...	(Vacant)	1907	37,183	65	10	1,273
<i>Limerick</i> ...	Rt. Rev. Raymond d'A. Orpen, D.D.	1907	9,805	53	11	1,358
<i>Ossory</i> ...	Rt. Rev. Chas. F. D'Arcy, D.D. (cons. 1903)	1907	22,446	101	34	1,535

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., D.C.L.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. Wm. Cokuhorn, B.D.; Ven. I. K. Latham, D.D.; Sir J. C. Meredith, LL.D.; Capt. R. Wade Thompson.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), T. Greene, M.A.,
52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called *Diocesan Councils*.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital now amounts only to £608,850, charged with annuities to 136 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £8,729,941, made up of *Commutation* £608,850, *Parochial Sustentation* £3,410,356, *Episcopal Sustentation* £563,831, *Glebes purchase* £349,475, *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,746,902, and *Balances* £50,585.

Since 1869, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £6,525,952. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is approximately £202,888. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1906, was £700,939, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £268,073.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1901, was 581,029, or 13.0 per cent. of the entire population.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipnd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipnd.
<i>Aberdeen</i> ...	Rowland Ellis, D.D.	1906	46*	£881	<i>Glasgow</i> ...	A. E. Campbell, D.D.	1904	83	*£910
<i>Argyll</i> ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	37	559	<i>Moray</i> ...	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	24	*781
<i>Brechin</i> ...	W. J. F. Forbush, D.D.	1904	34	*875	<i>St. Andrews</i>	Most Rev. G. H. Wilkin-			
<i>Edinburgh</i>	John Dowden, D.D.	1886	76	*898		son, D.D. (<i>Primus</i> 1904)	1883	49	*785

* With residence.

Registrar to Primus, W. Robertson, S.S.C., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 392. Parsonages, 148. Clergy, 329. Communicants, 50,499.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 for his services. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about

half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants in 1906 was 698,566. The sum of £550,077 was raised in 1906 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 447 chapels, at a cost of £1,657,320, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there are 447 new and 42 Parliamentary parishes, a total of 1,413; besides a large number of churches and mission stations. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves. LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, Lord Kinnaird.

MODERATOR, 1907, Right Rev. James Mitford Mitchell, D.D. Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1906, there were 1,623 congregations and 33 preaching stations. The total membership exceeded 504,000, and there were 2,420 Sunday Schools, with 244,513 scholars and 25,972 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 308 European Mission Agents and 3,828 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,028,683 5s. 3d. Offices, 1 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*. According to the Census of 1901, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 443,494. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 presbyteries, 650 ministers, 567 congregations, with 106,516 communicants, 84,903 families, 8,346

Sabbath-school teachers, and 97,119 scholars. During the year 1906-1907 this branch contributed by congregational effort £207,787 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £270,780. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 14 professors, and has 31 ministerial with 6 medical missionaries in foreign parts. Clerk, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Londonderry.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 345 congregations, 15 preaching stations, and 85,755 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 78 missionaries abroad, including 32 women. In 1906 the amount raised for all purposes was £294,774. General Secretary, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A.: Financial Sec., John Leggat, 7 E. India Av., E.C. Publications Office, 14 Paternoster Square, E.C.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: *The Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and 14 quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and

since then the increase has been so great that about 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington, in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists. This statement has been recently repeated by leading Wesleyans; but no evidence is forthcoming to establish its accuracy, which is more than doubtful. Pres., Rev. John S. Simon; Sec., Rev. J. Hornbrook.

Various distinct bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being—

1. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings" the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of

all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement. — *President*, Rev. Henry Yool.

2. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was formed in 1797 by the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference and at once founded a new community.

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.

4. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in the Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous pamphlets, on suspicion of being the authors and circulators of which three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

United Methodist Church.—The three latter denominations—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christians, and the United Methodist Free Churches—secured an Act of Parliament in 1907 to authorise their union into one denomination, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by district. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline. It was decided to raise a fund of 100,000 guineas to commemorate the union.—*President*, Rev. E. Boarden; *Secretary*, Rev. G. Packer.

Finances.—The Wesleyans raised in 1906–1907 £208,307 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £38,223; and £12,497 was expended for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 253 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £899; for missions, £5,589. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £44,932 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £17,492 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.

	Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	On Probation	Chapels	Sunday Scholars
Wesleyan Methodists	2,794	19,672	525,256	32,390	8,520	1,000,819
Methodist New Connexion	204	1,123	37,009	4,866	457	87,741
Primitive Methodists	1,166	16,259	211,673	...	4,856	470,095
Bible Christians	206	1,520	32,202	535	628	45,847
United Methodist Free Churches	438	2,983	79,948	4,516	1,269	189,168
Independent Methodists (1888)	18	406	8,744	444	144	27,307
Wesleyan Reformers	17	518	8,167	469	196	21,915

Other Religious Denominations.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, in England come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,671 churches and preaching stations containing 1,686,780 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,181. Of these 264 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 80 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 42 are occupied in secretarial work, and 362 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. CHAIRMAN, 1908, Rev. E. W. Thompson, D.D. Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 44 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Sec., E. Dolby Shelton. Offices, 38 Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in

one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1833. In the British Isles there were, in 1906, 4,021 chapels and 2,134 pastors. The members numbered 434,741, Sunday-school teachers 58,058, and Sunday scholars 590,321. In the U.S. they form one of the most numerous religious bodies, the "members" alone numbering nearly 7,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy. Office, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CONNEXION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin and embraces a very large section of the Welsh speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian, and the Church is in federation with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England, &c. At the present time the body numbers—churches, 1,428; chapels and places of worship, 1,641; ministers and preachers 1,239; deacons, 6,179; communicants, 187,768; on probation, 2,421; Sunday-school teachers, 27,895 scholars and teachers, 221,494; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants) 347,785. A sum amounting to £300,912 was col-

lected for various religious purposes in 1906. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 283 English congregations with 27,653 communicants; all the rest are Welsh. MODERATOR of General Assembly, 1907-1908, Rev. John Roberts, D.D. (India). Sec., Rev. J. Owen Thomas, M.A., Menai Bridge. Statistical Secs., Rev. J. Evans, Denbigh; and Rev. T. J. Morgan, Garn, near Aberystwith.

THE SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Aug., 1907, the number of Officers, Cadets and Employés was 21,025, of Corps and Outposts 8,055, Local Officers 56,162. The number of countries occupied was 54, and of languages used 28. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions under various denominations, including 125 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 137 Slum Posts, 17 Prison-Gate Homes, 193 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 124 Workshops and Factories, 45 Labour Bureaux, 15 Farm Colonies, &c. GENERAL, William Booth.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The Society of Friends, which consists of 18,677 members in Great Britain and Australasia, and 2,521 in Ireland, has 424 recorded ministers, including over 150 women; their places of worship, in

1906, numbered 421. The Friends support their own poor. Central Office for Great Britain, 12 Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. Ireland has a separate organization, with Office, 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers and 16,811 scholars. The Moravians (Offices, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) have about 50 congregations and preaching stations. The Catholic Apostolic Church have above 80 churches; the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 75 societies, with 6,063 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 196,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers (Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi's Office, Finsbury Square, E.C.). The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at various totals, ranging between 8 and 9 millions. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and a mosque has been opened for Moslems.

The Roman Catholic Church.

IN England, from 1623 to 1850, Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, with first 1, then 4; and afterwards 8 Districts or Vicariates; in 1850 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 1 Archbishop and 12 (now increased to 15) Episcopal Sees. In Scotland Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, from 1604 to 1878, with first 1, then 2, and afterwards 3 Districts or Vicariates; in 1878 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 2 Archbishop and 4 Episcopal Sees. In Ireland the Hierarchy consists of 4 Archbishop and 23 Episcopal Sees.—Besides the United Kingdom, Hierarchies are established in British America, India, and Australasia. There are now in the British Empire 30 Archbishop and 107 Episcopal Sees, and 34 Vicariates and 12 refectures Apostolic. Including 2 Delegates Apostolic, 8 Coadjutors and 7 Bishops Auxiliary, the rebishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire are 184, distributed as follows:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Archbishop.		CONS. CLERGY.	Bishops.		CONS. CLERGY.
Westminster	Francis Bourne	502	Aberdeen.....	Donald Gisholm.....	1899 71
	(translated from Southwark 1903) ...		Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith.....	1893 26
	Patrick Fenton,		Dunkeld.....	Angus MacFarlane ...	1901 47
	Bishop Auxiliary... 1904		Galloway.....	William Turner.....	1893 30
	W. A. Johnson, Bp. Auxiliary..... 1906		IRELAND. Archbishops.		
Bishops.			Armagh.....	{ Michael Card. Logue (succeeded 1887).....	1879 177
Birmingham	Edward Hiley.....	1879 396	Dublin.....	{ William J. Walsh... 1885	559
	George A. Burton ... 1902	128	Cashel.....	{ N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux. 1883	
Exeter and	Thomas W. Wilkinson 1888	217	Tuan.....	{ Thomas Fennelly (succeeded 1902).....	1901 117
Newcastle	Richard Collins, Aux. 1905			{ J. Healy (tr. 1903) ...	1884 140
Leeds.....	William Gordon..... 1890	155	Bishops.		
Liverpool ...	J. R. Cowgill, Coadj. 1905	448	Achnary.....	John Lyster.....	1888 51
Nottingham	Thomas Whiteside..... 1894	104	Ardagh.....	Joseph Hoare.....	1895 102
Southampton	Richard Lacy..... 1879	82	Clogher.....	Richard Owens.....	1894 109
Stratford	John C. Hedley..... 1873	83	Clonfert.....	Thomas O'Dea.....	1903 75
Truro.....	(Vacant).....	83	Clonmeane.....	Robert Browne.....	1894 140
Worcester	Robert Brindle, D.S.O. 1889	128	Cork.....	Thomas O'Mallaghan. 1884	190
Exmouth.....	Charles Graham..... 1891	123	Derry.....	Charles MacHugh ... 1907	110
Gloucester	John Baptist Cahill... 1900	249	Down & Connor, Henry Henry.....	1895 170	
London.....	Wm. T. Cotter, Aux. 1905	321	Dromore.....	Henry O'Neill.....	1901 55
Manchester ..	Louis Chas. Casartelli 1897	87	Elphin.....	John Clancy.....	1895 104
Nottingham ..	Samuel Webster Allen 1904	494	Ferns.....	James Browne.....	1884 135
Southwark ..	Peter E. Anigo..... 1895	77	Galway and Kilmacduagh} Francis J. MacCormack. (translated 1887).....	1872 75	
St. Asaph.....	Francis Mostyn..... 1895	77	Kerry.....	John Mangan.....	1904 128
St. David's.....	SCOTLAND.—Archbishops.		Kildare and Leighton... Patrick Foley.....	1896 151	
St. Andrews & James A. Smith (trans. from Dunkeld 1900) 1890	85		Killadea.....	John Conmy.....	1892 43
St. John Maguire..... 1894	281		Killaloe.....	Michael Fogarty.....	1904 160
			Kilmore.....	Andrew Boylan.....	1907 101

IRELAND. Bishops—continued.			
		CONS.	CLERGY.
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	169
Meath	Laurence Gaughran.	1906	164
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	112
Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	80
Ross	Denis Kelly	1897	28
Waterford & Lismore, R. A. Sheehan	1892	167	

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE. Bishops:—			
		CONS.	
Malta	(Peter Pace (Abp. of Rhodes)	1877	
	(Paul Farrugia, Bp. Aux.)	1907	
Gozo	John Camilleri	1889	
Gibraltar ..	G. R. Barbieri, Vicar Apost.	1901	

AMERICA.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Sbarretti.			
Archbishops.			
Quebec	Louis N. Bégin	1888	
Halifax	Edward McCarthy	1906	
Kingslon	Charles Gauthier	1898	
	(Paul N. Bruchesi	1897	
Montreal	Zotique Racicot, Bp. Aux.	1904	
Ottawa	Joseph Thomas Duhamel	1874	
Port of Spain (Vacant)			
Toronto	Denis O'Connor	1890	
St. Boniface	Louis Philip A. Langevin	1895	
St. John's, Newfoundland, Michael Howley	1892		
Victoria, B.C.	Bertrand Orth	1900	

Bishops.

Alexandria ..	William A. MacDonnell	1906	
Antigonish ..	John Cameron	1870	
Charlottetown	Charles McDonald	1890	
Chatham, N.B.	Thomas F. Barry	1900	
Chicoutimi ..	Michael Labrecque	1892	
Hamilton ..	Joseph Thomas Dowling	1887	
Harbour-Grace, John March	1906		
Joliette	Joseph Archambeault	1904	
London	Fergus Patrick McEvay	1899	
New Westminster	Augustine Dondenwill	1897	
Nicolet	Joseph S. Brunault	1899	
Pembroke	N. Z. Lorrain	1882	
Peterborough	Richard O'Connor	1889	
Prince Albert	Albert Pascal, Vicar Apost.	1891	
Rimouski	Andrew Blais	1890	
Roseau	Philip Scheffhaut	1902	
St. Albert	Emile Joseph Légal	1897	
St. George's, N.F.	Neil MacNeil	1895	
St. Hyacinth	Alexis Bernard	1906	
St. John, N. Brunswick, Timothy Casey	1900		
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard	1904		
Sherbrooke ..	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893	
Three Rivers	F. X. Cloutier	1899	
Valleyfield ..	Joseph Emar	1892	
Athabasca ..	Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891	
Demerara ..	Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902	
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gustave Blanche, Vic. Ap.	1905		
Honduras	Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.	1899	
Jamaica	John J. Collins, Vic. Ap.	1907	
Mackenzie ..	Gabriel Brellyant, Vicar Ap.	1902	

AFRICA. Bishops:—

Cape Colony	East... Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896	
	West (John Leonard, Vic. Ap.	1872	
	(John Rooney, Coadj.	1886	
Gold Coast ..	Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906	
Lagos	Joseph Lang, Vic. Ap.	1902	
Natal	Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904	
Nyasas	Joseph Dupont, Vic. Ap.	1897	
Orange R. Colony, Matthew Gaughren, V. A.	1902		
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898		
Port Louis ..	Peter Austin O'Neill	1896	
Port Victoria, Seychelles, Mark Hudrisier	1890		
Sierra Leone	John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903	
Transvaal ..	William J. Miller, Vic. Ap.	1904	
Uganda, or Upper Nile, Henry Hanlon, V. A.	1894		
Victoria Nyanza, North, H. Streicher, V. A.	1897		
Zanzibar ..	Emilius Allgeyer, Vic. Ap.	1897	

ASIA.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

Archbishops.			
Agra	Charles Gentili	1897	
Bombay	Hermann Jürgens	1907	
Calcutta	Brice Meuleman	1902	
Colombo	Antony Coudert	1897	
Cyprus	Peter Zoghbe	1907	
	(Joseph Colgan	1888	
Madras	John Aelen, Bp. Coadj.	1897	
Verapoly	Bernard Arguinzonis	1897	
Bishops.			
Allahabad ..	Peter Gramigna	1907	
Arabia (Aden)	Bernardine T. Clarke, V. Ap.	1907	
Burma, East	R. Tornatore, Vicar Apost.	1897	
Burma, North	Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1907	
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1897	
Changanacherry, Matthew Makil, Vic. Ap.	1897		
Cochin	Xavier M. de Oliveira	1897	
Coimbatore ..	Augustine Roy	1907	
Dacca	Peter J. Hurth	1897	
Ernakulam ..	Louis Pareparambil, V. A.	1897	
Galle	Joseph van Reeth	1897	
Hong Kong ..	Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1907	
Hyderabad ..	Peter A. Viganò	1897	
Jaffa	Henry Joulain	1897	
Kandy	Clement Pagnani	1897	
Krishnagar ..	Santino Tavaglia	1907	
Kumbakonam	Hugh M. Bottero	1897	
Lahore	Fabian A. Eestermans	1907	
Malacca	Emile Barillon	1907	
Mangalore ..	Abundius Cavadini	1897	
Metapur	T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1897	
Mysore	Eugene Louis Kleimer	1897	
	(Augustine F. Baslé, Coadj.)	1907	
Nagpur	Francis S. Coppel	1907	
Poona	(Vacant)		
Quilon	A. M. Benziger	1907	
Trichinopoly	John Mary Barthe	1897	
Trichur	John Menachery, Vic. Ap.	1897	
Trincanalee	Charles Lavigne	1897	
Vizagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1897	

AUSTRALASIA. Archbishops:—

Sydney	Cardinal Patrick Moran		
	(transf. from Ossory 1884)	1897	
	Michael Kelly, Abp. Coadj.	1897	
Adelaide	John O'Reilly	1897	
Brisbane	Robert Durne	1897	
	Daniel Murphy	1897	
Hobart	Patrick Delany, Bp. Coadj.	1897	
Melbourne ..	Thomas Carr	1897	
New Guinea	L. Andrew Navarre, Vic. Ap.	1897	
	A. G. de Boismenn, Bp. Coad.	1897	
Wellington ..	Francis Redwood	1897	
Bishops.			
Armidale ..	Patrick J. O'Connor	1907	
Auckland ..	George M. Lenihan	1897	
Ballarat	Joseph Higgins	1897	
Bathurst	John Durne	1897	
Christchurch	John J. Grimes	1897	
Cooktown ..	Dominic Murray, Vic. Ap.	1897	
Dunedin	Michael Verdon	1897	
Fiji	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1897	
Geraldton ..	William Kelly	1897	
Gilbert Islands	Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1907	
Goulburn ..	John Gallagher	1897	
Lismore	Jeremiah Doyle	1897	
	James Murray	1897	
Maitland ..	(Patrick Dwyer, Coadj.	1897	
Perth	Matthew Gibney	1897	
Port Augusta	John Norton	1897	
Rockhampton	James Duhig	1897	
Sale	James Corbett	1897	
Sandhurst ..	Stephen Reville	1897	
Victoria	F. X. Gsell, Administrator.	1897	
Wicannia ..	John Dunne	1897	

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	Elect.
High Steward, Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., <i>Merton</i>	1907
Vice-Chan., T. H. Warren, D.C.L., President of Magdalen	1896
Proctors, G. C. Richard, M.A., <i>Oriel</i> ; W. C. Allen, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1906
Burgesses, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, D.C.L., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> , 1878; Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of <i>All Souls</i>	1899
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1876
Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Fellow of <i>All Souls</i>	1905
Public Orator, W. W. Merry, D.D., <i>Lincoln</i>	1880
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, John F. Payne, D.M., <i>Magdalen</i>	1899
Bodleian's Librarian, E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1882
Sub-Librarians, F. Madan, M.A., <i>B.N.C.</i> , 1885; A. E. Cowley, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1899
Keeper of Archives, T. V. Bayne, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1885
Secretary of Museum, H. A. Miers, M.A., D.Sc., <i>Magdalen</i>	1902
Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., <i>B.N.C.</i>	1884
Keeper of the Indian Institute, Professor Macdonell, C.C.C.	
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i>	1907
Assistant Registrar, E. S. Craig, M.A., <i>Univ.</i>	1907
Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1897
Bampton Lecturer for 1907, Rev. J. H. F. Peile, M.A., <i>Univ.</i>	
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1873
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, Frederic Parker Morrell, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1870
Coroners of University, F. P. Morrell, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> , 1868; W. T. Brooks, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1899
Univ. Counsel, J. A. Hamilton, M.A., K.C., <i>Magd.</i>	1906
Solicitor, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1883
Keeper of University Galleries, A. Macdonald, M.A.	
Doctors, G. Shelton, Law; E. Parker, Medicine; W. Moom, Arts; H. M. S. Lodge, <i>Divinity</i>	1900
Organist, F. Hiffe, M.U.S.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1900
Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy	1900

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
 Heads of Houses, The Dean of *Ch. Ch.*; Rector of *Exeter*; Rector of *Lincol.*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Principal of *Jesus*; Principal of *B.N.C.*
 Professors, The Reader in Ancient History; the Professor of Exegesis; the Waynflete Professor of Chemistry; the Regius Professor of Divinity; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Professor of Mineralogy.
 Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; P. E. Matheson, M.A.; H. A. Wilson, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; S. Ball, M.A.; W. M. Geldart, M.A.
 PUBLIC EXAMINERS: Final Honour Schools.
Literis Humanioribus, R. W. Macan, D.LITT., *Univ.*; C. C. J. Webb, *Magd.*; F. C. S. Schiller, D.LITT., C.C.C.; J. L. Myres, *Ch. Ch.*; R. R. Marett, M.A., *Exeter*.
Scientiis Math. et Phys., A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*; A. I. Pedder, M.A., *Magdalen*; C. H. Sampson, M.A., *B.N.C.*

In Scientiis Naturali, Preliminary, C. E. Haeckel-foot, M.A., *Hertf.*; R. E. Barnes, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; J. Gotch, D.Sc., *Magd.*; A. Angel, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; H. B. Hartley, M.A., *Balliol*; R. W. T. Gunther, M.A., *Magd.*; J. Reynolds Green, D.Sc. (*Camb.*).
 Final, C. D. Whetham; W. N. Stocker, M.A., *Brasenose*; A. Smithells, B.Sc., *London*; N. V. Sedgwick, M.A., *Lincoln*; W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., *Wadh.*; W. Ramsden, D.M., *Pembroke*; J. W. Jenkinson, D.Sc., *Exeter*; A. Dendy, D.Sc., *London*.

In Jurisprudentiâ, Preliminary, A. J. M. Bell, M.A., *Balliol*; F. de Zulveta, M.A., *Merton*; E. F. Carritt, M.A., *Univ.*

In Jurisprudentiâ, Final, R. W. Leage, B.N.C.; W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., *St. John's*; R. W. Lee, M.A., *Worc.*

In Historiâ Modernâ, R. Lodge, M.A., B.N.C.; E. Barker, M.A., *Merton*; R. V. Laurence, M.A. (*Camb.*); H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., *New Coll.*; H. W. C. Davis, M.A., *Balliol*.

In Sacrâ Theologiâ, E. W. Watson, M.A., *St. John's*; E. W. M. O. De la Hey, M.A., *Keble*; C. J. Hall, M.A., *Queen's*.

In English Language and Literature, Prof. J. Wright, *Exeter*; Prof. A. S. Napier, *Merton*; W. H. Hadow, M.A., *Worc.*; Prof. Nicol Smith (*Edinb.*).

Final Pass Schools.

E. M. Walker, M.A., *Queen's*; A. E. Zimmern, M.A., *New Coll.*; W. H. Fairbrother, M.A., *Lincol.*; M. N. Tod, M.A., *Oriel*; C. D. Fisher, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; H. J. Cunningham, M.A., *Worc.*; W. R. B. Riddell, M.A., *Hertford*; W. H. Hulton, B.D., *St. John's*; E. J. Carlyle, M.A., *Merton*; P. F. Willett, M.A., *Exeter*; R. G. Wickham Legg, M.A., *New Coll.*; C. T. Kemshead, M.A., *Magd.*; H. W. Blunt, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; J. B. Baker, M.A., *New Coll.*; F. T. Barrington Ward, B.C.L., *All Souls*; S. H. Leonard, M.A., *Lincol.*; J. H. F. Peile, M.A., *Univ.*; R. Brook, M.A., *Merton*; W. Addis, M.A., *Balliol*; C. T. Atkinson, M.A., *Exeter*; H. B. Mortimer, M.A., *New Coll.*; N. F. Mackenzie, M.INST.C.E.

2. MODERATORS:—Honour Schools.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, H. E. Butler, M.A., *New Coll.*; H. W. Garrod, M.A., *Merton*; C. Cookson, M.A., *Magd.*; J. U. Powell, M.A., *St. John's*; A. S. Owen, M.A., *Keble*.
In Disciplinis Mathematicis, J. E. Campbell, M.A., *Hertf.*; R. F. McNeill, *Ch. Ch.*; A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Merton*.

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, T. W. Allen, M.A., *Queen's*; W. A. Pickard Cambridge, M.A., *Magd.*; H. B. George, M.A., *New Coll.*; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A., *Univ.* (2 vacancies).

3. MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

R. W. M. Fope, D.D., *Worc.*; W. H. Fyfe, M.A., *Merton*; C. N. Jackson, M.A., *Hertford*; A. L. Jolliffe, M.A., C.C.C.; H. L. Drake, M.A., *Pembroke*; (1 vacancy).

PROFESSORS, &c.

<i>Anatomy (Lees Reader)</i> , J. Barclay, M.A....	Elect.
<i>Anthropology</i> , E. B. Tyler, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> ...	1895
<i>Arabic (Laud's)</i> , D. S. Margoliouth, D.LITT., <i>New Coll.</i>	1888
<i>Arabic (Ld. Almoner's)</i> , G. F. Nicholl, M.A., <i>Ball.</i>	1878
<i>Archæology (Linc.)</i> , P. Gardner, M.A., <i>Linc.</i> ..	1887
<i>Assyriology</i> , A. H. Sayce, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1891
<i>Astronomy (Savilian)</i> , H. H. Turner, D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1893
<i>Botany (Sherard)</i> , S. H. Vines, M.A., <i>Magd.</i> ..	1888

	Elect.		Elect.
<i>Celtic</i> , Sir John Rhys, D.LITT., Principal of Jesus.....	1877	<i>Logic</i> (Wykeham), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1889
<i>Chemistry</i> (Waynflete), W. Odling, M.A., <i>Worc.</i>	1872	<i>Medicine</i> (Reg.), W. Osler, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1904
<i>Chinese</i> , T. L. Bullock, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1898	<i>Mineralogy</i> , H. A. Miers, D.Sc., <i>Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>Civil Law</i> (Regius), H. Goudy, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1893	<i>Modern History</i> (Chichele), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1905
<i>Colonial History</i> (Beit), H. E. Egerton, M.A., C.C.C.	1906	<i>Modern History</i> (Reg.), C. H. Firth, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1904
<i>Comparative Anatomy</i> (Linacre), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., <i>New Coll.</i>	1906	<i>Moral Philosophy</i> (Waynflete), T. Case, M.A., <i>President of Corpus</i>	1889
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , J. Wright, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1901	<i>Moral Philosophy</i> (Whyte), J. A. Stewart, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1897
<i>Divinity</i> (Regius), W. Ince, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1878	<i>Music</i> , Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.MUS., <i>Ex.</i>	1900
<i>Divin.</i> (Margaret), W. Sanday, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1895	<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (Sedleian), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., <i>Queen's</i>	1899
<i>Eccles. Hist.</i> (Reg.), C. Bigg, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1901	<i>Pastoral Theology</i> (Reg.), R. L. Otley, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1903
<i>English History</i> —Ford Lecturer, Rt. Hon. Sir A. C. Lyall, G.C.I.E., D.C.L.	1907	<i>Pathology</i> , G. Dreyer, M.D.	1907
<i>English Literature and Anglo-Saxon</i> , Arthur S. Napier, M.A., D.LITT., <i>Merton</i>	1885	<i>Physics</i> (Wykeham Prof.), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., <i>New</i>	1900
<i>English Literature</i> , W. A. Raleigh, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1904	<i>Physiology</i> (Waynflete), F. Gotch, M.A., D.Sc., <i>Magdalen</i>	1895
<i>Ezra</i> (Ireland), W. Lock, D.D., <i>Warden of Keble</i>	1895	<i>Poetry</i> , J. W. Mackail, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1906
<i>Exp. Phil.</i> , R. B. Clifton, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1895	<i>Political Econ.</i> , F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1891
<i>Fine Art</i> (Slade), C. J. Holmes, Hon. M.A.	1905	<i>Pure Mathematics</i> (Waynflete), E. B. Elliott, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1892
<i>Geology</i> , W. J. Sollas, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1897	<i>Romanes Lecturer</i> , Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1907
<i>Geometry</i> (Savilian), W. Esson, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1897	<i>Rural Economy</i> (Sibthorp), W. Somerville, F.L.S.	1906
<i>Greek</i> (Regius), I. Bywater, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1893	<i>Russian</i> , &c., W. R. Morfill, M.A., <i>Oriel</i> ...	1889
<i>Hebrew</i> (Regius), S. R. Driver, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1882	<i>Sanskrit</i> , A. A. Macdonell, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1890
<i>History, Ancient</i> (Camden), F. Haverfield, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1907	<i>Septuagint</i> , R. H. Charles, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> ...	1905
<i>Human Anatomy</i> , A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1885	<i>Zend Philology</i> , L. H. Mills, Hon. M.A.	1898
<i>International Law</i> (Chichele), T. E. Holland, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1874	<i>Zoology</i> , E. B. Poulton, M.A., <i>Semis</i>	1893
<i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture</i> (Oriel), T. K. Cheyne, D.LITT., <i>Oriel</i>	1885	PRIZEMEN, &c., 1907.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.	
<i>Jurisprudence</i> (C.C.C.), P. Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L.	1903	<i>English Essay</i> —W. P. Johnston, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .	
<i>Latin Literat.</i> (C.C.C.), R. Ellis, M.A., C.C.C.	1893	<i>Latin Verse</i> —L. W. Hunter, <i>New Coll.</i>	
<i>Law</i> (Vinerian), A. V. Dicey, B.C.L., Hon. D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1882	<i>Latin Essay</i> —H. J. Rose, <i>Balliol</i> .	

Ended.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Contribn. to Univer. purposes.	Under-graduates.	Members of Con-vocation.
				£	£		
1437	<i>All Souls</i>	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., M.P., <i>Warden</i>	1881	29,326	4,673	4	88
1262	<i>Balliol</i>	J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1907	19,175	211	244	437
1509	<i>Brasenose</i>	C. B. Heberden, M.A., <i>Principal</i>	1889	21,429	1,466	124	302
1532	<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	T. B. Strong, D.D., <i>Dean</i>	1901	60,608	2,443	317	739
1516	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Thomas Case, M.A., <i>President</i>	1904	19,743	1,820	89	250
1314	<i>Exeter</i>	W. W. Jackson, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1887	15,066	92	196	503
1874	<i>Hertford</i>	H. Boyd, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1877	8,615	20	126	146
1571	<i>Jesus</i>	Sir John Rhys, D.LITT., <i>Principal</i>	1895	20,502	783	144	185
1427	<i>Lincoln</i>	W. W. Merry, D.D., <i>Rector</i>	1884	11,242	281	107	197
1456	<i>Magdalen</i>	T. H. Warren, D.C.L. (Vice-Chan.), <i>Pres.</i>	1885	69,418	7,355	189	370
1270	<i>Merton</i>	T. Bowman, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1903	34,139	2,775	134	289
1386	<i>New Coll.</i>	W. A. Spooner, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1903	44,733	2,778	301	457
1326	<i>Oriel</i>	C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L., <i>Provost</i>	1905	18,904	584	130	249
1624	<i>Pembroke</i>	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., <i>Master</i>	1899	8,760	73	99	183
1340	<i>Queen's</i>	J. R. Magrath, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1878	32,782	863	153	276
1555	<i>St. John's</i>	J. Bellamy, D.D., <i>President</i>	1871	35,355	1,127	224	317
1554	<i>Trinity</i>	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., <i>President</i>	1907	15,553	429	185	408
1249	<i>University</i>	R. W. Macan, D.LITT., <i>Master</i>	1906	18,950	168	197	323
1613	<i>Wadham</i>	P. A. Wright-Henderson, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1903	11,118	195	112	223
1714	<i>Worcester</i>	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1903	9,472	35	136	226
1269	<i>St. Edmund</i>	E. Moore, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1864	—	—	48	36
1869	<i>Keble</i>	W. Lock, D.D., <i>Warden</i>	1897	—	—	223	291
1868	<i>Non-Coll. Stu.</i>	R. Wm. M. Pope, D.D., <i>Censor</i>	1890	—	—	211	148
	<i>Marcon's</i>	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.		—	—	32	12
	<i>Pope's</i>	J. O.T. Pope, M.A.		—	—	10	11
	<i>Hunter Blair's</i>	Sir D. O. Hunter Blair, Bart., M.A.		—	—	7	2
Total.....						3,742	6,678

GAISFORD. *Greek Verse*—W. A. Bath, Ch. Ch.
Greek Prose—J. D. Beazley, Balliol.
 NEWDIGATE. *Engl. Verse*—R. W. Cruttwell, Magd.
 CORDEN (1905)—G. W. Gough, Balliol.
Welsh Prize—W. E. Waller, Univ.
 Arnold—W. C. Wordsworth, Jesus.
 Lothian—J. D. Mackie, Jesus.
 Stanhope—Lord Eustace Sc. Percy, Ch. Ch.
 Conington—T. Ashby, D.LITT., Ch. Ch. (1906).
 Ellerton—C. C. Martindale, B.A., Pope's Hall.
 Rolleston—G. W. Smith, B.A., New Coll. (1906).
Greek Testament (senior)—E. J. Bicknell, Keble.
Greek Testament (junior)—J. Jones, Jesus.
Septuagint (senior)—No candidate.
Septuagint (junior)—W. A. Davis, Non-Coll.
 Syriac—No candidate.
 Gladstone Memorial—F. L. Brigstocke, Linc.
 M. Arnold Memorial—No award.

SCHOLARS, &c., 1907.

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship—A. E. Boycott, D.M., Fellow of B.N.C.
 Craven (Fellow) (1907)—W. M. Calder, B.A., Ch. Ch.
 Vincian—W. A. Barton, B.A., Magd.
 Hertford—R. A. Knox, Ball.
 Ireland—G. Robertson, Ball.
 Craven—G. Robertson, B.A., Ball.; A. G. Heath, New; C. G. Stone, Ball.
 Derby—C. C. Martindale, B.A., Pope's Hall.
 Abbott—E. N. Medd, Keble.
 John Locke—W. Brown, B.A., Ch. Ch.
 Chinese—Munenao Yamaski, Non-Coll.
 Burdett-Coutts—J. A. Thomson, B.A., St. John's.
 Kennicott (senior) Rev. S. Holmes, M.A., Jesus.
 (junior)—M. H. Segal, B.A., Non-Coll.
 Philip Walker Studentship—J. S. C. Douglas, B.M., Ch. Ch.

Pusey and Ellerton—J. D. Lewis, Non-Coll.
 Boden Sanskrit—Har Dayal, St. John's.
 Denyer and Johnson—E. J. Bicknell, Keble.
 Eldon, Law—J. C. V. Behan, Hertford.
 Mathematics (senior)—F. B. Piddock, Exeter.
 (junior)—T. W. Chandy, Ball.
 (exhibition)—W. J. Hart, Queen's.
 Geography—R. L. Thompson, Keble.
 Passmore Edwards—R. M. MacIver, Oriel.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Lampeter, St. David's	1880
Nottingham, University	1882
Sheffield, University College	1886
Reading, Reading College	1899
Southampton, Hartley College	1903
Exeter, Diocesan Training College	1906

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.

Durham, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, 1904.
 Cape of Good Hope, 1888; Sydney, 1888; Calcutta, 1889; Punjab, 1889; Bombay, 1889; Adelaide, 1891; Madras, 1894; Melbourne, 1894; New Zealand, 1894; Allahabad, 1894; Toronto, 1895; Tasmania, 1899; Montreal, 1889; New Brunswick, 1901; Malta; King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1903; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 1904; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 1905; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, 1905; Laval University, Quebec, 1905; McMaster University, Toronto, 1905; University of S. Joseph's College, S. Joseph, New Brunswick, 1906.

The University of Cambridge.

Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D., Trin. 1892
 Vice-Chan., E. S. Roberts, M.A., Gov. & Cai. 1906
 High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trin. 1891
 Repre. in Par., S. H. Butcher, M.A., Trin.
 John Fred. Peel Rawlinson, M.A., K.C., Trin. 1906
 Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trin. 1900
 Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.A., K.C., Trin. 1899
 Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, LITT.D., St. John's 1876
 Registrar, J. Willis Clark, M.A., Trin. 1891
 Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trin. 1889
 Counsel, Rt. Hon. A. Cohen, M.A., K.C., Magd. 1879
 Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., Trin. 1877
 A. H. Evans, M.A., Clare. 1900
 Director of the Observatory, Sir Robert Stawell Ball, M.A., King's
 Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, S. F. Harmer, Sc.D., King's
 Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, M. R. James, LITT.D., Provost of King's
 Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., King's Curator in Zoology, D. Sharp, M.A.
 Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hugel, M.A., Trin.
 Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, M.A.

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master of Gonville and Caius; the Master of Emmanuel; the Master of Trinity Hall; the Master of Pembroke; Prof. Kenny, Down.; Prof. Darwin, Trin.; Prof. Forsyth, Trin.; Prof. Sir R. S. Ball, King's; Dr. Keynes, Pemb.; Dr. Tanner, St. John's; W. L. Mollison, Clare; A. E. Shipley, Christ's; R. F. Scott, M.A., St.

John's; Dr. Gaskell, Trin. Hall; W. Durnford, King's; J. H. Gray, Queens'.
 Sex Viri, Dr. Ward, Pet.; Mr. Scott, Joh.; Dr. Bond, Trin. H.; Dr. Mason, Pemb.; Mr. Beck, Trin. Hall; Dr. Kenny.
 Court of Discipline, Dr. Peile, Dr. Butler, Dr. Ward, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Beck, Mr. Donaldson.
 Auditors of the Chest, Mr. W. W. R. Ball, Trin.; Mr. Peace, Emm.; Mr. Macaulay, King's.
 Proctors, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., Cai.; C. West-Watson, M.A., Emm.
 Moderators, C. Birtwistle, M.A., Pemb.; A. Berry, M.A., King's.

PROFESSORS.

Agriculture (Drapers) T. B. Wood, M.A., Cai.	Elect.
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., St. John's...	1907
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, LITT.D., Caius	1883
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, LITT.D., Christ's	1899
Arabic (Sir T. Adams), E. G. Browne, M.A. Pen.	1878
" (Ed. Abn.), A. A. Bevan, M.A., Trin.	1902
Arch. (Disney), W. Ridgeway, M.A., Caius	1893
Astro. (Lovendus), Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., King's	1903
Astronomy (Plumian), Sir G. H. Darwin, K.C.B., M.A., Trin.	1892
Biology (Quick), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., Christ's	1883
Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., Emmanuel	1906
Chemistry, G. D. Livinge, M.A., St. John's	1861
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., Trin.	1857
Civil Law (Reg.), E. C. Clark, LL.D., St. John's	1872
Divinity (Regius), H. B. Swete, D.D., Caius	1890
" (Marg.), W. R. Inge, M.A., King's	1907
" (Hulsean), W. E. Barnes, D.D., Pet.	1901
" (Norrisian), F. C. Burkitt, M.A., Trin.	1905
" (Ely), V. H. Stanton, D.D., Trin.	1889
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), Henry Melville Gwatkin, M.A., Emmanuel	1891

<i>Expl. Physics</i> , J. J. Thomson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1884	<i>Classics</i> (Brereton), W. Ridgeway, M.A., <i>Cam.</i> ...	1907
<i>Fine Art</i> (Slade), C. Waldstein, LITT.D., <i>King's</i> ...	1907	<i>Forestry</i> , A. Henry ...	1907
<i>Geology</i> (Woodwardian), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., <i>Clare</i> ...	1873	UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.	
<i>Greek</i> (Reg.), H. Jackson, LITT.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1906	<i>Classics</i> (Epigraphy & Dialects), S. G. Campbell, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> ...	
<i>Hebrew</i> (Reg.), R. H. Kennett, M.A., <i>Queens'</i> ...	1903	<i>Ancient History</i> , L. Whibley, M.A., <i>Pem.</i> ; <i>IN.</i> ...	
<i>Latin</i> , J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1872	Wedd, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	
<i>Law</i> (Down), C. S. Kenny, LL.D., <i>Down</i> ...	1907	<i>Mathematics</i> , Dr. Hobson, <i>Chr.</i> ; Dr. Baker ...	
<i>International Law</i> , J. Westlake, LL.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1888	<i>St. John's</i> : H. W. Richmond, M.A., <i>King's</i> ; ...	
<i>Mathematics</i> (Lucasian), J. Larmor, M.A., <i>Joh.</i> ...	1903	J. G. Leatham, M.A., <i>Joh.</i> ; R. A. Herman, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	
<i>Mechanism and Applied Mechanics</i> , Bertrand Hopkinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1903	<i>Mathematics</i> (Stokes Lecturer), Dr. Hobson. (Cayley Lecturer), Dr. Baker. ...	
<i>Medicine</i> (Downing), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., <i>Down</i> ...	1894	<i>Physics</i> , G. F. C. Searle, M.A., <i>Pet.</i> ; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., <i>Sid.</i> ...	
<i>Mental Philo. & Logic</i> , J. Ward, sc.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1897	<i>Botany</i> , A. G. Tansley, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	
<i>Mineralogy</i> , W. J. Lewis, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> ...	1881	R. P. Gregory, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	
<i>Modern Hist.</i> (Reg.), J. B. Bury, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	1902	<i>Chemistry</i> , Dr. Sell; Dr. Fenton. ...	
<i>Moral Philos.</i> , W. R. Sorley, LITT.D., <i>King's</i> ...	1900	<i>Organic Chemistry</i> , S. Ruhemann, M.A., <i>Cam.</i> ...	
<i>Music</i> , Sir Charles V. Stanford, MUS.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1887	<i>Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates</i> , H. Gadow, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (Jacksonian), Sir James Dewar, M.A., <i>Peterhouse</i> ...	1875	<i>Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates</i> , A. E. Shipley, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> ...	
<i>Pathology</i> , G. S. Woodhead, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1899	<i>Advanced Physiology</i> , Dr. Gaskell, Dr. Shore. ...	
<i>Physic</i> (Regius), T. C. Allbutt, M.D., <i>Cam.</i> ...	1892	<i>Physiology</i> , Dr. Anderson. ...	
<i>Physiology</i> , J. N. Langley, sc.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1903	<i>Physiological and Experimental Psychology</i> (vacant). ...	
<i>Pol. Econ.</i> Alfred Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1884	<i>Advanced Human Anatomy</i> , ...	
<i>Sadlerian</i> , A. R. Forsyth, sc.D., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1895	<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> , Dr. Anningson. ...	
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E. J. Rapson, M.A., <i>Joh.</i> ...	1906	<i>Medicine</i> , Dr. Humphry. ...	
<i>Surgery</i> , F. H. Marsh, M.A., <i>Down</i> ...	1903	<i>Midwifery</i> , Dr. Ingle. ...	
<i>Zoology</i> , &c., Adam Sedgwick, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1907	<i>Surgery</i> , G. E. Wherry, M.A., <i>Down</i>	
<i>Hulsean Lect.</i> , Rev. J. H. B. Masterman, M.A., <i>John's</i> ...		<i>Geology</i> , Dr. Marr. ...	
<i>Lady Margaret Preacher</i> , Right Rev. Bp. Welldon, D.D., <i>King's</i> ...	1907	<i>History</i> , O. Browning, M.A., <i>King's</i> ; B. E. Hammond, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ; J. B. Mullinger, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	
READERS.			
<i>Classical Archaeology</i> , ...		<i>Moral Science</i> , Dr. Keynes. ...	
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , P. Giles, M.A., <i>Emm.</i> ...	1891	<i>Moral Science</i> (Sidgwick Lecturer), W. E. Johnson, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	
<i>Botany</i> , F. F. Blackman, M.A., <i>Joh.</i> ...	1904	<i>Hygiene</i> , Dr. Graham-Smith. ...	
<i>Eng. Law</i> , H. D. Hazeltine, Hon. M.A., <i>Emm.</i> ...	1907	<i>Pathology</i> , Dr. Cobbett. ...	
<i>Animal Morphology</i> , A. Sedgwick, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1890	<i>Harmony and Counterpoint</i> , Dr. Wood. ...	
<i>Talmudic</i> , Israel Abrahams, M.A., <i>Chr.</i> ...	1902	<i>Persian</i> , R. A. Nicholson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	
<i>Sanders in Bibliography</i> , F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...		<i>Paleography</i> , E. H. Muns, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i> ...	
<i>Germanic</i> , K. Breul, LITT.D., <i>King's</i> ...	1907	<i>Aramaic</i> , N. McLean, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> ...	
<i>Romance</i> , E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	1900	<i>English</i> , G. C. Macaulay, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	
<i>Agricultural Chemistry</i> , ...		<i>Phys. Anthropology</i> , Dr. Duckworth. ...	
<i>Chem. Physiology</i> , F. G. Hopkins, M.A., <i>Emm.</i> ...	1902		
<i>Geography</i> , H. Y. Oldham, M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	1903		

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross income of Coll.	Under-grads.	Members of the Senate.	Members of the Board.
1473	<i>Catharine</i>	Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1861	5,692	62	116	219
1505	<i>Christ's</i>	John Peile, LITT.D., <i>Master</i>	1887	14,371	203	388	832
1326	<i>Clare</i>	Edward Atkinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1856	15,104	204	308	674
1352	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	Robert Townley Caldwell, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1906	9,237	79	249	401
1800	<i>Downing</i>	F. H. Marsh, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1907	7,708	115	90	262
1584	<i>Emmanuel</i>	William Chawner, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1895	19,429	217	359	800
1348	<i>Guille & Caius</i>	Ernest Stewart Roberts, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1903	25,233	250	447	1,014
1496	<i>Jesus</i>	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1885	13,104	169	203	441
1441	<i>King's</i>	Montague Rhodes James, LITT.D., <i>President</i>	1905	34,692	157	432	872
1519	<i>Magdalen</i>	Stuart Alexander Donaldson, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1904	4,782	61	99	200
1347	<i>Pembroke</i>	Arthur James Mason, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1903	12,773	253	396	903
1257	<i>Peterhouse</i>	Adolphus William Ward, LITT.D., <i>Master</i>	1900	7,553	58	213	353
1448	<i>Queens'</i>	Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick, M.A., <i>President</i>	1906	6,336	169	163	430
1595	<i>Sidney-Sussex</i>	Charles Smith, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1890	13,193	82	161	351
1511	<i>St. John's</i>	Charles Taylor, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1881	41,547	315	943	1,475
1546	<i>Trinity</i>	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1886	76,272	704	2,172	3,675
1350	<i>Trinity Hall</i>	Edward Anthony Beck, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1902	9,519	148	244	566
HOSTELS.							
1882	<i>Selwyn College</i>	R. Appleton, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1898	...	114	61	28
1869	<i>Non-Coll. Studs.</i>	W. F. Reidaway, M.A., <i>King's</i> , <i>Censor</i>	1907	...	104	18	14
		Not on College Boards		...	...	158	151
Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1907)			...	316,535	3,463	7,220	14,051

Agriculture (Gilbey), Major P. A. Craigie, O.B.					John Lucas Walker, L. Noon, M.A., Trin.					1906
Palaeozoology, H. Woods, M.A., Joh.					Medical Entomology, A. H. Lees, B.A., King's					1907
Petrology, A. Harker, M.A., Joh.					Prendergast, J. P. Droop, B.A., Trin.					1906
Ethnology, Dr. Haddon.					UNIVERSITY PRIZES.					
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., Clare.					Adam Smith, E. A. Benians, M.A., St. John's					1906
Mechanical Engineering, J. B. Peace, M.A., Emn.					Adams, Dr. E. W. Brown, Christ's					1907
Philosophy of Religion, Dr. Tennant.					Bhaonagar (Medal), A. H. Lloyd, B.A., Cai.					1907
Economics (Girdlers'), A. C. Pigou, M.A., King's.					Browne (Sir Wm.) Medals, (Greek Epigram)					
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.					J. D. Barnard, Jes.; (Latin Epigram)					
Pathology (Huddersfield), T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., Joh.					J. D. Barnard, Jes.; (Latin Ode) A. S.					
Education, Theory, History, & Practice, S. S. F. Fletcher, M.A., King's.					F. Gow, Trin.; (Greek Ode) no exercise sent in					1907
Sir Robert Rede's, Sir Aston Webb, R.A.					Burney (not awarded)					1906
Leslie Stephen, W. A. Raleigh, M.A., King's.					Corrus, D. C. Woodhouse, B.A., Cla.; W. R. Garrad, Cla.					1906
AFFILIATED COLLEGES.					Chancellor's Medals: Classics, (1) H. Mattingley, B.A., Cai.; (2) A. D. Knox, B.A., King's					1907
Lampeter, St. David's					English Verse, D. W. Corrie, King's					1907
Aberystwith, Univ. College of Wales					English Law (not awarded)					1907
Nottingham, Univ. College					Cobden, Manohar Lal, B.A., Joh.					1904
Ware, St. Edmund's College					Evans, A. B. Champion, B.A., Jesus					1907
Southampton, Hartley Univ. College					Gedge, P. P. Laidlaw, B.A., St. John's					1906
Cardiff, Univ. College of S. Wales					George Long (not awarded)					1907
AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.					George Williams, G. H. Clayton, B.A., Pemb.					1907
New Zealand, 1886; Adelaide, 1891; Cape of Good Hope, 1892; Calcutta, 1895; Allahabad, 1895; Bombay, 1896; Punjab, 1896; Toronto, 1896; Madras, 1897; Sydney, 1898; Montreal (McGill), 1899; Tasmania, 1900; New Brunswick, 1901; Nova Scotia (King's Coll., Windsor), 1904; Kingston, Ontario, 1905; Sheffield, 1907.					Gladstone Memorial, C. W. Previtte-Orton, St. John's					1907
MATRICULATIONS.					Gordon Wigan, F. Buckney, B.A., Sid.					1907
1898-99 ... 946	1901-1902	901	1904-1905	933	Harc, A. E. Dobbs, B.A., King's					1905
1899-1900 932	1902-1903	906	1905-1906	1,067	Harness, J. P. S. R. Gibson, B.A., Sid.					1907
1900-1901 878	1903-1904	936	1906-1907	1,083	Hebrew, F. S. Marsh, B.A., Selw.					1907
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.					Hebrew Mason, F. S. Marsh, B.A., Selw.					1907
Abbott's, A. P. Senior, Christ's					Hulsean, S. Rostron, B.A., St. John's					1906
Allen, J. K. Mozley, B.A., Penn.					Jeremie, A. F. Gardiner, B.A., Jes.; J. H. Bentley, B.A., St. John's					1906
Barnes, S. J. Edwards, Sid.					Kaye (not awarded)					1903
Bettie, J. C. Wordsworth, Trin.					Le Bas, E. F. Oaten, B.A., Sid.					1907
Bell, R. W. Howard, Trin.; J. H. McCubbin, Trin.					Maitland, L. Alston, B.A., Christ's					1906
Browne (Sir Wm.), P. J. Pearse, Trin.					Members, (Latin Essay) D. S. Robertson, Trin.; (English Essay) R. Meldrum, St. John's					1906
Clerk Maxwell, F. Horton, B.A., St. John's					Norrisian, H. N. Nowell, M.A.					1903
Craven, H. Mattingley, Caius					Porson, A. S. F. Gow, Trin.					1907
Crosse, J. K. Mozley, B.A., Penn.					Pois (Medal), J. C. Wordsworth, Trin.					1907
Davies, F. H. Marshall, Emn.					P. Consort, R. V. N. Hopkins, B.A., Emn.					1906
Darkness, B. Smith, B.A., Sid.					Raymond Horton Smith, J. Mellanby, M.A., Emn.					1907
Lightfoot, Z. N. Brooke, B.A., St. John's					Schotfield (not awarded)					1906
Litt, D. S. Robertson, Trin.					Seatonian, P. J. Loseby, M.A., Emn.					1907
Porson, E. G. Selwyn, King's					Sedgwick (no essay received)					1907
Squire in Law (Ja. Will.), J. R. Sowden, Trin. Hall					Secley (Medal), H. W. V. Temperley, B.A., King's					1904
" (Rebecca Flower), B. T. Vine, St. John's; G. M. Loly					Smith, G. R. Blanco-White, B.A., Trin.; A. S. Eddington, B.A., Trin.; J. W. Nicholson, B.A., Trin.; W. M. Page, B.A., King's					1907
Stewart of Ramoth, (Greek and Latin, restricted) T. E. J. Bradshaw, Trin.; B. C. Roberts, Penn.; (Greek and Latin, open) R. Hackforth, Trin.; W. H. Duke, Jes.; (Sacred Music, open) J. F. Chubb, Christ's; (Sacred Music, restricted) no candidates; (Hebrew, open) A. Cohen, Emn.; R. H. Willey, Cai.; (Hebrew, restricted) no candidates					Thirlwall, P. C. Sands, B.A., St. John's; J. H. E. Cress, B.A., St. John's					1907
Tyrwhitt (Hebrew), J. H. Bentley, St. John's; F. S. Marsh, Selw.					Tyson (Medal) (not awarded)					1906
Vaddington, E. G. Selwyn, King's					Walsingham (Medal), W. E. Agar, B.A., King's; W. L. Balls, B.A., St. John's, Eg.					1906
Thewell, W. B. Aston, B.A., Douai					Wiltshire, W. A. R. Wilks, Cai.					1906
UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.					Winbolt Prize, J. E. Sears, B.A., St. John's					1907
Anthony Wilkin, A. R. Brown, B.A., Trin.					Winchester, (1) A. C. Bouquet, B.A., Jesus; (2) I. A. W. McGowan, Jesus; R. M. P. Muir, Cai.					1907
Arnold Gerstenberg, A. E. Baker, B.A., Trin.					Yorke, N. Bentwich, B.A., Trin.					1906
Balfour, R. C. Pannett, M.A., Caius					SENIOR WRANGLER (1907).					
Barney, A. E. Baker, B.A., Trin.					G. N. Watson, Trin.					
Craven, C. E. Stuart, B.A., Trin.					UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR 1906. £45,639 7 9					
Frank Smart, D. Thoday, B.A., Trin.					UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR 1906.					
Isaac Newton, H. R. Hassé, B.A., St. John's					Total payments					£43,379 19 11
					Balance due to Chest					3,044 15 1
										£46,424 15 0

THE University of London was first incorporated by Royal Charter on November 28th, 1836, purely as an examining and degree-conferring body, with certain affiliated colleges, supplemental Charters being granted in 1850, 1858, and 1878. The University was reconstituted in 1900, and has now an "Academic" Department for the organisation and control of higher education in its various constituent "Schools" and other Institutions throughout London, as well as an "External" Department for the continuation of its old functions of examining and conferring degrees upon students throughout the country and in all parts of the Empire. There is also a department for "the Extension of University Teaching," which supervises the organisation of "Local Lectures," i.e., University Extension, and the Inspection and Examination of Schools.

Visitor, H. M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.,

D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Job Collins, M.D.,

B.Sc., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., M.P.

Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.

Principal, Sir Arthur W. Rücker, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Registrars: (Academic Council) P. J. Hartog,

B.Sc.; (External Council) A. Milnes, M.A.;

(University Extension Board) R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, P. M. Wallace, M.A.

Sec. to Finance Committee, W. K. Hill, B.A.

Clerk of Committees, C. F. Trenery, D.Sc.

Sup. of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.

Clerk of Convocation, H. E. Allen, LL.B.

Esquire Bedell, G. H. B. Kenrick, LL.D.

Accountant, E. Brewer.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.Sc.

Representative on General Medical Council, Philip Henry Pye-Smith, M.D., F.R.S.

Number entered by matriculation or otherwise in 1906-7, 3,941. Internal students at present time, 3,300.

The Senate.—The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir Francis Mowatt, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir John Wolfe-Barry. *By Convocation*—(Divinity), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (Arts), R. C. B. Kerin, Prof. S. L. Loney, Dr. T. L. Mears, Lord Justice Moulton, Sir Albert Rolit; (Laws), The Master of the Rolls (Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy); (Music), C. B. Edgar; (Medicine), Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (Science), Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Walter Palmer, Dr. J. Wade, Dr. R. M. Walsmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, Dr. F. Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, H. T. Butlin, A. P. Gould. *By University College*, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *By King's College*, Dr. T. Buzzard, Rev. Dr. A. C. Headlam. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Lord Macnaghten. *By Inner Temple*, Arthur Cohen. *By Middle Temple*, C. M. Warrington. *By Gray's Inn*, C. A. Russell. *By Law Society*, H. J. Johnson, R. Pennington. *By Corporation of London*, Ald. Sir Thomas B. Crosby. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. Collins, Sidney Webb. *By City and Guilds of London*

Institute, Sir Owen Roberts. *By the Faculties*—(Theology), Rev. Dr. W. H. Bennett; (Arts), Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Miss B. Edgell, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill; (Laws), Prof. J. Cutler; (Music), Prof. Sir F. Bridge; (Medicine), Dr. H. A. Caley, Dr. L. E. Hill, Dr. L. E. Shaw; (Science), Prof. J. B. Farmer, J. L. S. Hutton, Prof. Sir Wm. Ramsay, Dr. A. D. Waller; (Engineering), Prof. D. S. Capper; (Economics), H. J. Mackinder.

PROFESSORS AND OTHER TEACHERS.

The Teaching Staff of the University is organised under two categories:—(x) "Appointed Teachers," i.e., such as have been appointed by the University with that express designation; (a) "Recognised Teachers," i.e., such as have been appointed either by the University itself or by one of its "Schools" or by one of the other Institutions at which instruction is given under its auspices, and have been recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University standard.

Faculty of Theology.

Dean, Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D.

Appointed Teachers (none); Recognised Teachers, 19.

Faculty of Arts.

Dean, Professor Ernest Arthur Gardner, M.A.

Appointed Teachers, J. Adams, B.Sc. (University Professor of Education), L. T. Hobhouse, M.A., E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D. (Martin White Professors of Sociology), R. Priebsch, Ph.D., J. G. Robertson, Ph.D. (University Professor of German), H. G. Atkins, M.A., J. Steppat, Ph.D. (University Readers in German), A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., F.R.S. (University Lecturer on Ethnology); Recognised Teachers, 156.

Faculty of Laws.

Dean, Professor Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.

Appointed Teachers (none); Recognised Teachers, 15.

Faculty of Music.

Dean, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS.D.

Appointed Teacher, Sir Frederick Bridge, M.V.O., MUS.D. (King Edward Professor of Music); Recognised Teachers, 20.

Faculty of Medicine.

Dean, James Kingston Fowler, M.D.

Teachers, Appointed (none); Recognised, 337.

Faculty of Science.

Dean, Augustus Désiré Waller, M.D., F.R.S.

Appointed Teachers, J. Adams, B.Sc. (University Professor of Education), T. G. Brodie, M.D., F.R.S. (Professor Supt. of Brown Animal Sanatory Institn.), J. N. Collie, Ph.D., F.R.S. (Organic Chemistry), E. A. Minchin, M.A. (University Professor of Protozoology), Sir W. Ramsay, K.C.B., Ph.D., F.R.S. (General Chemistry), S. Smiles, D.Sc. (Organic Chemistry), A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S. (Director of the Physiological Laboratory), N. T. M. Wilsmore, M.Sc. (General Chemistry); Recognised Teachers, 204.

Faculty of Engineering.

Dean, Professor John Dewar Cormack, B.Sc.

Appointed Teachers, D. S. Capper, M.A. (Mechanical), W. E. Dalby, M.A. (Civil and Mechanical), A. J. Margetson, B.Sc. (Civil and Mechanical), H. M. Waynforth (Mechanical); Recognised Teachers, 53.

Faculty of Economics.

Dean, George Armitage-Smith, D.LIT.
Appointed Teachers, A. L. Bowley, M.A. (Statistics),
 E. Cannan, LL.D. (Economic Theory), H. S.
 Foxwell, M.A. (Banking and Currency), A. C.
 Haddon, Sc.D., F.R.S. (Ethnology), H. Hall,
 F.S.A. (Economic History), L. T. Hobhouse, M.A.
 (Sociology), Mrs. Knowles, LIT.D. (Modern
 Economic History), H. J. Mackinder, M.A.
 (Economic Geography), A. J. Sargent, M.A.
 (Foreign Trade), E. A. Westermarck, PH.D.
 (University Lecturer in Sociology); *Recognised
 Teachers*, 24.

"Since January 1, 1907, University College,
 which was by the Statutes of 1900 made a
 'School of the University' in the Faculties of
 Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and
 Economics, has been transferred to the Univer-
 sity, of which it now forms an integral part.
 Matriculated students working at the College in
 any of these Faculties (in Medicine up to the In-
 termediate standard only) are 'Internal Students
 of the University.' Other Institutions maintained
 directly by the University are the Physiological
 Laboratory in the University buildings at South
 Kensington, and Goldsmiths' College at New
 Cross."

University College, Gower St., W.C., 1826.

Provost, T. Gregory Foster, PH.D.
 Secretary, W. W. Seton, M.A.
 Lady Superintendent, Rosa Morison.
 Librarian, R. W. Chambers, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science.

Arabic, T. W. Arnold, M.A.
 Archaeology (Yates), E. A. Gardner, M.A.
 Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
 Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc.
 Chemistry (Inorganic), Sir Wm. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Do. (Organic), J. N. Collie, F.R.S. (Dean, Science).
 Civil Engin. & Survey (vacant).
 Comparative Law (Quain), Sir J. Macdonell,
 LL.D., C.B.
 Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, LITT.D.
 Constitutional Law, W. S. Holdsworth, M.A.
 Economic Geography, L. W. Lyde, M.A.
 Elec. Eng. (Pender), J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Egyptology (Edwards), W. M. F. Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.
 English History, A. F. Pollard, M.A.
 English Lang. and Lit. (Quain), W. P. Ker, LL.D.
 English Law, W. T. Whittaker, LL.M.
 Fine Arts (Slade), Frederick Brown.
 French (Fielden), Louis M. Brandin, PH.D.
 Geology & Mineralogy (Yates-Goldschmid), E. J.
 Garwood, M.A.
 German (Fielden), R. Priebsch, PH.D. (Dean, Arts).
 Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
 Hebrew (Goldschmid), H. Gollancz, LITT.D.
 Hindustani, Hindi & Bengali, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.
 Hygiene & Public Health, H. Kenwood, D.P.H.
 Italian, A. J. Butler, M.A.
 Indian Law & Marathi, J. W. Neill.
 Jurisprudence & Roman Law, A. F. Murison, LL.D.
 Latin, A. E. Housman, M.A.
 Pure Mathematics, M. J. M. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Applied Mathematics, K. Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.
 Mechan. Engineering, J. D. Cornack, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.
 Municipal Gov. (Chadwick), O. Chadwick, C.M.G.
 Medieval and Modern History (Astor), F. C. Mon-
 tague, M.A.
 Pali and Buddhist Lit., T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.
 Persian, C. E. Wilson, M.A.
 Philosophy of Mind, &c. (Grote), C. Read, M.A.

Philosophy (Moral), G. Dawes Hicks, PH.D.
 Physics (Quain), F. T. Trouton, M.A., F.R.S.
 Political Economy, H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
 Roman Dutch Law, R. W. Lee, B.C.L.
 Roman Law, A. F. Murison, LL.D.
 Sanskrit, L. D. Barnett, D.LIT.
 Tamil & Telugu, R. W. Frazer, LL.B.

Faculty of Medical Sciences.

Anatomy, George Dancer Thane, LL.D. (Dean).
 Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc.
 Hygiene and Public Health, H. Kenwood, D.P.H.
 Pathological Chemistry, V. Harley, M.D.
 Pharmacology, A. R. Cushny, M.D.
 Physiology (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
 Zoology (Jodrell), J. P. Hill, D.Sc.

University College Hospital Medical School,
 Gower St., W.C.

School of Advanced Medical Studies.

Clinical Dental Surgery, S. Spokes, M.R.C.S.
 Clinical Medicine, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Clinical Surgery (Holme), R. J. Godlee, F.R.C.S.
 Clinical Surgery, A. E. J. Barker, F.R.C.S.
 Medicine, J. Rose Bradford, M.D., F.R.S.
 Do. Forensic, F. J. Poynton, F.R.C.P.
 Mental Physiology, W. J. Mickle, M.D.
 Midwifery & Gynecology, H. R. Spencer, F.R.C.P.
 Operative Surgery, B. Pollard, F.R.C.S.
 Ophthalmic Medicine, &c., P. Flemming, F.R.C.S.
 Pathology, Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S. (Dean).
 Practical Surgery, B. Pollard, F.R.C.S.; R. John-
 son, F.R.C.S.; T. R. H. Bucknall, F.R.C.S.
 Therapeutics, H. Batty Shaw, F.R.C.P. (Vice-Dean).
 Secretary, L. R. Thomas.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY ARE:

*In the Faculties of Theology, Arts, Laws,
 Medicine, Science, Engineering, and
 Economics'—*

King's College, Strand, W.C., 1828.

Principal of College, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.
 Vice-Principal, J. M. Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.
 Vice-Principal, Ladies' Dept., Miss H. Oakeley, M.A.
 Secretary, Walter Smith.

Arts, Laws, Science and Engineering.

Architecture, R. Elsey Smith, A.R.I.B.A.
 Assyriology, Rev. C. H. W. Johns, M.A.
 Botany, W. B. Bottomley, M.A.
 Chemistry, J. M. Thomson, F.R.S., LL.D.
 Chinese, Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Civil Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.I.N.S.T.C.E.
 Classical Literature, W. Flamstead Walters, M.A.
 Commerce, James Gault.
 Education, J. W. Adamson, B.A.
 Electrical Engineering, E. Wilson, M.I.E.E.
 English Lang. & Literature, I. Gollancz, D.LIT.
 French, Victor Spieers, M.A.
 Geometrical Drawing, F. E. Hulme, F.S.A.
 German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.
 Hebrew, Rev. A. Nairne, M.A.
 Italian, Luigi Ricci.
 Japanese, H. I. Longford, B.A.
 Law & Jurisprudence, J. Cutler, K.C.; J. Gault;
 H. J. H. Mackay, LL.B.; W. N. Hibbert, LL.D.;
 C. V. Barrington, LL.B.; F. Crales, K.C.
 Mathematics, S. A. F. White, M.A.
 Mechanical Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.I.C.E.
 Mental and Moral Philos., Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.
 Metallurgy, A. K. Huntington, M.I.M.M.
 Mineralogy & Geology, H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
 Modern History, J. K. Laughton, M.A.
 Natural & Experimental Philos., H. Wilson, F.R.S.
 Political Economy, C. S. Lock, D.C.L.

Roman Philology, A. V. Salmon, B. és L.

Spanish, Ricardo Ramirez.

Theological Faculty, The Principal; Rev. G. E. Newsom, M.A.; Rev. A. Nairne, M.A.; Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.; Rev. A. Cheadle, M.A.; Rev. H. F. B. Compston, M.A.; Rev. S. C. E. Legg (Chaplain); Rev. E. W. Watson, M.A.; Rev. C. Rogers, M.A.

Vocal Music, J. E. Vernham.

Civil Service Dept., W. Braginton, M.A., *Dean*.

Medicine.

Anatomy, Peter Thompson, M.D.

Anæsthetics, J. F. W. Silk, M.D.

Aural Surgery, Urban Pritchard, M.D.

Bacteriology, R. T. Hewlett, M.D.

Clinical Surgery, W. W. Cheyne, C.B., F.R.S.

Dental Surgery, A. S. Underwood, M.R.C.S.

Diseases of Children, G. F. Still, M.D.

Diseases of the Skin, A. Whitfield, M.D.

Forensic Medicine, W. R. Smith, M.D.

Hygiene, W. J. R. Simpson, M.D.

Materia Medica, W. E. Dixon, M.D.

Medicine, N. I. C. Tirard, M.D.

Midwifery, J. Phillips, M.D.

Neuro-Pathology, David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.

Ophthalmology, M. M. McHardy, F.R.C.S.

Pathological Anatomy, N. Dalton, M.D.

Physiology, W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.

Psychological Medicine, E. W. White, M.B.

Surgery, A. Carless, F.R.C.S.

„ *Operative*, F. F. Burghard, F.R.C.S.

In the Faculty of Theology :—

St. John's Hall, Highbury (The London College of Divinity, Church of England).

Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).

Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).

Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).

Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Governor, Rev. G. Fletcher.

In the Faculties of Arts and Science :—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.

Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.

Vice-Principal, Miss E. M. Guinness.

Secretary, Miss E. M. Boyd.

Bedford College for Women, York Place, Baker Street, W.

Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Secretary, Miss E. T. McKnight, M.A.

The staff consists of 22 recognised teachers and 13 assistant lecturers and demonstrators.

In the Faculty of Arts :—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.

Resident Mistress, Miss C. L. Maynard.

Secretary, Miss S. M. Smee.

In the Faculty of Medicine :—

The Medical Schools of *St. Bartholomew's*, London, *Guy's*, *St. Thomas's*, *St. George's*, *Middlesex*, *St. Mary's*, *Charing Cross*, and *Westminster Hospitals*, the London (*Royal Free Hospital*) *School of Medicine for Women*, the *London School of Tropical Medicine*, and the *Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine* (see p. 263).

In the Faculty of Science :—

Royal College of Science.

Faculty of Science—In Agriculture only :—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

(Under the County Councils of Kent and Surrey.)

TERMS COMMENCE: Jan. 20, May 1, and Oct. 1.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashcombe.

Clerk to the Governors, J. T. Welldon, B.A. (Ashford).

Principal, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.

Vice-Principal, F. V. Theobald, M.A.

Secretary & Bursar, H. W. Kersey.

In the Faculty of Engineering :—

Central Technical College, Exhibition Road, S.W.

Professors, O. Henrici, PH.D., F.R.S., *Mechanics*

and *Mathematics*; *Emeritus Professor*, W. C.

Unwin, F.R.S.; W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., *Civil and*

Mech. Eng. (Dean); W. E. Ayton, F.R.S., *Elect.*

Eng.; H. E. Armstrong, PH.D., F.R.S., *Chemistry*;

Secy. Board of Studies, A. L. Soper; *Registrar*,

John Jones.

In the Faculty of Economics :—

London School of Economics and Political Science,

Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.

President, Lord Rothschild.

Chairman, Sidney Webb, LL.B.

Director, H. J. Mackinder, M.A.

In the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Engineering :—

The East London College, Mile End Road, E.

Director of Studies, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

The University of Durham, 1831.

TERMS (1908).—*Epiph.*, Jan. 27 to March 17.

Easter, Apr. 24 to June 23. *Mich.*, Oct. 9 to Dec. 8.

Governors, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Warden, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.

Sub-Warden, F. B. Jevons, D.LITT.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D.

Greek and Classical Lit., Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.

Mathematics, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.

Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.

Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, D.C.L.

Surgery, F. Page, M.D.

Physiology, T. Oliver, M.D.

Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.

Comparative Pathology, G. R. Murray, M.D.

Music, P. Armes, MUS.D.

Tutors, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; F. B. Jevons, D.LITT.;

Rev. D. Walker, D.D.

Registrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

[*Affiliated Colleges*—*Codrington*, Barbados;
Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. H. Gee, D.D.

Censor and Bursar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.

HATFIELD HALL.

Principal, F. B. Jevons, D.LITT.

Bursar, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S HALL.

Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Mouldsdaie, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Principal, E. Robinson.

UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

Censor, A. Robinson, D.C.L.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).

Censor, E. M. Ellershaw, B.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle, 1832.

President, Sir G. B. Philipson, D.C.L.
Registrar, F. Page, M.D.
Treasurer, G. R. Murray, M.D.
Secretary, R. Howden, M.B.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle, 1871,
(formerly Durham College of Science).

TERMS (1907).—Sept. 30 to Dec. 20. 1908.—Jan. 6

to March 20; April 22 to June 23.
President, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Principal, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L.
Secretary, F. H. Pruett.

Treasurer, T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., J.P.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, D.Sc. (Vice-Principal).
Natural History, G. S. Brady, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Classics, J. W. Duff, M.A.
Eng. Lang. & Literature, D. N. Smith, M.A.
Agriculture & Rural Econ., D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
Engineering, R. L. Weighton, M.A.
Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.I.N.A.
Mining & Surveying, Henry Louis, M.A.
Education, Mark R. Wright, M.A.
Headmaster, School of Art, R. G. Hutton.

The Victoria University of Manchester.

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
(£2,000.)

TERMS (1907).—*Wich.*, Oct. 1 to Dec. 20.
" (1908).—*Lent*, Jan. 14 to March 27.
Easter, April 23 to July 4.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, LL.D., K.C.
Treasurer, Ald. Joseph Thompson, LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Tutor, Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, LITT.D.
Clerk of Convocation, Percy Raby, LL.B.
Bursar, S. Chaffers, M.A.

Faculty of Arts.

Greek, Comp. Philology & Celtic (vacant).
Latin, R. S. Conway, LITT.D.
English Lit. & Language, C. H. Herford, LITT.D.
French, Victor Kastner, B.ès L.
German, Arwid Johansson, M.A.
Semitic Languages, Hope W. Hogg, M.A.
Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.
Medieval & Modern History, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Ancient & Medieval History, J. Tait, M.A.
Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D.
Education, J. J. Findlay, PH.D.; M. E. Sadler, LL.D.
Political Economy, S. J. Chapman, M.A.
Architecture, S. H. Capper, M.A.

Faculty of Science.

Mathematics, Horace Lamb, LL.D., F.R.S.
Physics, Ernest Rutherford, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Engineering, O. Reynolds, LL.D., F.R.S.; Stanley
Dunkerley, D.Sc.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, W. H. Perkin, PH.D., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, H. C. H. Carpenter, PH.D.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.
Geology, W. Boyd Dawkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D., D.Sc.

Faculty of Law.

Professors, A. Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D., W. A.
Copping, LL.D., and J. S. Seaton, M.A.

Faculty of Commerce.

Professor, S. J. Chapman, M.A.

Faculty of Theology.

Biblical Criticism, A. S. Peake, M.A.; H. W.
Hogg, M.A.

Comparative Religion, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.

Faculty of Technology.

Mechanical Engineering, J. T. Nicholson, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, A. Schwartz, M.I.E.E.
Chemistry, W. J. Pope, F.R.S.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, A. H. Young, LL.D.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D.
Materia Medica, R. B. Wild, M.D.
Comp. Pathology & Bacteriol., A. S. Delépine, M.Sc.
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D.
Medicine, Graham Steel, F.R.C.P.
Systematic Surgery, G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S.
Clinical Surgery, F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Sir W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, J. Dixon Mann, M.D.

TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women).

The Professors of Education (see above).
Master of Method, H. T. Mark, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Barbara Foxley, M.A.

The University of Leeds.

Leeds, 1904. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1907).—Sept. 30 to Dec. 19.
" (1908).—Jan. 8 to March 25; April 22 to
June 27 (Medicine, to July 12).

Chancellor, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, N. Boulton, LL.D.
Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts (including Commerce & Law).
Science & Technology.

Classics, W. Rhys Roberts, LITT.D.; R. M.
Connal, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., C. E. Vaughan, M.A.
French, Paul Barbier fils, M.A.
German, A. W. Schuddekopf, PH.D.
History, Arthur J. Grant, M.A.
Economics, J. H. Clapham, M.A.
Education, J. Welton, M.A.
Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M. (Dean, Arts).
Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
Physics, W. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S. (Dean, Science).
Organic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, B.Sc.
Zoology, W. Garstang, D.Sc.
Botany, V. H. Blackman, M.A.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.
Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Sc.
Mining, G. R. Thompson, B.Sc.
Textile Industries, Roberts Beaumont, M.Sc.
(Dean, Technology).
Dyeing, A. G. Green, M.Sc.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, M.Sc.
Fuel & Metallurgy, W. A. Bone, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.

School of Medicine.

Anatomy, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology, A. S. Grunbaum, F.R.C.P. (Dean
Medicine).
Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Surgery, H. Littlewood, M.Sc.
Obstetrics (vacant).
Therapeutics, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica,
E. F. Trevelyan, F.R.C.P.
Public Health, J. S. Cameron, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, H. J. Campbell, M.D.

The University of Liverpool.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

TERMS (1907).—Oct. 8 to Dec. 20.

" (1908).—Jan. 9 to March 27; April 30 to July 11.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.

Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.

Registrar, P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.

Librarian, John Sampson, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law and Engineering.

Greek, J. L. Myres, M.A.

Latin, Herbert A. Strong, LL.D.

Classical Literature, A. W. W. Dale, LL.D.

French, C. Bonnier, PH.D.

Teutonic Languages, Kuno Meyer, PH.D.

English Lang. & Philol., H. C. Wyld, B.Litt.

English Literature, Oliver Elton, M.A.

Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.

History, J. M. Mackay, LL.D.

Modern History, Ramsay Muir, M.A. (Dean, Arts).

Philosophy, John MacCunn, LL.D.

Education, W. H. Woodward, B.A.

Classical Archaeology, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.

Methods and Practice of Archaeology, J. Garstang, B.Litt.

Egyptian Archaeology, Percy E. Newberry.

Social Anthropology, J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.

Law, G. H. Emmott, LL.M. (Dean, Law).

Commercial Law, W. J. Sparrow, LL.D.

Architecture, C. H. Reilly, M.A.

Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.

Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.

Electrotechnics, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.

Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.

Chemistry, James Campbell Brown, D.Sc.

Physical Chemistry, F. G. Donnan, PH.D.

Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Botany, R. J. H. Gibson, M.A. (Dean, Science).

Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.

Anatomy, A. Melville Paterson, M.D.

Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.

Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.

Pathology, Sir Robert Boyce, M.B., F.R.S.

Midwifery and Gynecology, H. Briggs, M.D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, W. Carter, M.D.

Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.

Tropical Med., Maj. Ronald Ross, C.B., F.R.S.

Bio-Chemistry, B. Moore, D.Sc. (Dean, Medicine).

Comparative Pathology, H. E. Annett, M.D.

Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, W. Owen

Williams, F.R.C.V.S.

Experimental and Pathological Cytology, J. E.

Salvin-Moore, A.R.C.S.

Dean, Engineering, J. Wemyss Anderson, M.Eng.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss G. M. Butler.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).

Principal, J. H. Gettins, B.A.

Mistress of Method, Miss S. Melhuish, M.A.

The University of Birmingham

Birmingham, 1900 (£2,000.)

TERMS (1907).—Oct. 1 to Dec. 14.

" (1908).—Jan. 13 to Mar. 28; Apr. 22 to July 4.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, M.A.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton.

Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Vice-Principal & Registrar, Robert S. Heath, D.Sc.

Secretary, George H. Morley.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Science, Arts, and Commerce.

Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.

Physics, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, PH.D., F.R.S.

Zoology, T. W. Bridge, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Botany, W. Hillhouse, M.A.

Geology & Physiography, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.

Mechanical Engineering, F. W. Burstell, M.A.

Civil Engineering, S. M. Dixon, M.A.

Electrical Engineering, Gisbert Kapp, M.Sc.

Brewing, Adrian J. Brown, M.Sc.

Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.

Mining, R. A. S. Redmayne, M.Sc.

Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com.

Accounting, S. S. Dawson, F.C.A.

Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.

Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.LITT.

English Lang. & Lit., J. Churton Collins, M.A.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.

French, Clovis Bévenot, M.A.

German, Karl Wichmann, PH.D.

History, J. H. B. Masterman, M.A.

Education, Alfred Hughes, M.A.

Music, Sir Edward Elgar, MUS.D.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; A. H. Carter, M.D.

Surgery, Bennett May, F.R.C.S.; G. Barling, F.R.C.S.

Anatomy, A. Robinson, M.D.

Physiology, E. W. Wace Carlier, M.D.

Elementary Biology, T. W. Bridge, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Therapeutics, A. Foxwell, M.D.

Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.

Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.

Midwifery, Edward Malins, M.D.

Gynaecology, J. W. Taylor, F.R.C.S.

Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, F.R.C.P.

Lunacy & Mental Dis., E. B. Whitcombe, M.B.

Operative Surgery, Jordan Lloyd, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmology, Priestley Smith, F.R.C.S.

Chemistry & Physics, see above.

Dental School, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (Hon. Sec.)

DAY TRAINING COLLEGES.

Head Mistress (women), Miss A. H. Joyce, B.A.

Master of Method (men), Frank Roscoe.

Sheffield University, 1905 (£2,000.)

TERMS (1907).—Oct. 2 to Dec. 18.

" (1908).—Jan. 8 to Apr. 1; Apr. 29 to June 24.

Chancellor, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Pro-Chancellors, Sir T. T. Mappin, Bt.; G.

Franklin, J.P.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

Treasurer, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.

Registrar, W. M. Gibbons.

Lady Tutor, Miss M. J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, and Applied Science.

Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A. (Dean, Pure Science).

Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Chemistry, W. Palmer Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Biology, Alfred Denny, F.L.S.

English Lang. & Lit., G. C. Moore Smith, LITT.

History, H. W. Appleton, M.A. (Dean, Arts).

Classics, W. C. Summers, M.A.

French, A. T. Baker, PH.D.

German (vacant).

Education, J. A. Green, B.A.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering, W. Rippe

M. INST. C.E. (Dean, Applied Science).

Mining Engineering, F. W. Hardwick, M.A.

Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, B.Sc.
Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold.
Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.D.
Physiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
Medicine, D. Burgess, F.R.C.P.
Materia Medica, &c., W. T. Cocking, M.D.
Surgery, R. J. Pye-Smith, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, J. M. Beattie, M.D. (Dean, *Medicine*).
Midwifery, R. Favell, M.R.C.S.
Ophthalmology, Simcoe Snell, F.R.C.S.E.
Public Health, H. Scurfield, D.P.H.

English Colleges.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall St., E.C.
Clerk to the Joint Gresham Committee, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.—Sir John Watney.

BRISTOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1876.
President, The Bishop of Hereford.
Principal, C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S.
Dean, Faculty of Medicine, E. Fawcett, M.D.
Tutor to the Women Students, Miss M. C. Staveley.
Mistress of Method, Miss M. F. Pease.
Registrar & Secretary, James Rafter.

PROFESSORS.

Faculty of Arts and Science.

Chemistry, F. Francis, D.Sc.; *Mathematics*, Frank R. Barrell, M.A.; *Experimental Physics*, A. P. Chattock, M.I.E.E.; *Engineering*, R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.; *Geology & Zool.*, S. H. Reynolds, M.A.; *Psychology*, The Principal; *Modern History*, G. H. Leonard, M.A.; *Eng. Lit. & Language*, R. P. Cowl, M.A.; *Public Administration and Economics*, H. B. Lees Smith, M.A.; *Greek and Latin*, Francis Brooks, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Medicine, F. H. Edgeworth, M.B., J. Michell Clarke, M.D.; *Surgery*, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; J. Swain, F.R.C.S.; *Anatomy*, Edward Fawcett, M.D.; *Physiology and Histology*, A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.; *Midwifery*, W. C. Swayne, M.D.; *Pathology*, I. Walker Hall.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.—(Women) *Mistress of Method*, Miss M. F. Pease; (Men) *Master of Method*, T. S. Foster, M.A.; (Women's Hostel) *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. Cook.

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.

Sec. and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.

PROFESSORS.—*Physics & Geology*, The Principal; *Chemistry and Biology*, W. H. Lewis, M.A.; *History and Literature*, W. J. Harte, M.A.; *Mathematics*, H. F. Lunn, M.A.; *Education*, Rev. A. W. Parry, B.A.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).—*Professor of Education*, Prof. Parry; *Lady Tutor*, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (See University of Durham.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—RUTHERFORD COLLEGE. 1878.

Chairman, Councillor George Lunn, J.P.

Principal, J. B. Gaunt, B.Sc.

Registrar, R. Thomson.

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.

Registrar, P. H. Stevenson, F.C.I.S.

PROFESSORS.—*History, Literature, and Pol. Econ.*, The Principal; *Classics and Philosophy*, F. S. Granger, Litt.D.; *Modern Languages*, E. Weekley, M.A.; *Chemistry*, F. S. Kipping, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Natural Sciences*, J. W. Carr,

M.A.; *Mathematics and Physics*, W. H. Heaton, M.A.; *Engineering*, W. Robinson, M.E.; *Education*, A. Henderson, B.A.; *Experimental Physics*, E. H. Barton, D.Sc.; *Mechanical Engineering*, A. Morley, M.Sc.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE.—*Normal Master*, Prof. Henderson, B.A.; *Normal Mistress*, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.

Registrar, F. H. Wright.

PROFESSORS.—*Geography and Geol.*, H. N. Dickson, D.Sc.; *Hist.*, The Principal; *Classics*, W. G. de Burgh, M.A.; *Math.*, A. L. Bowley, M.A.; *Chemistry*, J. K. H. Inglis, D.Sc.; *Physics*, G. J. Burch, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, F. Keeble, D.Sc.; *Zoology*, F. J. Cole, B.Sc.; *Agric.*, J. Percival, M.A.; *Fine Art*, W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.; *Music*, J. C. B. Tirburt, MUS. BAC.; *Educ.*, H. S. Cooke, M.A.; *Eng. Lit.*, Miss E. J. Morley; *French*, A. V. Salmon, B. es L.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY UNIV. COLL.

Principal, S. W. Richardson, D.Sc.

Registrar, D. Kiddle.

PROFESSORS.—*Classics and English*, W. F. Masom, M.A.; *French and German*, P. Studer, M.A.; *Mathematics*, E. L. Watkin, M.A.; *Physics & Appld. Electricity*, The Principal; *Chemistry*, D. R. Boyd, D.Sc.; *Biology and Geology*, F. Cavers, D.Sc.; *Engineering*, J. Eustice, B.Sc.; *History*, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.M.; *Education*, F. Clarke, M.A.

The University of Wales, 1893.

(£4,000.)

"PRIFYSGOL CYMRU."

Protector, H. M. The King.

Chancellor, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Do. Senior Deputy, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.

Do. Junior Deputy and Standing Counsel, Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Roberts, LL.D.

Warden, Guild of Graduates, Prof. E. Edwards, M.A.

Treas., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, F.R.C.S.

Registrar, J. M. Angus (Cathays Park, Cardiff).

Treas., Guild of Graduates, Edgar Jones, M.A.

Clerk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Davies, M.A.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—

Aberystwyth (1872) (£4,000).

TERMS (1907)—17 Sept. to 20 Dec.

(1908)—14 Jan. to 3 Ap.; 21 Ap. to 23 June.

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.

Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.

Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

Do., Welsh Library, R. Ellis, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, The Principal; J. W. Marshall, M.A.

Latin, E. Bensly, M.A.

Oriental, German, & Italian Languages, H. Ethé,

PH.D.

English Lang. and Lit., J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.

History, Edward Edwards, M.A.

Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.

Logic and Philosophy, J. Brough, LL.D.

Political Science, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.

Chemistry, J. J. Sudborough, D.Sc.

Physics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.

Zoology and Geology, J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.

Botany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.

Welsh & Comparative Philology, Edwd. Anwyl, M.A.

French, L. E. Kastner, M.A.

Education, Foster Watson, M.A.

Law, T. Arthur Levi, B.C.L.

Music, David Jenkins, MUS.BAC.

Agriculture, C. Bryner Jones, B.Sc.

Do. (Chemistry), J. J. Griffith, B.Sc.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss H. M. Stephen.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, Prof. J. W. Marshall, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884) (£4,000).

TERMS (1907)—1 Oct. to 18 Dec.

(1908)—7 Jan. to 25 March; 9 April to

Principal, Sir Harry Reichel, LL.D. [27 June.

Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Constitutional History, The Principal.

History, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

Greek, T. Hudson Williams, M.A.

Latin, E. V. Arnold, LLT.D.

French, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.

German, Thomas Rea, M.A.

English Language & Lit., W. Lewis Jones, M.A.

Semitic Languages, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D.

Logic, Philosophy and Pol. Econ., J. Gibson, M.A.

Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Physics, E. T. Jones, D.Sc.

Chemistry, K. J. P. Orton, Ph.D.

Botany, R. W. Phillips, D.Sc.

Welsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.

Agriculture, T. Winter, M.A.

Zoology, P. J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.

Education, R. L. Archer, M.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss H. M. M. Lane.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).

(£4,000.)

TERMS (1907)—8 Oct. to 20 Dec.

(1908)—7 Jan. to 20 Mar.; 14 Ap. to 26 June.

Principal, Ernest Howard Griffiths, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Secretary and Registrar, J. Austin Jenkins, B.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, R. M. Burrows, M.A.

Latin, D. A. Slater, M.A.

Logic and Philosophy, J. S. Mackenzie, LLT.D.

English Lang. & Literature, H. Littleale, M.A.

French Lang. & Literature, Paul Barbier.

Education, W. Phillips; M.A., H. M. Mackenzie.

Mathematics & Astron., H. W. Lloyd Tanner, D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.

Celtic, Thomas Powell, M.A.

Experimental Philosophy, The Principal.

Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.

Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.Sc.

Engineering, A. C. Elliott, D.Sc.

Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D.

Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.

Geology, W. S. Boulton, B.Sc.

History, H. Bruce, M.A.

Metallurgy, A. A. Read, F.I.C.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, David Hepburn, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.D., F.R.S.E.

ABERDARE HALL.

Lady Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbutt.

LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE. 1827.

TERMS (1907)—Michaelmas, 9 Oct. to 12 Dec.

(1908)—Lent, 6 Jan. to 19 March.

Easter, 30 April to 2 July.

Principal & Sen. Bursar, Rev. L. J. M. Hebb, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Theology and Greek, The Principal.

Math. & Phys. Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.

English & Philos., H. Walker, LL.D., Jr. Bursar.

Latin, Rev. G. W. Wade, D.D., Librarian.

Hebrew & Theology, Rev. E. T. Green, M.A., Censor.

Welsh & Classics, Rev. E. L. Thomas, M.A., Steward.

Theology (Lect.), C. Cryer, B.A.

History (Lect.), T. S. Roberts, M.A.

Mathematics (Lect.), Rev. B. Davies, B.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

University of St. Andrews, 1411 (£10,800).

Number of Students (1906-1907), 513.

Winter Session (1907-1908), 14 Oct. to 18 March.

Summer Session (1908), 22 April to 30 July.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James Donaldson,

LL.D.

Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, LL.D.

Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.

Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, D.Sc.

Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.

Librarian, J. M. Anderson. Factor, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND

ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir James Donaldson, LL.D. £900

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, Wallace M. Lindsay, M.A. £750

Logic & Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D. 600

Greek, John Burnet, M.A. 750

Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. (Dean, Science) 750

Moral Philosophy, Bernard Bosanquet, LL.D. 600

Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A. 750

Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. 650

Medicine, J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D. 425

Chemistry, Thos. Purdie, B.Sc. 650

Education, John Edgar, M.A. 500

Engl. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A. (Dean, Arts) 600

Anatomy, James Musgrove, M.D. 566

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. A. Stewart, D.D. (Dean, Theol.).

PROFESSORS.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal £688

Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. 600

Ecclesiastical Hist., Rev. John Herkless, D.D. 616

Oriental Languages, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D. 600

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE, 1880.

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D. £764

Secretary, W. Arnot Waterston.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. £524

Natural Philosophy, William Peddie, D.Sc. 520

Chemistry, James Walker, D.Sc. 577

Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. 511

Botany (White's), Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E. 279

Anatomy (Cox's), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D. (supra)

Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A.

Engin. and Drawing, T. C. Fidler, M.I.C.E. 537

Pathology, L. R. Sutherland 486

Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D. 173

Medicine, Alex. M. Stalker 155

Midwifery, Jno. A. C. Kynoch 161

Materia Medica, Chas. R. Marshall (Dean, Medicine) 489

University of Glasgow, 1450 (£20,880).

Number of Students (1906-7), 2,504.
 TERMS (1907)—17 Oct. to 26 Mar.
 (1908)—22 April to 3 July.
 Chancellor, Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O., O.M., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
 Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.
 Principal, Donald MacAllister, D.C.L. *£1,100
 Representative in Parliament, Sir Henry Craik,
 K.C.B., LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, J. S. Phillimore, M.A. (Dean, Arts)	*£1,000
Greek, Gilbert A. Davies, M.A.	*1,000
Civil Engineering & Mechanics, Archibald Barr, D.Sc.	900
Logic & Rhetoric, Robert Latta, D.Phil.	*800
Moral Philosophy, Hy. Jones, LL.D.	*800
Natural Philosophy, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.	*1,000
Mathematics, Wm. Jack, LL.D.	*1,440
English Lang. & Lit., Wm. M. Dixon, Litt. D.	900
History, Dudley J. Medley, B.A.	900
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.	600
Naval Architecture, J. Harvard Biles, LL.D.	800
Divinity, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D.	*521
Church History, James Cooper, D.D.	*437
Biblical Criticism, W. Stewart, D.D. (Dean, Theology)	558
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., W. B. Stevenson, B.D.	*700
Law, William M. Gloag, B.A. (Dean, Law)	*800
Conveyancing, James Moir, LL.D.	600
Materia Medica, R. Stoekman, M.D., F.R.S. (Dean, Medicine)	700
Chemistry, John Ferguson, LL.D.	1,300
Surgery, Sir William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S.	*800
Practice of Medicine, Sir Thomas McCall Anderson, M.D.	*800
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D.	700
Anatomy, John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S.	*1,645
Zoology, John G. Kerr, M.A. (Dean, Science)	800
Geology, Jno. W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.	700
Mining, Chas. Latham, M.INST.C.E.	600
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S.	830
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D.	1,100
Forensic Medicine, John Glaister, M.D.	600
Clinical Surgery, Sir H. C. Cameron, M.D.	216
Clinical Medicine, S. Gemmell, M.D.	305
Pathology, Robert Muir, M.D.	1,100
Political Economy, W. Smart, LL.D.	600
Clerk of Senatus, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.	
Assistant do., W. I. Addison; A. Morrison.	
Librarian, James L. Galbraith.	
Registrar of Gen. Council, W. I. Addison.	
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craig, LL.B.	
Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.	

University of Aberdeen, 1494 (£14,400).

Number of Matriculated Students (1906-7), 890.
 Winter Session (1907), 16 October to 18 March;
 Summer Session (1908), 28 April to 10 July.
 Chancellor, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,
 G.C.M.G., D.C.L.
 Rector, Sir Fredk. Treves, G.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Vice-Chancellor and Principal, The Very Rev.
 John Marshall Lang, C.V.O., D.E. *£800
 Represent. in Parlt., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D.
 Secretary of the University, Donaldson R. Thom,
 M.A.
 Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.
 Librarian and Clerk of the General Council, P. J.
 Anderson, LL.B.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A.	*£906
Humanity, Sir Wm. M. Ramsay, D.C.L.	*1,262
English, Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A.	700
Hist. & Archaeology, Chas. Sanford Terry, M.A.	682
Logic, William Leslie Davidson, LL.D.	700
Mathematics, Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S.	*800
Moral Philosophy, Jas. Black Baillie, D.Phil.	700
Nat. Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S.	1,000
Systematic Theology, Rev. William Alexander Curtis, B.D.	*475
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D.	*496
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Thomas Nicol, D.D.	*555
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, D.D.	600
Law, James Mercer Irvine, LL.B.	600
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D.	†900
Medicine, David White Finlay, M.D.	600
Chemistry, Fras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S.	†900
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, F.R.C.S.	†1,300
Surgery, Alexander Ogston, C.M.	600
Materia Medica, Jno. Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S.	700
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D.	600
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D.	600
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S.	†750
Pathology, D. J. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.	†900
Natural History, J. Arthur Thomson, M.A.	700

University of Edinburgh, 1582 (£25,920)

Number of Matriculated Students, 3,196.
 WINTER SESSION, 15 Oct., 1907, to 27 Mar., 1908.
 SUMMER SESSION, 1 May to 15 July, 1908.
 Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.
 Rector, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.
 Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L.
 Representative in Parliament, Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D.
 Sec. of Univ. Court, Rev. Professor Taylor, D.D.
 Sec. of Senatus, Professor Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D.
 Clerk of Senatus, James Domie.
 Secretary and Registrar of General Council, John Stirling.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hurdie, M.A.	£1,100
Greek, Alexander W. Mair, M.A.	1,100
Mathematics, Geo. Chrystal, LL.D. (Dean, Arts)	1,270
Logic & Metaphysics, A. S. Pringle Patison, LL.D.	900
Moral Philosophy, James Seth, M.A.	900
Natural Philos., James G. MacGregor, D.Sc.	1,100
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, M.A.	900
Astronomy, F. W. Dyson, M.A.	400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace	600
Music, Frederick Niecks, M.U.S.D. (Dean, Music)	652
Sanskrit & Comp. Phil., Julius Eggeling, Ph.D.	600
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.	800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D. (Dean, Science)	800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.Sc.	800
Education, Alexander Darroch, M.A.	700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A.	600
Ancient History and Palaeography, E. Hume Brown, LL.D.	750
Celtic Languages & Lit., D. Mackinnon, M.A.	600
Divinity, William P. Paterson, D.D.	634
Ecclesiastical History, M. C. Taylor, D.D.	394
Hebr. & Semitic Lang., A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D.	800
Biblical Criticism, John Patrick, D.D. (Dean, Divinity)	754
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt. (Dean, Law)	600

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the amounts received in the year 1906-1907; each of those marked † has an official residence in addition; the salaries marked ‡ are fixed on the understanding that the Professors do not engage in private practice.

<i>Civil Law</i> , James Mackintosh, LL.D.	£700
<i>Constitut. Law & Hist.</i> , J. Kirkpatrick, LL.D.	600
<i>History</i> , Richard Lodge, M.A.	900
<i>Scots Law</i> , John Rankine, K.C., LL.D.	955
<i>Conveyancing</i> , J. L. Mounsey, W.S.	700
<i>Materia Medica</i> , Sir Thomas R. Fraser, M.B.	1,290
<i>Forensic Med.</i> , H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.B.	800
<i>Chemistry</i> , Alexander Crum Brown, M.D.	1,828
<i>Surgery</i> , John Chiene, C.B., M.D.	1,209
<i>Medicine</i> , J. Wyllie, M.D.	900
<i>Anatomy</i> , D. J. Cunningham, M.D. (Dean, Medicine)	1,600
<i>Pathology</i> , William Smith Greenfield, M.D.	1,482
<i>Midwifery</i> , Sir John Halliday Croom, M.D.	800
<i>Clinical Medicine</i> , Profs. Sir Thomas R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, J. Wyllie.	
<i>Clinical Surgery</i> , Thomas Annandale, M.D.	823
<i>Botany</i> , Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D.	1,515
<i>Physiology</i> , Edward A. Schäfer, LL.D.	1,400
<i>Zoology</i> , James Cossar Ewart, M.D.	1,615
<i>Public Health</i> , &c., C. Hunter Stewart, D.Sc.	600

University of Dublin (and Trinity College), 1591.

<i>Chancellor</i> , Earl of Rosse, K.P., F.R.S.	Elected. 1885
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, LL.D.	1885
<i>Provost</i> , Anthony Traill, LL.D.	1904
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL (see p. 253).

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Number of beds,

225.—Dean, Peyton T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF

MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St., Brun-

swick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of £30 and £60

awarded annually. Resident and other appoint-

ments open to qualified students. Fees are

inclusive of all necessary classes, and students

can hold all clinical clerkships, &c., without

extra fee. Clinical posts at New Hospital for

Women are also open to them.—Dean, Miss

Cock, M.D. Sec., Miss Donie, M.B.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (under

Government auspices). Connected with Seamen's

Hospital Society Branch, Seamen's Hospital,

Albert Dock, E.—Sec., P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

LISTER INST. OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea

Bridge Rd., S.W.—Director, Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S.

The above are constituent Colleges of the Uni-

versity of London.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor

Road, Millbank, S.W.—Commdt. and Director

of Studies, Col. H. E. R. James, R.A.M.C.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West

London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.—For qual-

ified men only. Three months' course, 5 guineas;

one month, 2 guineas; or £25 perpetual.—Dean,

L. A. Bidwell.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE,

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post

Graduates only).—245 beds.—Sec., P. Michelli.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Gt.

Portland St., W.—Dean, Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Aberdeen University.

Belfast, Queen's College.

Birmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.

Birmingham University.

Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.

Bristol, University College.

Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Cambridge University.

Cardiff, University College.

Cork, Queen's College.

Dublin University.

Dublin, Catholic University.

Dublin, Royal University.

Durham University.

Edinburgh University.

Galway, Queen's College.

Glasgow University.

Leeds University.

Liverpool, Royal Infirmary.

Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.

Liverpool University.

Manchester University.

Newcastle, Durham Coll. Medicine.

Northampton, School of Medicine.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.

North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.

Oxford University.

St. Andrews University.

Sheffield University.

Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.**STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.**

[Officers who pass through the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]

TERMS:—Jan. 22 to April 15; May 16 to July 31;
Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

Commndt., Brig. Gen. H. H. Wilson, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
D.A.A.G., Col. J. P. Du Cane; Col. G. G. Aston, C.B.;
Lt.-Col. L. Stopford; Lt.-Col. L. Banon; Lt.-Col.
W. F. Braithwaite; Lt.-Col. C. J. Sackville
West; Lt.-Col. G. M. Harper, D.S.O.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.

Commandant, Brig.-Gen. T. Capper, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Professors, Lt.-Col. W. D. Bird, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*; Col.
R. A. K. Montgomery, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*; Col. H. D.
Drake, R.M.A., *p.s.c.*; Lt.-Col. F. R. F. Boileau,
p.s.c.; Maj. J. S. M. Shea, D.S.O., I.A., *p.s.c.*

CAVALRY SCHOOL, NETHERAVON.

Commandant, Col. Hon. J. E. Lindley, *p.s.c.*
Adjutant, Capt. P. J. Bailey, D.S.O.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, SHEERNESS.

R.G.A., Commandant, Col. J. R. J. Jocelyn,
p.s.c., *p.a.c.*

Adjutant, Capt. E. G. Waymouth.

R.H. & R.F.A., Commandant, Col. W. E.
Blewitt, C.M.G.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE,

Red Barracks, Woolwich.

[Officers who pass through the advanced class
of the college have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those
passing the ordnance course the letter *a.*, after
their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant, Col. G. R. Townshend, R.A., *p.a.c.*
Adjutant, Capt. E. N. Tandy, R.A.

Chief Instructors, Maj. E. F. Hoblyn, R.A.; Maj.
C. E. Phipps, R.A., *p.a.c.*

PROFESSORS.

Applied Mathematics (vacant).
Chemistry & Physics, W. R. E. Hodgkinson, PH.D.
Electricity, H. T. Davidge, B.Sc.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING,

Chatham.

Commandant, Col. F. Rainsford-Hannay, R.E.
Brigade Major, Maj. H. B. Williams, D.S.O., R.E.

MOUNTED INFANTRY SCHOOL, LONGMOOR.

Commandant, Col. F. Hacket-Thompson, C.B.
Adjutant, Maj. A. J. McNeill.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.

Commandant, Col. G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.
Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. N. R.
McMahon, D.S.O.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, S. AFRICA.

Bloemfontein.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. M. G. Wilkinson.

BALLOON SCHOOL, ALDERSHOT.

Commandant, Col. J. E. Capper, C.B., R.E.

SCHOOLS OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING,

Plymouth and Portsmouth.

Chief Instructors, Maj. S. G. R. S. Caulfield,
Plymouth; Maj. G. F. H. Le Breton Simmons,
Portsmouth.

WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY**ACADEMY (1741).**

TERMS (about), Feb. 1—July 24 and Sept. 15—
Dec. 23.

Commndt., Col. H. V. Cowan, C.V.O., A.D.C., *p.s.c.*

Adjutant, Capt. J. G. Dooner, R.A.

Asst. Adj., Capt. D. Smith, R.A.

Med. Off., Maj. G. A. Moore, R.A.M.C.

Mathematics & Mechanics, W. Poord Kelsey, R.A.

Military Engineering, Maj. E. D. Swinton, D.S.O., R.E.
Artillery, Maj. T. H. Crozier, R.A.

Military Topography, Maj. F. H. G. Stanton, R.A.

Mil. Hist. and Tactics, Maj. J. H. V. Crowe, R.A.

Experimental Science, Capt. R. S. Walker, R.E.

French, Albert Barrere.

German, A. Weiss, PH.D.

Chaplain, Rev. S. H. Wingfield-Digby.

SANDHURST—ROYAL MILITARY**COLLEGE (1799).**

TERMS (about) Feb. 1—July 25 and Sept. 15—Dec. 20.

Commndt., Col. W. Capper, *p.s.c.*

2nd in Comd., Col. N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O., *p.s.c.*

Adjutant, Capt. W. G. Braithwaite, D.S.O.

Quarter-Master, Lt. J. C. Duff.

Riding Master, Maj. A. W. Waite.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. J. Maher, R.A.M.C.

Asst. Surg., Lt.-Col. J. Tidbury, M.D.

Chaplain, Rev. M. Archibald, B.A.

MISCELLANEOUS.**COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury**

Square, W.C.

All persons engaged in education who have
passed an examination satisfactory to the Council
are admitted as members. Diplomas granted
are F.C.P., I.O.P., and A.C.P.

President, R. Wormell, D.Sc.

Dean, H. Weston Eve, M.A.

Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, D.Lit.

Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

GILCHRIST, EDUCATIONAL TRUST,

1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841),
for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation
of education and learning in every part of the
world, as far as circumstances will permit." The
income is applied to the maintenance of Scholar-
ships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific
and other subjects for artisans, and to the
assistance of approved educational objects.

Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, Chair-
man; Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.; James
Stuart, M.P., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.;
Walter Leaf, LLT.D.

Secretary, R. D. Roberts, D.Sc.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES

(Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.

[The income (£300,700) is applied mainly in
support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Tech-
nical Education, in grants of pensions, and for
the maintenance of City Churches.]

Chairman of Governors, Sir J. Savory, Bart.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Owen Roberts.

Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC.**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),**

Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

TERMS, 1907-8:—Sept. 23 to Dec. 14; Jan. 9 to
April 1; April 27 to July 18.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord
Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland)
for the cultivation of the science of music. The
average number of students attending in 1907
was 510. There are 89 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 403
Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 3,283 Licentiates
(L.R.A.M.), of whom 6 Fellows, 16 Associates, and
319 Licentiates were elected in 1907.]

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Chairman of Committee, Edward E. Cooper.

Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, M.S.D., F.R.A.M.

Lady Superintendent, Miss Marion White, A.R.A.M.

Secretary, F. W. Renant.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883),
Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

TERMS (1908):—Jan. 9 to April 1; May 4 to July 29; Sept. 28 to Dec. 19.

Patron, H. M. The King.

President, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., D.C.L., MUS. DOG.

Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley, M.P.

Registrar, Frank Pownall, M.A.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (£30,747).

TERMS (1908) commence 2nd M. in Jan., 4th M. in April, and 4th M. in Sept.

Principal, William H. Cummings, MUS. DOG. £1,000

Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham..... 350

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. C. P. Smith... 200

Professors, 130 in number.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Gt. Marlborough Street, W.

TERMS (1908) commence Jan. 6, April 21, and Sept. 21.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, MUS. B.

Director of Exams., G. Augustus Holmes.

Secretary, T. Weekes Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

President, John Spencer Curwen, F.R.A.M.

Secretary, Walter Harrison, MUS. BAC.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872).

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.

TERMS (1908):—Jan. 20 to April 11; April 29 to July 21; Sept. 25 to Dec. 17.

President, Lord Coleridge.

Warden, (vacant).

Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,

Kensington Gore, S.W.

President, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., MUS. D.

Hon. Sec., Dr. F. J. Sawyer.

Registrar, Thomas Shindler, LL.B.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

(1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

TERMS (1907):—Sept. 24 to Dec. 16. (1908).—Jan. 7 to March 30; April 28 to July 27.

Patroness, H. M. Queen Alexandra.

President, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart.

Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.

Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

Kneller Hall, Hounslow.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. G. Balfour, late H.L.I.

Adjutant & Qr.-Mr., Capt. J. Bett.

Director of Music, Capt. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Berners Street, W.

Principal, J. H. Lewis, MUS. D.

Chairman, J. M. Bentley, MUS. DOG.

Secretary, George A. Stanton.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH.

President, Adm. Sir A. D. Fanshawe, K.C.B.

Director of Naval Education, Prof. Ewing, C.B.,

M.A., F.R.S.

Captain, Edward C. Villiers, R.N.

Commander, Henry Luxmoore, R.N.

Professors: Mathematics, Carlton J. Lambert, M.A.;

W. Burnside, M.A., F.R.S.; Applied Mechanics,

James B. Henderson, D.Sc.; Physics, A. W.

Reinold, M.A., F.R.S.; J. W. W. Waghorn, D.Sc.

(Assist.); Chemistry, V. B. Lewes; Fortification, Col. Lewis Conway-Gordon, R.M.A.; Lieut. H. Blount, R.M.A. (Assistant).

Assist. to Director, George Williams, R.N.

Med. Offrs., Fleet-Surg. W. Bett, R.N.; Wm. Wiles.

Store Officer, Cashier, &c., J. G. Matthews, R.N.

Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.

Civil Engineer, G. S. Jacob.

Curator of Museum, Hon. Lieut. Thos. Pratt, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DEVONPORT.

Captain, T. H. M. Jerram, R.N.

Engineer-Capt., J. H. Adams, R.N.

Engineer-Commander, J. H. W. H. Ellis, R.N.

Headmaster, A. M. Worthington, M.A., C.B., F.R.S.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Captain, W. E. Goodenough, R.N. (Espiègle).

Commander, Hon. Hubert Brand, M.V.O., R.N.

Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, M.A.

Heads of Depts., Rev. E. H. Arkwright, M.A.

(Mod. Lang.); J. W. Mercer, M.A. (Math.);

Rev. R. P. Davidson, M.A. (Hist. & Eng.);

A. P. McMullen, M.A. (Science).

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Captain, E. S. Alexander-Sinclair (Racer).

Commander, W. G. E. Ruck-Keene, R.N.

Headmaster, C. Godfrey, M.A.

Heads of Depts., J. Watt, M.A. (Science); W. L.

Bunting, M.A. (Geng.); W. M. Poole, M.A.

(French); R. Nettell, M.A. (Math.); L. B. Cor-

bett, M.A. (Eng.).

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.—Supt.,

Commander E. M. C. Cooper Key, R.N.; Head-

master, J. E. Evans, B.A.

Training Ships for Royal Navy.

FOR BOYS:—H.M.S. *Black Prince*, *Boscawen*,

Caledonian, *Calliope*, *Cleopatra*, *Ganges*, *In-*

pregnable, *Lion* and *Northampton* (see Navy

List), and Marine Society's *Ship Wasp* and

National Refuges Ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*

(see Societies).

Training Ships for Mercantile Marine.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCOR-

PORATED).—H.M.S. Worcester, off Greenhithe.

Capt. Supt., D. Wilson Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP Conway, Rock Ferry, Birken-

head. Comm., Lieut. H. W. Broadbent, R.N.R.

TRAINING SHIP Cornwall, off Purfleet (Reformatory

Ship) Supt., Capt. H. W. Steele, R.N.;

Sec., W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.

TRAINING SHIP Chio, Bangor (North Wales,

Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship

Society).

Hospital Training Ship.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD, Exmouth (see

p. 293).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Education (London) Act, 1903, which

applies the provisions of the Education Act, 1902,

with certain modifications, to London, came into

force May 1, 1904.

The principal technical institutes maintained

or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton,

S.W.—Principal, H. W. Richards; Secretary,

W. A. Andrews.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, 316

Regent Street, W.—Principal, W. R. Lethaby;

Curator, C. W. Beckett.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, Bolt Court, Fleet Street.—*Principal*, A. J. Newton.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton; *Sec.*, C. H. Johnson, B.A.

CAMDEN SCHOOL OF ART, Dalmeny Avenue, N.—*Principal*, Francis Black, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—*Headmaster*, L. C. Nightingale.

HAMMERSMITH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (Arts and Crafts Branch), Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Headmaster*, Francis Hawkes.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood, S.E.—*Director and Secretary*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, N.W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A., D.Sc.; *Secretary*, J. E. Leak.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Headmaster*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF MARINE ENGINEERING, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., ASSOC. M.INST.C.E.; *Secretary*, A. R. Forbes.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Director*, S. Hicks; *Sec.*, J. E. Tapley.

SCHOOL OF CARRIAGE BUILDING, Balderton Street, W.—*Headmaster*, E. Bailly.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; *Sec.*, Miss K. O. Helmore. *Headmaster*, School of Art, Mouat London.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.—*Principal*, G. Armitage Smith, M.A.; *Sec.*, H. Wells-Eames.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humpries, LL.B.; *Sec.*, D. Savage.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Clerkewell.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, W. K. Davis.

THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Rd., N.—*Prin.*, E. S. Clay, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, W. M. Macbeth.

THE BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, S. S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, J. Harwood.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.; *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

THE BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. T. Mills, M.I.M.E.; *Sec.*, W. M. Richardson.

THE REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.—*Director of Education*, Robert Mitchell; *Sec.*, L. Harris.

THE WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, W. Gannon, M.A.; *Sec.*, A. J. Naylor.

THE SIR JOHN CASS'S TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, PH.D.; *Sec.*, W. H. Davison, M.A.

Technical Institutes aided by the L.C.C.

ALDENHAM INSTITUTE, Pancras Road, N.W.—*General Secs.*, D. J. F. Campbell, R. C. Smeaton. CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiseton Rd., Upper Tooting. *Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

CRAFT SCHOOL, 137-141 Globe Road, Bethnal Green, E.—*Principal*, Gilbert C. Cooke.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.

(a) *Hackney Technical Institute*, Dalston Lane, N.

(b) *Sir John Cass's Technical Institute*, Cassland Road, N.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A.; *Clerk to the Governors*, A. Crew.

*HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (for Leather Trades).—*Principal*, Dr. T. Gordon Parker.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss Sheepshanks.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Manager*, C. Harrap.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, G. F. Goodchild, B.A., B.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.*, A. R. Gridley, M.A.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndene Rd., N.W.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE AND LEWISHAM, Blackheath.—*Headmaster*, J. H. Hale.

CLAPTON AND STAMFORD HILL, 81 Clapton Common.—*Headmistress*, Miss F. Edith Giles.

LAMBETH, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.—*Headmaster*, T. McKeggie.

ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.—*Headmistress*, Miss Wilson; *Superintendent and Secretary*, Miss Gann.

ST. MARTIN'S, Castle St., Endell St., Long Acre.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Schools of Art attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122-124, Kennington Park Road (see below). Art classes are also held at the Royal School of Art Needlework and the School of Art Woodcarving, which are both at South Kensington, and are both aided by the Council.

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, E.C.

Patron, H.M. The King.

Chairman of Council, The Earl of Halsbury.

Treasurer, S. Steuart Gladstone.

Chairman Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary, Sir John Watney.

Assistant Secretary, A. L. Soper.

Schools, Colleges and Departments.

(1) CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Professors*, W. E. Ayton, F.R.S., *Electr. Engr.*; W. E. Dalby, M.A., *Civ. & Mech. Engr.*; H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; O. Henrici, F.R.S., *Math. & Mech.*; *Reg.*, J. Jones.

(2) TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard St., Finsbury, E.C.—*Professors*, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Electr. Engineering and Principal*; E. G. Coker, D.Sc., *Mechan. Eng.*; R. Meldola, F.R.S., *Chemistry*; A. R. Brophy, *Head Master of Applied Art*; *Registrar*, K. Dove.

(3) TECHNICAL ART SCHOOL, 122 & 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.—*Supt. of Studies*, J. C. L. Sparkes.

* Branch of the Borough Polytechnic.

(4) DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Supt.*, Sir Philip Magnus; *Asst.*, G. Udny Yule.

CITY AND GUILDS LEATHER TRADES' SCHOOL, 42 Bethnal Green Road, E.—*Headmaster*, F. Y. Golding.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield St., W.—*Director*, H. P. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W.—*Secretary*, William Houston, B.A.

PROVINCIAL TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

CITY OF BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Chemistry and Dyeing*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc. (*Principal*); *Textile Industries*, Prof. A. F. Barker; *Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering*, Prof. G. F. Charnock, A.M.I.C.E.; *Secretary Education Committee*, Thos. Garbutt, Manor Row, Bradford.

BIRMINGHAM (Vittoria Street—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, Arthur J. Gaskin; *Sec.*, A. H. Leaney.

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, C. H. Draper, D.Sc.

BRISTOL MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, B.Sc.; *Secretary*, G. H. Pope, M.A.; *Treasurer*, P. L. King; *Registrar*, J. W. Jubb; *Librarian*, A. M. Westphal; *Professors—Appl. Physics and Elect. Eng.*, D. Robertson, B.Sc.; *Chemistry*, The *Principal*; *Organic Chemistry*, F. W. Rixon, Ph.D.; *Civil and Mech. Eng.*, John Munro, M.I.MECH.E.; *Math.*, E. S. Boulton, M.A.

DERBY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.; *Biology*, W. B. Randles, B.Sc.; *Chemistry*, A. J. Walker, Ph.D.; *Engineering*, R. D. Whitehead, A.I.MECH.E.; *Physics*, The *Principal*; *Electrical Engineering*, R. M. Archer, B.Sc.; *Modern Languages*, B. Tacchella, B.A.; *Mathematics*, J. M. Child, B.A.; *English*, W. P. Goudie, B.A.; *Registrar*, J. L. Rees.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1796 (George Street, Glasgow).

Secretary and Director, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.

Professors.

Mathematics, George A. Gibson, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy, James Muir, D.Sc.
Chemistry, G. G. Henderson, D.Sc.
Technical Chemistry, Thomas Gray, D.Sc.
Metallurgy, A. H. Sexton, F.C.S.
Mechanics, J. G. Longbottom, A.R.C.S.
Electrical Engineering, Magnus Maclean, D.Sc.
Motive Power Eng., A. L. Mellanby, D.Sc.
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—*Headmaster*, W. Harris, Ph.D.; *Secretary*, W. T. Cope.

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CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, M.A.

DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary).—*Principal*, Rev. W. C. Roberts, M.A.

ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. W. Randolph, D.D.

HIGHBURY.—See p. 254.

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ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—*Princ.*, Rev. John Alfred Lightfoot, M.A.

LEEDS (Clergy School).—*Principal*, Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, M.A.

LICHFIELD.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. E. E. Harding, M.A.

LINCOLN.—*Principal*, Rev. Chancellor Crowfoot, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. J. C. Du Buisson, M.A.

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MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection).—*Superior*, Rev. W. H. Frere, M.A.

OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D.

OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Principal*, Rev. George H. Bown, M.A.

RIPON.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Battersby-Harford, M.A.

SALISBURY.—Rev. Canon Abbott, M.A.

WARMINSTER (St. Boniface Missionary College).—*Rev. Arthur H. Anstey, M.A.*

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RICHMOND (Surrey).—See p. 254.

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HACKNEY, Hampstead.—See p. 254.

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NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD.—See p. 254.
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Physiology and Histology, T. G. Brodie.
Biology, H. W. Marett Tims.
Materia Med. and Hygiene, H. A. Woodruff.
Physics, P. Phillips.
Secretary, Richard A. N. Powys.

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Anatomy and Histology, O. Charnock Bradley.
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Medicine, G. H. Woodbridge, F.R.C.V.S.
Materia Medica, G. Dunne, M.R.C.V.S.
Botany, G. H. Pethybridge, PH.D.
Zoology, J. A. Clarke.

PRIMARY EDUCATION AND POOR RELIEF, 1898-1907.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Population.			Year.
	Attendance at Primary Schools.	Paupers. Jan.	Attendance at Primary Schools.	Paupers. Jan.	Attendance at Primary Schools.	Paupers. Jan.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	
1898	4,554,165	823,350	605,776	101,253	518,799	99,737	31,517,725	4,344,589	4,516,781	1898
1899	4,636,938	807,730	612,457	101,309	513,852	102,156	31,881,365	4,390,530	4,500,470	1899
1900	4,666,130	797,630	626,089	99,760	478,224	103,254	32,249,187	4,436,958	4,466,326	1900
1901	4,731,911	789,689	636,374	100,631	482,031	100,495	32,621,263	4,473,880	4,445,630	1901
1902	4,890,237	811,449	646,501	102,322	487,098	102,072	33,997,626	4,531,299	4,432,274	1902
1903	5,030,219	833,005	669,239	104,495	482,489	102,607	33,378,338	4,579,223	4,413,658	1903
1904	5,144,702	853,494	682,269	106,666	483,897	101,154	33,763,434	4,627,656	4,402,182	1904
1905	5,245,940	914,743	696,381	110,426	500,489	102,401	34,152,977	4,676,603	4,391,543	1905
1906	...	909,918	706,062	111,202	493,558	103,302	34,547,016	4,726,070	4,386,035	1906
1907	...	905,881	...	111,145	...	102,895	34,945,600	4,776,063	4,378,568	1907

A LIST OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WITH THE NAMES OF THE HEAD MASTERS.

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy.*, W. A. Evans, 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.). The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (a) at some school represented on the Conference, (b) at London or some University town. The admission of schools to the Conference is decided by the committee, and in considering applications the committee has regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered, the numbers in the school, and the number of resident undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the school. As a general rule there should be 200 boys at least in any school represented at the Conference,

and about ten resident undergraduates at the Universities who have gone direct from the school. The Universities Joint Committee meets terminally to consider matters of joint interest to the Universities and Public Schools.

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The * denotes membership of the Head Masters' Conference; the §, of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters.

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 §ABERGELE (County School).—J. Williams.
 §ABINGDON (Roissey).—Rev. T. Layng, M.A.
 ACCORINGTON (Municipal).—F. Bastow, B.Sc. [B.A.
 ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends).—F. Andrews,
 §ACOTON (County School).—G. H. Clarke, M.A.
 ALCESTER.—Rev. R. W. Clarke, M.A.
 §ALDENHAM (Herts).—Rev. A. H. Cooke, M.A.
 §ALFORD (Lincs.).—J. A. Staley, M.A.
 ALNWICK (Duke's School).—P. W. Shelford, B.A.
 §ALRESFORD (Perin's).—Archibd. M. Stewart, B.Sc.
 ALTON (Eggar's).—George Johnston Poole, M.A.
 §AMERSHAM.—E. H. Wainwright, M.A.
 AMPLEFORTH (York, R.C.).—Rev. J. E. Matthews,
 §ANDOVER.—R. O. Bishop, M.A. [M.A.
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 APPLEY (Westmorland).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
 §ARDINGLY (College).—Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
 ARMAIGH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
 „ (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
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 §ASHBURTON (Devon).—J. Mortimer, B.Sc.
 §ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Rev. L. W. Lloyd, M.A.
 §ASHFORD (Kent).—John Evans, M.A.
 §ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
 AATHERSTONE.—W. W. Excell, M.A.
 ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—R. Baile, M.A.
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 wick, M.A.
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 BATH (King Edward's Sch.).—E. W. Symons, M.A.
 „ §(Kingswood, West.).—W. P. Workman, M.A.
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 B.A.
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 *BEAUMONT (Old Windsor, R.C.).—Rev. J. M. Bamp-
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 „ §(Ch. Inst.).—Rev. J. E. Kent, B.Sc.
 „ §(Municipal School).—J. Thornton, M.A.
 BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.

- ***BOSTON** (Lincs.).—W. White, M.A.
BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
BOVEY TRACEY.—T. C. Sharrott, M.A.
BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A. [D.D.]
BRADFELD COLL. (Berks.).—Rev. H. B. Gray,
BRADFORD (1662).—Rev. W. Hulton Keeling, M.A.
 „ (Thornton School).—J. Latham, LL.D.
 „ (St. Bede's, R.C.).—Rev. J. H. Brennan.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
BRECON (Christ Coll.).—Rev. R. H. Chambers, M.A.
 „ (County School).—N. John.
BRENTWOOD.—Rev. Edwin Bean, M.A.
BREWOOD.—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
BRIDGNORTH.—Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
BRIDGWATER (Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow,
BRIDLINGTON.—Arthur Thornton, M.A. [M.A.]
BRIGG.—H. L. Higgins, M.A.
BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
BRIGHTON COLL..—Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.
 „ (Grammar School).—T. Read, B.Sc.
BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCH..—Cyril Norwood, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral School).—Rev. W. H. Pate, M.A.
 „ (Colston's School).—A. Finn, LL.D.
 „ (Fairfield Sec. Sch.).—A. Smith, M.A.
 „ (Merch. Vent. School).—G. R. Curthoys.
 „ (Merrywood Sec. Sch.).—W. T. Crank.
BROOKLEY.—W. J. Addis, M.A.
BROMSGROVE SCHOOL (Worcestershire).—F. J. R. Hendy, M.A.
BROMYARD (Qn. Eliz.).—Rev. W. Henwood, M.A.
BRUTON (King's).—David Evans Norton, M.A.
 „ (Sexey's).—W. A. Knight, F.C.S.
BUCKINGHAM (Lat. Sch.).—W. Matthew-Cox, M.A.
BUNGAY.—Rev. A. H. Gardner, M.A.
BURFORD.—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
BURNLEY.—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.—R. T. Robinson, M.A.
BURY (Lanc.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Rev. A. W. Callis, M.A.
BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic).—Rev. H. A. Hebb, M.A.
BUXTON (Derbyshire).—R. A. Little, LL.D.
CAISTOR (Lincs.).—A. Brooke, M.A.
CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—Rev. F. McDowell, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE* (The Leys).—Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.
 „ (Perse, Gr.).—W. H. D. Rouse, LITT.D.
 „ (County).—Rev. C. J. N. Child, M.A.
CAMDEN (Sec. Sch.).—N. W. Kahn, M.A.
CAMELFORD.—D. B. Harte, M.A.
CANTERBURY* (King's, 7th century & 1541).—Rev. A. J. Galpin, M.A.
 „ (St. Edmund's).—Rev. E. J. W. Houghton,
 „ (Kent Coll.).—Frank M. Facer, B.A. [M.A.]
 „ (Simon Langton Schs.).—Wm. P. Mann, B.A.
CARLISLE.—Rev. G. H. Williams, M.A.
CARNARVON (Co. Sch.).—J. de G. Gaudin, M.A.
CARTMEL (Dual Sch.).—Joseph S. Cooper, M.A.
CATERHAM (Congregat.).—Rev. H. E. Hall, M.A.
CATFORD BRIDGE, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—O. M. Stuart, M.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—J. H. Hampton, B.A.
CAVENDISH, Suffolk (Grey's).—(Vacant.)
CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C.—W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
CHARD.—Rev. C. E. Lucette, B.A.
CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—Rev. G. H. Rendall, LITT.D.
CHELMSFORD.—F. W. Rogers, M.A.
CHELSEA (St. Mark's).—J. W. Jarvis.
 „ (S. W. Poly.).—E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
CHELTENHAM COLLEGE (1841).—Principal, Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A.
 „ (Dean Close School).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
CHELTENHAM (Gr. Sch.).—H. Sydney Jones, M.A.
CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
 „ (City and Co.).—J. A. McMichael, B.Sc.
CHESTERFIELD.—James Mansell, B.A.
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. F. G. Bennett, M.A.
CHIGWELL (Essex).—Rev. Canon Swallow, M.A.
CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—F. B. Osborne.
CHIPPING SODBURY.—(Vacant.)
CHORLEY.—Reginald W. Atkin, B.A.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, West Horsham (1552).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D.
CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—W. C. Green, M.A.
CIRENCESTER.—A. C. Kelway Toms, M.A.
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1442), Embankment, E.C.—Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.
CLAPHAM COMMON (R.C.).—Rev. C. J. Unwin.
CLERE (Grimsby, 1708).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—Rev. A. A. David, M.A.
CLITHEROE.—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Salins, Co. Kildare, R.C.).—Very Rev. M. Devitt, S.J.
COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A. [M.A.]
COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—P. Shaw-Jeffrey,
COLERAINE (Londonderry).—T. G. Houston, M.A.
COLESHILL (Birmingham).—Rev. J. G. Fenn, B.A.
CORBY (Lincs.).—Rev. C. St. J. Wright, B.A.
CORK.—Rev. Ralph Harvey, M.A.
COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—Rev. A. D. Perrott,
 „ (Bablake Sch.).—J. I. Bates, B.Sc. [M.A.]
COWBRIDGE.—Rev. W. F. Evans, M.A.
CRANBROOK (Kent).—Rev. C. F. Forbes-Muller, M.A.
CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—Rev. G. C. Allen, D.D.
CREDITON.—J. E. Burton, M.A.
CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
CREWKERNE.—T. B. MacDermot, LL.D.
CROSBY, Liverpool, (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
CROYDON (Whitgift Gr. Sch.).—S. O. Andrew, M.A.
 „ (Middle).—Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—Philip Wood, M.A.
DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
DARTMOUTH (R. Nav. Coll.).—C. E. Ashford, M.A.
DAVENTRY.—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
DERBY.—Rev. A. E. Crawley, M.A.
DEVIZES (County Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
DEVONPORT (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
DEWSBURY (Endowed).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
DENTHEUR (Montgom.).—Rev. W. B. Dowell Lee,
DONCASTER.—J. Arthur Claxton, M.A. [LL.D.]
DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
DOUAI ABBEY SCH. (Woolhampton R.S.O., R.C.)
 —Rt. Rev. A. S. Taylor, O.S.B.
***DOVER COLL.**.—Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A.
DRAX (Selby).—W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DRONFIELD.—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—W. Wilkins, M.A.
 „ (St. Andrew's).—W. G. Sullivan, M.A.
 „ (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
 „ (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. W. Crawford, M.A.
DUDLEY.—H. Watson, B.A.
DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
 „ (Alley's).—F. Collins, M.A.
DUNGANNON (Co. Tyrone; Royal School).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
DUNSTABLE.—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
***DURHAM SCHOOL**.—Rev. R. D. Bidworth, M.A.
DURHAM (Johnston Schools).—S. Whalley, B.Sc.
EALING (St. Benedict's, R.C.).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—A. J. Appleton, B.A.
EASINGWOLD.—G. Sandham, B.A.

- ***EASTBOURNE** (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
 ***EDINBURGH ACADEMY** (1824).—Rector, Reginald Carter, M.A.
EDINBURGH (High School).—J. Marshall, LL.D.
 " (Institution).—G. G. Turner, M.A.
 " (George Heriot's School).—D. F. Lowe, LL.D.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—
 1. Ladies' College; 2. G. Watson's Coll. (Ladies')
 —see p. 277).
 3. George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, M.A.
 4. Daniel Stewart's Coll.—W. W. Dunlop, M.A.
 5. James Gillespie's Schs.—Wm. Jenkins, M.A.
EDMONTON (Latymer's).—W. A. Shearer, M.A.
ELLAND (Yorks).—J. Stewart Ross, B.Sc.
ELLSMERE.—Rev. H. Woolsey, M.A.
ELTHAM COLLEGE (1840).—Rev. A. E. Rubie, D.D.
ELY (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
ENFIELD.—W. S. Ridewood, B.Sc.
ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—A. C. McDonnell, M.A.
 ***EPSOM COLL.**—Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.
ETON COLLEGE (1441).—Provost, Rev. James J. Hornby, D.D. *Headmaster*, Rev. Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A.
EYESHAM (Pr. Henry's).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
 ***EXETER**.—W. Allison Cunningham, M.A.
 " (Cathedral).—Rev. H. de V. Welchman, M.A.
 " (Hele's).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
EYE (Suffolk).—W. G. Watkins.
FALMOUTH.—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
FARNHAM (Surrey).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—Rev. F. B. Menneer, FAVERSHAM.—Rev. F. M. Crapper, M.A. [M.A.]
 " (Wright's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A. [M.A.]
 ***FELSTED SCHOOL**, Essex.—Rev. F. Stephenson,
 ***FETTES COLLEGE**, Edinburgh (1870).—Rev. William Augustus Heard, LL.D.
FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.).—J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Gr. Sch.).—Rev. J. Davisson, M.A.
FOREST SCHOOL (Walthamstow).—Rev. Ralph Courtenay Guy, M.A.
FOWEY (Cornwall).—W. Hawkins, B.A.
FRAMLINGHAM.—Rev. O. D. Inskip, LL.D.
GAINSBOROUGH.—J. Hewetson, M.A.
GAUWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A. [M.A.]
 ***GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL** (Yorks).—W. W. Vaughan,
GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, B.A.
 " (High Sch.).—John Hutchison, LL.D.
 " (Allan Glen's).—John G. Kerr, LL.D.
 " (Kelvin'side Acad.).—W. Cecil Laming, M.A.
 ***GLENALMOND**, Perthshire (1841).—Warden, Rev. Archibald R. F. Hyslop, M.A.
GLOSSOP.—R. H. Dickinson, B.A. [M.A.]
GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden,
 " (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
 " (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
GRANTHAM (1828).—Rev. W. T. Keeling, M.A.
GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
GRAYS (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, LL.B.
GREAT AYTON (Yorks: Friends').—F. R. Arundel.
GREAT BLENCOWE (Cumb.).—F. B. Sandford, M.A.
GREENHITHE (H.M.S. Worcester).—Capt. D. Wilson Barker.
GREENWICH (Roan).—C. M. Ridger, M.A.
GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
 ***GUERNSEY** (Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. W. C. Penny, M.A.
GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
GUISBORO' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
HACKNEY DOWNS.—W. Jenkin Thomas, M.A.
 ***HAILEYBURY COLLEGE** (Herts) (1862).—Master, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.
HALESOWEN.—R. Dickinson, B.A.
HALIFAX (Heath).—A. W. Reith, M.A.
 " (Crossley Orphan School).—W. C. Barber.
HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.).—Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Cricklewood).—R. W. Hinton, B.A.
HAMPTON (Middlesex).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
HANDSWORTH.—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—A. A. James, M.A.
HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
 ***HARROW SCHOOL** (1571).—Rev. Prebendary Wood, D.D., M.V.O.
 " (John Lyon's).—Ernest Young, B.Sc.
HARTLEBURY (nr. Kidderminster).—E. W. Hope-well, B.A.
HARTLEPOOL.—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
HASTINGS.—W. H. La Touche, M.A. [M.A.]
HATFHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers').—H. R. Norris,
HAWARDEN (County School).—A. Lyon.
HAWKSHEAD (Ambleside).—Rev. R. M. Samson, M.A. [M.A.]
HELSTON (County School).—R. S. W. Haydon,
HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
 ***HEREFORD SCHOOL**.—Rev. W. H. M. Ragg, M.A.
HERTFORD.—G. W. Kinnman, M.A.
HEVERSHAM.—Rev. Charles G. Dewberry, M.A.
 ***HIGHGATE SCHOOL**.—Rev. A. E. Allcock, M.A.
HINCKLEY.—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
HINDLEY (Wigan).—E. Law.
HINGHAM (Attleboro').—G. K. Dobbs.
HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1648).—G. L. Bretherton,
HITCHIN.—Jabez King, M.A. [M.A.]
HOLBORN ESTATE GR. SCH. (St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
 ***HOLT**, Norfolk (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson,
HOLYHEAD (County).—R. Pugh Jones, M.A. [M.A.]
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
HORNSEY (Stationers').—Henry Chettle, M.A.
HORSHAM (1532).—Rev. G. A. Thompson, LL.D.
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—F. L. Gaul, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury) (King James's Gr. Sch.).—Robert S. Crump, M.A.
HULL.—* (Hymers Coll.).—C. H. Gore, M.A.
 " (Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
HUNTINGDON.—J. H. Howgate, B.A. [M.A.]
HURSTPIERPOINT (Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes,
HUTTON (Laues).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
HYDE (Cheshire).—C. H. Burden, B.A.
ILEKLY (Yorks).—C. W. Atkinson, M.A.
ILMINSTER.—R. J. W. Davison, B.A.
INVERNESS (Coll.).—W. D. Monro, M.A.
 ***IPSWICH** (1477).—A. K. Watson, M.A.
 " (Munic. School).—P. Wilkinson, B.A.
 ***ISLE OF MAN** (King William's Coll.).—Rev. E. H. Kempson, M.A.
 " (Douglas Gr. Sch.).—J. A. Barthélemy, B.Sc.
ISLEWORTH (Co. Sch.).—W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
 ***ISLINGTON**, Owen's (Brewers' Co.).—J. Easterbrook, M.A. [M.A.]
 ***JERSEY** (Victoria Coll.).—L. V. Lester-Garland,
KEIGHLEY.—Thomas P. Watson, M.A.
KENDAL.—Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
 " (Stramogate Sch.).—W. Sessions, B.Sc.
KESWICK (Dual).—C. E. Hudson, M.A.
KETTERING.—James H. Gill, B.A.
KIBWORTH (Leices.).—C. L. Ryley, M.A. [M.A.]
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—W. H. Witherby,
KIMBOLTON.—Rev. A. G. G. Bibby, M.A.
KINGSBRIDGE.—Rev. William Watson, M.A.
 ***KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL**, Wimbledon Common.—Douglas Smith, M.A. [M.A.]
KING'S LYNN (King Edwd. VII.).—Rev. W. Boyce,
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.

- (KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin's)).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
 (KINGTON (Lady Hawkins)).—E. A. Mahir, B.A.
 (KIRKBY LONSDALE (Dual)).—T. R. Burnett, PH.D.
 (KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH).—Rev. R. Gifford Wood.
 (KIRKBY STEPHEN).—J. Nicholson, B.A. [M.A.]
 (KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.)).—John D. Rose, M.A.
 (KIRKHAM).—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
 (KIRTON (Boston)).—B. H. Keall, B.A. [M.Sc.]
 (KNARESBOROUGH (King James's)).—H. J. T. Bake,
 (KNUTSFORD (Cheshire)).—W. H. Edwards, M.A.
 (LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.)).—Rev. W. Ll. Footman, M.A.
 * (LANCASTER (Royal)).—Rev. H. A. Watson, M.A.
 * (LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848)).—
 Bernard H. Tower, M.A.
 (LANGPORT).—S. G. Day, M.A.
 (LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.)).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
 " (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. G. Witt, B.A.
 * (LEATHERHEAD (St. John's)).—Rev. A. F. Ratty,
 * (LEEDS).—Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards, M.A. [M.A.]
 " (Modern).—W. H. Barber, B.A.
 " (Fulneck Sch.).—Rev. W. T. Titterton.
 " (Arnley).—C. Darling, M.A.
 (LEEK (High School)).—T. C. Warrington, M.A.
 * (LEICESTER (Wyggeston)).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
 (LEICESTER SQ., W. C. (Tenison's)).—J. F. Arnold.
 (LEIGH (Lancs.)).—W. H. Leek, B.A. [M.A.]
 (LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends')).—J. Ridges,
 (LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.)).—F. W. Lucas, M.A.
 (LEYLAND (Lancs.)).—F. Jackson.
 (LEYTON (County School)).—H. Hills, B.Sc.
 (LICHFIELD (Edward VI.)).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.
 (LINCOLN).—F. H. Chambers, M.A.
 (LISBURN (Ireland (Friends')).—W. D. Braithwaite, B.Sc.
 * (LIVERPOOL (College)).—Rev. J. B. Lancelot, M.A.
 " (Institute).—Henry V. Weiss, B.A.
 " (St. Francis Xavier's, R.C.).—Rev. J. Browne, S.J.
 " (St. Edward's, R.C.).—Very Rev. Canon Banks, B.A.
 (LLANBERIS (County Sch.)).—J. Rees Foster, B.A.
 (LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sch.)).—Rev. P. R. Cloave, M.A.
 * (LLANDOVERY COLL.).—Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.
 (LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co. Sch.)).—W. Saunders,
 (LLANELLY (County Sch.)).—W. Lewis, B.A. [B.A.]
 (LLANFAIR (County Sch.)).—E. Thomas, B.A.
 (LLANGFNI (County Sch.)).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
 (LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.)).—J. C. Dick, M.A.
 (LONGTON (Staffs., Mixed)).—Walter Harris, PH.D.
 (LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh, N.B. (1830)).—
 H. B. Tristram, M.A.
 (LOUGHBOROUGH).—Bingham D. Turner, M.A.
 (LOUTH).—A. H. Worrall, M.A.
 (LOWESTOFT (Tech. Sch.)).—J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
 (LUCTON (Herefordsh.)).—Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
 (LUDLOW).—Rev. H. F. Hastings, M.A.
 (LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh)).—James Cowan, M.A.
 (LUTON (Second. Sch.)).—T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
 (LUTTERWORTH).—Rev. R. Norwood, M.A.
 (LYMM (Cheshire)).—Cecil H. S. Willson, M.A.
 (LYTHAM (K. Edward VII.)).—H. B. Smith, M.A.
 * (MACCLESFIELD).—Rev. Darwin Wilmot, M.A.
 (MAIDENHEAD (Modern Sch.)).—F. Fairman, M.A.
 (MAIDSTONE).—Rev. C. G. Duffield, M.A.
 (MALDON).—R. P. A. Mumford, M.A.
 * (MALVERN COLLEGE, Worcestershire (1863)).—
 Rev. Sydney Rhodes James, M.A.
 * (MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.)).—J. L. Paton, M.A.
 " (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Joseph Hall, D.LITT.
 " (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
 " (St. Bede's, R.C.).—Very Rev. A. Poock, D.D.
 (MANSFIELD (Notts)).—Arthur Jagger, M.A.
 " (Brunt's).—C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
 (MARCH (Gr. Sch.)).—Rev. J. T. Ford, B.A.
 (MARKET BOSWORTH).—Rev. L. H. Pearson, B.A.
 (MARKET DRAYTON).—F. C. Woodforde, B.A.
 (MARKET HARBOURGH).—F. Hammond, M.A.
 (MARKET RASEN).—C. Elliot, M.A.
 * (MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843)).—Master,
 Frank Fletcher, M.A. [B.A.]
 (MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's)).—Rev. A. J. Skinner,
 (MASHAM (Yorks.)).—H. W. Marshall.
 (MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.)).—Rev.
 D. L. Scott, LL.D.
 * (MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq.,
 E.C. (1561)).—Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, B.D.
 * (MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinburgh)).—G. Smith,
 (MERTON (Surey)).—A. N. Disney, M.A. [M.A.]
 (MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.)).—W. Edwards, M.A.
 (MIDHURST (Sussex)).—Thos. Hay, M.A.
 * (MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.).—J. D. McClure, LL.D.
 (MIRFIELD (Yorks.)).—William Todd, M.A.
 (MOLD (County School)).—W. Lloyd Parry.
 * (MONKTON COMBE (Bath)).—Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
 * (MONMOUTH).—L. James, M.A.
 (MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551)).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
 (MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE (Cheshire)).—E. J. Salmons, B.A.
 (MOULTON (Lincs.)).—A. S. Hatt.
 (MOUNT ST. MARY'S (Derbyshire, R.C.)).—Rev. P. Wolfe, S.J.
 (NANTWICH & ACTON).—S. A. Moor, M.A.
 (NAVAN).—Rev. J. Rennison, B.A.
 (NEATH (County School)).—J. G. Davies, M.A.
 (NEEDHAM MARKET (Theobald's, 1532)).—H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
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 (NEWBURY).—E. Sharwood Smith, M.A. [M.A.]
 * (NEWCASTLE HIGH SCH. (Staff.)).—F. Harrison,
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 " (Allan's Endowed).—F. W. Brewer, M.A.
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 " (Mon.).—F. E. Battersby.
 " (Salop.).—J. W. Shuker, M.A.
 " (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
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 " (Newton Coll.).—Rev. R. W. Menneer, M.A.
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 (NORTHAMPTON (County)).—E. Keynolds, M.A.
 (NORTHWICH (Witton)).—H. Russell Wright, M.A.
 * (NORWICH).—Rev. Eustace F. Gilbard, M.A.
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 " (Municipal School).—A. R. Golden, B.A.
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 (ODHAM (Hants, 1694)).—Master, F. C. Britten, M.A.
 (OLDHAM (Hulme School)).—A. G. Pickford, M.A.
 (ORMSKIRK).—James R. Bate, B.Sc.
 (OSWESTRY).—John J. Lloyd Williams, M.A.
 * (OUNDSLE SCHOOL (N'thants)).—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
 * (OXFORD (St. Edward's)).—J. Millington Sing, M.A.
 " (High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A.
 " (Magdalen Coll. School).—Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A. [M.A.]
 " (Cathedral).—Rev. F. W. Walbrand-Evans,
 " (City Technical).—A. F. Kerry, M.A.
 (OXFORD HOUSE (Junction Rd., N.)).—C. FitzGerald
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- *PENARTH (County School).—G. Jones, M.A.
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 PENGAM (Lewis' County).—R. W. Jones, B.A.
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 PENNITH (Qu. Eliz.).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
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 *RETFORD.—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc.
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 THETFORD.—Rev. Benjamin Reed, B.A.
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 THIDSWELL (Buxton).—W. G. Boul, LL.D.
 TIVERTON, BLUNDELL'S.—A. L. Francis, M.A.
 *TONBRIDGE SCH. (1553).—C. Lowry, M.A.
 „ (Judd's Commercial Sch.).—W. J. D. Bryant.
 TOTNES (Edward VI.).—C. F. Rea, B.Sc.
 TOTTENHAM.—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
 „ (Polytechnic).—C. H. Peters, B.A.
 TOWCESTER.—J. Wetherell, M.A. [M.A.]
 *TRENT COLL., Derbyshire.—Rev. J. S. Tucker,
 TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—W. Newman, M.A.
 TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
 „ (College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—Rev.
 F. G. Knott, M.A. [B.Sc.]
 TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.).—E. W. Heaton,
 UCKFIELD.—J. Montgomery, B.A.
 UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
 *UNIVERSITY COLL. SCH., Hampstead, N.W.—
 H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
 UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
 *UPPINGHAM (1584).—Rev. H. W. McKenzie, M.A.
 USHAW (Durham, R.C.).—Rt. Rev. Bp. Wilkinson.
 UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
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 1594).—Rev. H. Buchanan Riley, M.A.
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 *WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks (1859).—Master,
 Rev. B. Pollock, D.D., M.V.O., K.H.C.
 *WELLINGTON, Som. (Coun. Sch.).—G. Corner, M.A.
 *WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. H. J. Green,
 „ (Blue School).—A. T. Powell, M.A. [M.A.]
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 *WEST BUCKLAND (Devon County Sch.).—Rev. E.
 C. Harris, M.A. [B.Sc.]
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 *WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W.
 Hollowell, M.A.
 *WESTMINSTER SCH., S.W. (1560).—Rev. J. Gow,
 „ CITY.—E. H. Stevens, Ph.D. [Litt.D.]
 „ (Cathedral Choir School, R.C.).—Rev. J.
 Driscoll, D.D.
 WEYBRIDGE (St. George's, R.C.).—Rev. L. T.
 McMurdie. [M.A.]
 WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—H. C. Barnes-Lawrence,
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 *WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—H. Carter, B.A.
 *WIDNEY.—J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
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 *WINCHESTER COLLEGE (1387).—Rev. Hubert
 Murray Burge, D.D.
 *WINCHESTER (Symonds).—Rev. T. Varley, M.A.
 *WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
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 M.A.
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 *WONERSH (Guildford, R.C.).—V. Rev. A. Double-
 day, B.A.
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 *WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
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 Taylor, O.S.B.
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 *YARM (Yorks).—W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
 *YARMOUTH, Gt.—W. G. Williams, M.A.
 *YEovil (County School).—F. C. Rudd, M.A.
 *YORK * (St. Peter's).—Rev. E. C. Owen, M.A.
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Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
	No. of Schools Inspected.	No. on Registers.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of Schools Inspected.	No. on Registers.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of Schools Open.	Pupils on Rolls.	Average Attend- ance.
1897	19,958	5,507,039	4,488,543	3,086	716,893	605,389	8,631	798,972	521,141
1898	19,937	5,576,866	4,554,105	3,067	717,747	605,776	8,651	794,818	518,799
1899	20,064	5,654,092	4,636,938	3,062	731,272	612,457	8,670	785,139	513,582
1900	20,100	5,686,114	4,666,130	3,104	753,287	626,689	8,684	745,861	478,224
1901	20,116	5,737,361	4,731,911	3,141	767,421	635,374	8,692	741,248	482,031
1902	20,153	5,852,276	4,809,237	3,145	768,598	646,501	8,712	737,086	487,098
1903	20,213	5,958,839	5,030,219	3,149	785,473	669,289	8,720	726,552	482,489
1904	20,312	6,003,245	5,144,702	3,189	793,492	682,269	8,710	730,417	483,897
1905	20,532	6,041,364	5,245,940	3,244	804,162	696,381	8,659	737,752	500,489
1906	NOT AVAIL.	ABLE.		3,252	806,737	706,062	8,602	728,167	493,558

The Higher Education of Women.

**** Information concerning the Higher Education of Women is also given in the Universities section under London: Birmingham; Bristol; Victoria (Manchester); Liverpool; University of Wales; Scottish Universities, and Irish Universities.**

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			Males.	Females.				
1897	39,987,294	5,093,932	13,405	2,024	15,429	12,130	3,313	1897
1898	40,380,792	5,159,941	13,875	2,119	15,995	12,516	3,396	1898
1899	40,774,296	5,249,395	13,228	1,923	15,151	11,865	3,207	1899
1900	41,154,646	5,292,219	12,427	1,754	14,181	11,082	2,983	1900
1901	41,550,773	5,368,285	13,255	1,897	15,154	11,924	3,118	1901
1902	41,961,199	5,536,738	13,912	1,885	15,797	12,490	3,193	1902
1903	42,371,219	5,699,508	14,471	1,971	16,442	13,162	3,159	1903
1904	42,793,273	5,826,971	15,066	1,873	16,939	13,736	3,061	1904
1905	43,221,123	5,942,321	15,694	1,866	17,560	14,160	3,297	1905
1906	43,660,973	6,000,000	16,031	1,868	17,899	14,289	3,610	1906

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- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL**, Hammersmith Road, W., 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 10.45 and 2; dental cases Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, W. and Sat. at 10, and Tu. and F. at 2; electric, Tu. and Sat. at 10; eyes, M., W., Th. and Sat. at 2; orthopaedic, Th. at 2. Women's cases, W. and Sat. at 2. Skin diseases, Tu. and F. at 2. Med. dis. of children, W. at 10. Röntgen ray cases daily at 2. *Sec. & Supt.*, R. J. Gilbert.
- CANCER.**
- CANCER HOSPITAL (Free)**, Brompton. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen daily at 2 p.m., except Sundays. Visiting-days, Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Fred. W. Howell. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.
- CHILDREN.**
- ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE**, Queen Sq., W.C. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.
- BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, THE (Incorporated), Clapham Road, S.W. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; dental, Wed., 9 a.m.; eye, Th., 3 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, F. Stuart, B.A.
- CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND INCURABLE CHILDREN**, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 4s.; a few free and half-payment cots. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch.
- CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE**, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Paying cases received. *Lady Supt.*, Miss E. Jackson.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN**, Shadwell, E. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Adelaide Row. *Treasurer*, Kenneth L. C. Prescott. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox.
- EVRLINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. Free and for the poor only. 76 cots, and out-patients dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Lady Supt.*, Miss F. Goode. *Sec.*, H. C. S. Smith.
- HER MAJESTY'S HOSPITAL**, 13 to 19 Stepney Causeway, E. Admission free to destitute children or youths under the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. *Res. Medical Officer*, R. Y. Stones, M.R.C.S. *Hon. Sec.*, George Code.
- HOME AND INFIRMARY FOR SICK CHILDREN**, Lower Sydenham, S.E. *Matron*, Miss Ray. *Hon. Secs.*, E. M. Stone; C. B. Pollard.
- HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN**, North Court, College Villas Road, Hampstead, N.W. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily. *Matron*, Miss Forster. *Hon. Sec.*, S. Liddon Walters.
- HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN**, THE, Gt. Ormond St., Bloomsbury, and Convalescent Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate (260 beds). *Matron*, Miss G. Payne. *Do., Highgate*, Miss Mandall Bell. *Sec.*, Stewart Johnson. *Asst. do.*, J. McKay.
- KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Matron*, Miss Carruthers.
- NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E. In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, W. 12.30, Fri. and Sat. 9.15; medical, daily (except Sat.) 12.30, Sat. 9.15; eye, Thurs. 12.30; dental, twice a week. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr.
- PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL**, London, W. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, W. H. Pearce. *Matron*, Miss E. Sheriff Macgregor. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Sister-in-charge*, Miss Jessie Archibald.
- ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN**, Waterloo Road, S.E. *Sec. and Supt.*, Capt. J. Houston.
- ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL**, Margate. Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 8s. to 12s., without letter 30s. per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W.
- VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**, Tite Street, Chelsea, and Victoria Home, Broadstairs. Out-patients daily at 12.30, and on Mon. and Th. at 9.30. *Chairman of Committee*, Hon. R. A. Lubbock. *Sec.*, H. G. Evered.
- WEST END HOSP. FOR DIS. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY**, 73 Welbeck St., W. *Sec.*, Alfred J. Wise.
- CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.**
- BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION**. Visiting-days; Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday,

2 to 4. *Res. Med. Officer*, F. C. Shrubbsall, M.D.
Sec., Frederick Wood. Sanatorium, Frimley,
 Surrey; *Med. Supt.*, M. S. Paterson, M.B.
 CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE
 CHEST, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily
 at 2. *Secretary*, H. Dudley Ryder.
 MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION
 AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST (for out-patients),
 26 Margaret St., W. *Sec.*, Miss Alice M. Greg.
 MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND
 DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Hampstead and North-
 wood. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy
 Square, W. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 3 to 4.
Sec., W. J. Morton.
 ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
 City Road, E.C. Open daily for admission of
 in- and out-patients; Mondays to Fridays at 1;
 Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, A. T. Mays.
 ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION
 AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, London
Office, 34 Craven Street, Strand. *Sec.*, Ernest
 Morgan.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Gt. Portland St.
 and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m.
Sec., M. P. Collings.
 ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester
 Sq., W.C. Free. For extraction under gas or
 stopping a subscriber's or Governor's letter
 required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1.15 to
 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.*, J. Francis Pink.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Is-
 lington, N. *Secretary*, Major W. Christie.

FISTULA.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road (1884).
 Special Private Wards for paying patients.
 Patients daily at 2; Tu. at 8 p.m. *Sec.*, H.
 Rede Buckley.
 ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road. Out-Patients
 Sat., at 2 p.m.; Wed., at 9 a.m. Operations
 M. and Tu. at 2.30, open to the Profession and
 Students. *Matron*, Mrs. Hepper. *Sec.*, A. W.
 Sowden.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR HEART DISEASES, 32
 Soho Square. *Sec.*, Capt. F. Handley.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,
 Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C.
Sec., Edgar Penman.
 FREE HOME FOR THE DYING ("The Hostel of
 God"), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply
 to Sister-in-Charge.
 FRIEDENHEIM HOSPITAL, Upper Avenue Road,
 Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Bouverie Risk.
 ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath.
Offices, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. *Sec.*,
 Charles Cutting.
 ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG
 WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady*
Supt. and Hon. Sec., Miss Thorman.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue
 Home, Harrow Road, W. Admission daily from
 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-
 patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho. Ad-
 mission for in-patients daily from 10 to 4; Out-
 patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 6 to
 8; W., 6 to 8; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Friday,
 1 to 2. *Sec.*, A. W. Cruikshank.

LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road,
 S.E. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.;
 females, 2nd and 4th M. *Res. Physician*, T.
 B. Hyslop, M.D. *Steward*, A. H. Martin.
 EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED,
 Redhill. *Office*, 36 King William St., E.C. *Sec.*,
 H. Howard.
 ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Med. Sup.*, W.
 Rawes, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.
 The following are for pauper lunatics from the
 Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Johnston Jones, M.D.
 Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P.
 Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, Robert Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, W. J. Seward, M.B.
 Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, P. J. Baily, M.B.
 LONDON COUNTY ASYLUM, BEXLEY.—*Med.*
Sup., T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.
 MANOR ASYLUM, EPSOM.—*Med. Sup.*, W. I.
 Donaldson, M.D.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D. (*Private patients received from £1 is. weekly.*)

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth.—*Med. Sup.*, H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. E. Barton, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barning Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.
 Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Endell Street, St.
 Giles's. *Secretary*, A. C. Wickins.
 CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.
 (with training school for nurses and mid-
 wives). In-patients on Wednesdays at 10; out-
 patients at 11. *Secretary*, R. A. Othwaite.
 EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late
 Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396,
 and 451 Commercial Rd., E. *Res. Lady Supt.*,
 Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, A. W. Lacey.
 GENERAL LYING-IN HOSP., York Road, Lambeth.
 Patients present subscriber's letter on any day
 between 11.30 and 12.30. Training school for
 midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss Parke.
 PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT
 NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. Branches
 at Victoria Docks, East Ham and Plaistow.
 Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*,
 Miss Macqueen. *Sec.*, F. R. Panter.
 QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND
 MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone
 Road, N.W. For married women, and for the
 reception of unmarried women with their first
 child; married women are also attended at
 their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and
 midwives are trained. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.
 ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON AND
 TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MIDWIVES. *Secretary*,
 Maj. G. L. B. Killick, 31 Finsbury Square, E.C.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND
 BRAIN DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial,"
 72 Camden Town, N.W. *Sec.*, E. S. L. Lovell.
 HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND
 OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM
 (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of
 St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying
 patients are received. *Sec.*, W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. 160 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at 21s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., and F., at 1.30. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. Special wards for children. Out-patients, M., W., and Th., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-day: Sun., 2 to 4. *Secretary*, Alfred J. Wise.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., 238A Gray's Inn Road (26 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9 and 2. *Sec.*, Edwin Easton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays) to the poor, from 8.30 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days: M. and Th., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robt. J. Bland. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. L. Pollett.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC, King William St., Strand, W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, John Hy. Johnson.

WESTERN O. H., 155 Marylebone Road. Free to the deserving poor. *Secretary*, H. A. Dunn.

ORTHOPÆDIC (CLUB FOOT, SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES).

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL (FOR THE DEFORMED), 234. Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., and 45-57 Bolsover St., W. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for Ladies of limited means), 10 Osnauburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. From 21s. to £2 12s. 6d. weekly. *Secretary*, Cyril Cobb.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the Steward, Sydney Phillips, B.A.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61, Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood. **HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS**, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Hayward, 9 Aubert Park, N.

[Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.]

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 52 Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1, and Wed. 7 p.m. Finsen Light, X-Ray, High-Frequency, and Radium treatment daily, 1. Free and paying patients received. *Sec.*, Geo. A. Richardson.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. Out-patients treated every week-day at 1.30 and 6.30 p.m. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*, J. H. Tyler.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Square, W.C. (1863). Out-patients daily, except Sun., 2 to 4, and except Sat. and

Sun., 6 to 8 p.m. Free and paying inpatients are received at 262 Uxbridge Rd. (50 beds). Visiting-days: Wed. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Secy.*, Supt., George A. Arnaudin.

ST. PAUL'S H. FOR SKIN AND URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. Out-patients (free), men, M., 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sat., 2 p.m.; other week days 2 and 7 p.m. Women and children, daily (except M.) at 2 p.m., also Fri. at 6.30 p.m. *Sec.*, G. Gadbury.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 179 Great Portland Street. Daily 2 p.m.; and Tu. and Th. at 6.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

STONE.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 26 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30; Monday, 9 a.m., for children only. *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. Free to the necessitous. Daily, 1.30 to 3; Tu. and Fri., 6 to 8 p.m. Visiting-days: Su. and Th., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, L. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), 64 Grafton St., Fitzroy Sq., W. *Sec.*, J. Mackinnia.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients seen daily, 2 to 3; Mon. and Th., 6 to 7 p.m. In-patients admitted daily. *Sec.*, Arthur Barrenger.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 42s. Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1s. per weekly attendance; seen daily (except Sat.) at 2.15. *Hon. Treas.*, H. E. Wright. *Sec.*, H. H. Jennings.

GROSVENOR HOSP. FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square, Westminster. Women only as in-patients. Women out-patients daily, 2 p.m.; children, M., W., and F., 9.30 a.m. *Matron*, Miss Phillips. *Sec.*, W. J. Davidson.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. Open daily to out-patients M., Th. and Sat., 9 to 10; other days, 1 to 2. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 1s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, A. Hayward. *Matron*, Miss Squier.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 6d. or 1s. is made on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards. *Treasurer*, Mrs. Westlake. *Secretary*, Margaret M. Bagster.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women only). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Thurs., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, W. G. King. *Matron*, Miss Florence Tice.

DISPENSARIES.

1844. *Battersea*, 185 High Street.
 1801. *Bloomsbury*, 12 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.
 1850. *Brixton*, Water Lane.
 1880. *Brompton and Knightsbridge*, 28 Fulham Rd.
 1789. *City*, 29 and 30 College St., Dowgate Hill.
 1849. *City of Lon. & E. Lon.*, 40 Wilson St., Finsbury.
 1849. *Clapham*, 42 Manor Street, Clapham, S.W.
 1782. *Eastern*, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
 1828. *Farringdon*, 17 Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.
 1780. *Finsbury*, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
 1821. *Islington*, 303 Upper Street, N.
 1779. **Metropolitan*, 9 Fore Street, Cripplegate.
 1838. *Paddington*, 104 Star Street, Edgware Rd.
 1850. *Queen Adelaide's*, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road.
 1770. *Royal General*, 25 and 26 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
 1842. *Royal Pimlico*, 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
 1821. *Royal South London*, St. George's Cross, S.E.
 1810. *St. Pancras & Northern*, 126 Euston Rd., N.W.
 1777. *Surrey*, 6 Great Dover Street, Southwark.
 1792. *Tower Hamlets*, White Horse St., Stepney.
 1789. *Western*, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.
 1830. *Western General*, Marylebone Road, N.W.
 1774. *Westminster General*, 9 Gerrard St., Soho.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office—Victoria Embankment, E.C. Clerk to the Board, T. Duncombe Mann. Asst. Clerk, J. Mallett. Treas. and Accountant, M. Heyes. Engineer-in-Chief, W. T. Hatch.

ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES:—

- Leavesden, King's Langley, Herts. *Med. Sup.*, F. A. Elkins, M.D.
 Caterham, Surrey. *Med. Sup.*, P. E. Campbell, M.B.
 Darenth, Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, A. Rotherham, M.B.
 Tooting Bec, S.W. (for Infirm Cases). *Med. Sup.*, E. H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.
 Belmont, Sutton, Surrey. *Acting Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.B.

FEVER HOSPITALS:—

- Eastern, Homerton Grove, N.E. *Med. Sup.*, E. W. Goodall, M.D.
 North-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, South Tottenham, N. *Med. Sup.*, F. H. Thomson, M.B.
 North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. *Med. Sup.*, F. N. Hume, M.R.C.S.
 Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, R. M. Bruce, M.R.C.S.
 South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, F. F. Caiger, M.D.
 South-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, F. M. Turner, M.D.
 Fountain, Tooting Grove, S.W., and Grove, Tooting Grove, S.W. *Med. Sup.*, J. E. Beggs, M.D.
 Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich. *Med. Sup.*, J. MacCombie, M.D.
 Park, Hither Green, S.E. *Med. Sup.*, R. A. Birdwood, M.D.
 Northern (for Convalescing Patients), Winchmore Hill, N. *Med. Sup.*, C. E. Matthews, M.D.
 Gore Farm (for Convalescing Patients), Dartford, Kent. *Med. Sup.*, W. T. G. Pugh, M.D.
 Southern, Carshalton, Surrey. Future not yet decided.

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS:—

Med. Sup., T. F. Ricketts, M.D.
 Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
 Long Reach Hosp., Dartford, Kent (temporary).
 Orchard Hospital, Dartford, Kent (temporary).

RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE (under the control of the Med. Sup. of Smallpox Hospitals),
Ch. Officer, C. E. Sullivan:—
 North Wharf, Managers' Street, Blackwall, E.
 South Wharf, Trinity Street, Rotherhithe, S.E.
 West Wharf, Townmead Road, Fulham, S.W.

LAND AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospital. *Sup.*, C. K. Stone.
 North-Western, adjoining North-Western Hospital. *Sup.*, G. Hyatt.
 Western, adjoining Western Hospital. *Sup.*, G. Oliver.
 South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hospital. *Sup.*, H. J. Ford.
 South-Western, adjoining South-Western Hospital. *Sup.*, A. E. Allen.
 Brook, adjoining Brook Hospital. *Sup.*, E. Addison.
 Mead, Townmead Road, Fulham, S.W.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The "Exmouth," moored off Grays, Essex.
Capt.-Supt., Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

CHILDREN'S HOMES:—

Ophthalmia: Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon, E. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S.
 White Oak School, Swanley, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. D. Lynch.
 High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex. *Matron*, Miss E. Baker.
Ringworm: Visiting Dermatologist, T. Colcott Fox, M.B.
 The Downs School, Sutton, Surrey. *Matron*, Miss E. Turton.
Seaside:
 St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. Palmer. *Medical Officer*, C. K. Bowes, M.D.
 East Cliff House, Margate, Kent. *Matron*, Miss E. K. Jacob. *Medical Officer*, W. G. Sutcliffe, F.R.C.S.
 Millfield, Rustington. *Matron*, Miss G. Kingcott. *Medical Officer*, C. E. Last, M.R.C.S.
Defective Children:
 Bridge Industrial Home. *Sup.*, T. C. Gibbs.
 Lloyd House, and 12 Lloyd Street, Pentonville (Girls). *Matron*, Miss A. Green.
 16 Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E. (Boys). *House Mother*, Mrs. Whiddett.
 60, 62 and 64 Kingwood Road, Fulham (Boys). *Matron*, Mrs. Hill.
 81, Earlsfield Road, S.W. (Girls). *House Mother*, Mrs. P. Tinibrell.
 Surrey House, 66 St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. (Boys). *House Mother*, Miss E. Mason.
Remand Children:
 36, 37, 38 Camberwell Green. *Sup.*, W. Craig.
 70, 72 and 74 Pentonville Road, N. *Sup.*, J. E. Seal.
 203 and 205 Harrow Road, W. *Sup.*, W. E. Tull.

AMBULANCE SERVICE OF LONDON.

The "Bischoffsheim," for Accidents. Office, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W. *Hon. Sec.*, Thomas Ryan.

* Temporary premises during rebuilding at 40 and 42 Jewin Street, E.C.

The Bank of England, founded 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.
Governor, Wm. Middleton Campbell (£2,000).—*Deputy Governor*, Reginald Eden Johnston (£1,500).

DIRECTORS, (each £500): Charles George Arbuthnot; James Pattison Currie-Blyth; Hy. Cosmo Orme Bonsor; Herbert Brooks; Brien Cokayne; Alfred Clayton Cole; Walter Cunliffe; John Saunders Gilliat; Samuel Steuart Gladstone; Charles Hermann Goschen; Edward Charles Grenfell; Everard Alexander Hambro; George William Henderson; William Douro Hoare; Hon. Evelyn Hubbard; Frederick Huth Jackson; Samuel Hope Morley; Robert Lydston Newman; Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.; Sir Augustus Prevost, Bart.; The Rt. Hon. Lord Revelstoke; Albert George Sandeman; Hugh Colin Smith; Alexander Falconer Wallace.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 1907.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued... 45,940,400	Govt. Debt... 11,015,100
	Other Securi- ties... 7,434,900
	Gold Coin and Bullion ... 27,490,400
£45,940,400	£45,940,400

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Govt. Securi- ties 14,332,136
Rest 3,287,337	Other Securi- ties 36,099,742
Public Deposits 6,795,429	Notes 26,459,970
Other Deposits 43,439,533	Gold and Sil- ver Coin... 1,234,825
Seven-day and other Bills ... 51,374	
£68,126,673	£68,126,673

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

<i>Chief Accountant</i> , H. B. Orchard.	<i>Controller of Stock & Cash Offices</i> , A. W. T. Berkley.	<i>Principal, Accountants' Bank Note Office</i> , C. Fenn.
<i>Deputy do.</i> , T. A. Stephens.	<i>Principal, Bullion Office</i> , N. D. Livesay.	<i>Do. Bank Stock, &c., do.</i> , W. T. Weeks.
<i>Assistant do.</i> , C. N. Latter.	<i>Do. Private Drawing Office</i> , J. H. Green.	<i>Do. Consols Office</i> , E. A. Jenner.
<i>Chief Cashier</i> , John G. Nairne.	<i>Principal, Public Drawing Office</i> , C. Duberly.	<i>Do. Colonial Stocks Office</i> , (vacant).
<i>Deputy do.</i> , E. M. Harvey.	<i>Do. Bill Office</i> , F. D. C. Baly.	<i>Do. Dividend Office</i> , E. H. Oldham.
<i>Assistant do.</i> , T. Askwith.	<i>Do. Issue Office</i> , H. W. Tilly.	<i>Do. India do.</i> , H. D. Harrison.
<i>Secretary</i> , K. Grahame.	<i>Do. Securities Office</i> , J. H. Absale.	<i>Do. Register do.</i> , W. J. Halsey.
<i>Deputy do.</i> , C. E. Edmann.	<i>Do. Intellers Office</i> , E. H. Woodard.	<i>Do. Power of Attorney do.</i> , E. J. Wheeler.
<i>Assistant do.</i> , H. S. Inman.	<i>Do. Dividend Pay Office</i> , E. E. Gaute.	<i>Do. Dividend Accounts do.</i> , H. F. Prynn.
<i>Inspector of Branches and Prin- cipal Branch Banks Office</i> , E. Edye.	<i>Cashier's Store</i> , T. Zwinger.	<i>Do. Printing Office</i> , W. J. Coe.
<i>Principal, Discount Office</i> , H. W. Search.		<i>Law Courts Branch.</i>
<i>Auditors</i> , R. Graham and C. Paget.		<i>Agent</i> , Sir C. W. Baynes, Bart.
<i>Western Branch</i> , Burlington Gardens.		
<i>Agent</i> , Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.		

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

<i>Birmingham</i> , H. A. N. Smith.	<i>Leeds</i> , J. H. Brand.	<i>Newcastle</i> , H. A. Erskine.
<i>Bristol</i> , M. A. Shee.	<i>Liverpool</i> , T. F. A. Agnew.	<i>Plymouth</i> , W. T. Langford.
<i>Hull</i> , J. Dyce Nicol.	<i>Manchester</i> , F. W. Peel.	<i>Portsmouth</i> , W. B. Molyneux.

Banks and Bankers in the United Kingdom.

A LIST of Banks in the United Kingdom, with their Head Offices and Offices in London. Banks printed in heavier type are Limited, those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents; the figures in parentheses denote the London Agents of Banks with no Office in London.

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| <p>1A African B. Corp., 63, London Wall.</p> <p>2 Alexander, Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Pl.</p> <p>3 Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.</p> <p>4 Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street.</p> <p>5 American Express Co., 84, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., and 5 and 6, Haymarket, S.W.</p> <p>7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.</p> <p>8 Anglo-Californian, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.</p> <p>9 Anglo-Egyptian, 27, Clement's Lane.</p> <p>10 Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co., 2, Bishopsgate Street Within.</p> <p>11 Anglo-Italian, 9, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.</p> <p>11A Anglo-Japanese, 70, Cornhill, E.C.</p> <p>11B Anglo-South American, 97 & 98, Bishopsgate Street Within.</p> <p>Armstrong & Co., 93, Bishopsgate St. Within.</p> <p>13 Australian Joint-Stock, 2, King William St.</p> <p>12 Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.</p> <p>15 Bank of Africa, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.</p> <p>16 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.</p> <p>18 Bank of British N. America, 5, Gracechurch Street.</p> | <p>14 Bank of British West Africa, 14, Castle St., Liverpool; 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.</p> <p>20 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad Street.</p> <p>21 Bank of England (see above).</p> <p>21A Bk. of Ireland, College Green, Dublin (21, 75).</p> <p>21B Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool (100).</p> <p>19 Bk. of Mauritius, George Yard, Lombard St.</p> <p>22 Bk. of Montreal, 46 and 47, Threadneedle St.</p> <p>23 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.</p> <p>24 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.</p> <p>25 Bank of Roumania, 7, Gt. Winchester Street.</p> <p>26 Bank of Scotland, Bank St., Edinburgh; 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</p> <p>27 Bank of Nigeria, 14, Norfolk St., Strand.</p> <p>29 Bk. of Victoria (Australia), 10, King William Street.</p> <p>29A Bank of Whitehaven, Whitehaven (100).</p> <p>29B Barnard (T.) & Co., Bedford (209).</p> <p>30* Barclay & Company, 54, Lombard St.; 1, Pall Mall East; 27, Cavendish Sq.; 19, Fleet St.; 171, Brompton Road, S.W.; 41, St. Mary Axe; 24A, Southwark St.; 120, Wood St.; and 95, Victoria St., Westminster.</p> |
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- 31 Baring Brothers & Co., 8, Bishopsgate Street Within.
- 31B Beckett & Co., Leeds (100).
- 31C Beckett & Co., York (100).
- 32 Belfast Banking Co., Belfast (21).
- 33 Benas (L.) & Son, 8, Harrington St., Liverpool (58).
- 34 Biggerstaff, W. & J., 59, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Bldgs., Metropolitan Cattle Market.
- 35 Birkbeck, Southamptn Bldgs., High Holborn. Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55 & 56, Threadneedle Street.
- 36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 35, College Green, Dublin (223).
- 37 Bradford Banking Co., Bradford (144).
- 37A Bradford District Bank, Bradford (209).
- 39 British B. of South America, 2A, Moorgate St.
- 40 British Linen Bank, 38, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; Threadneedle St., E.C.
- 41 British Mutual Banking Co., Ludgate Circus.
- 45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Court, Lotherbury, and 123, Pall Mall, S. W.
- 47 Canadian Bk. of Commerce, 2, Lombard St.
- 49* Capital & Counties, 39, Threadneedle Street; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford Street; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King Street, W.C.; 50, Upper Street, N.; 151 and 153, Newington Causeway; 35, Piccadilly, W.; 145, High Street, Shoreditch; 38A, Victoria Street, Westminster; 115, Fore Street, E.C.; 210, Commercial Road, E.; 28, Fleet Street; 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; 3, Broad St. Place, E.C.; 22, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 20, Green's End, Woolwich, S.E.; and Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.
- 50 Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Co., Carlisle (193).
- 52 Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford St., W.C.; and 39, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
- 53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.
- 57 Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
- 58 Civil Service Bank, 10, Charing Cross Road. Clare (George) & Co., 2, Birchin Lane, E.C.
- 60 Clydesdale Bank, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 61 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
- 64 Cohn (Maurice) & Co., 8, Great Winchester St.
- 65 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 66 Commercial Bank of Scotland, George Street, Edinburgh; 62, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 69 Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane.
- 70 Commercial B. of Australia, 1, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. [Threadneedle St.]
- 71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52.
- 73 Cook (Thos.) & Son, Ludgate Circus.
- Coulton, Berthoud & Co., Basilton House, Moorgate Street.
- 75 Coutts & Co., 440, Strand.
- 76 Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S. W.
- 77 Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard St.; and 4, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
- 78 Crompton & Evans Union Bank, Derby (100).
- 79 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane.
- 81A Davies, Banks & Co., Kingston (189).
- 82 Delhi and London E., 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
- 82A Dingley & Co., Lutterworth (209).
- 82B Dingley, Pearce & Co., Okehampton (136).
- 80 Disconto Gesellschaft, 53, Cornhill, E.C.
- 83 Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad St.
- 84 Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
- 87 Dolbre (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yard.
- 88 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross.
- 89 Duff (Wm.) & Co., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
- 93 English, Scottish, & Australian, 38, Lombard St.
- 94 Erlanger (Emile) & Co., 20, Bishopsgate Street Within.
- 95 Farrow's Bank, 1, Cheapside, E.C.; Royal Parade, Croydon.
- 96 Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., 9, King William Street, E.C.
- 97 Fox, Fowler & Co., Wellington, Somerset (30, 132).
- 98 German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
- 99 Gillett & Co., Banbury (100).
- 99A Gillett & Co., Oxford (100).
- 99B Gillett Bros. & Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 100* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard St.
- 100B Gordon, Smith & Co., 139, Cannon Street.
- 105 Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W.
- 105A Guernsey Banking Co., High St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey (135). [(144).
- 105B Guernsey Commercial Banking Co., Guernsey.
- 107 Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green, Dublin; 81, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 106 Gunner & Co., Bishop's Waltham (30).
- 106A Haarbleicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 108 Halifax Commercial Bkg. Co., Halifax (223).
- 108A Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Co., Halifax (100).
- 108B Halifax Joint Stock Bkg. Co., Halifax (148).
- 113 Hambro (C. J.) & Son, 70, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 114 Harris, Bulteel & Co., Naval Bank, Plymouth (189).
- 115 Hibernian Bank, College Green, Dublin (132).
- 115A Hill & Sons, 66, West Smithfield; 2, Bank Bldgs., Metrop. Cattle Market; Bank Bldgs., Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
- 110 Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street.
- 111 Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place.
- 112 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
- Huth (Frederick) & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
- 116 Imperial Bank of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane.
- 117 Imperial Ottoman Bk., 26, Throgmorton St.
- 118 International Banking Corporation, 31, Bishopsgate Street Within.
- 119 Ionian B., Palmerston Ho., 93, Bishopsgate St.
- 120 Ironmonger & Co., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C.
- 121 Isle of Man Banking Co., Douglas (144).
- 121A Jones (David) & Co., Llandowery (189).
- 125 Keizer (N.) & Co., 29, Threadneedle St.
- 122 Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill.
- 123 King (Henry S.) & Co., 9, Pall Mall, S. W.; 65, Cornhill, E.C.
- 127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court.
- 128 Lambton & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne (30).
- 129 Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Spring Gardens, Manchester (144).
- 129A Lancaster Banking Co., Lancaster (30).
- 131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
- 131A Lincoln and Lindsey Bkg. Co., Lincoln (144).
- 132* Lloyds Bank, London and Birmingham; London Head Office, 71, Lombard St. (Regd. Office), Gen. Manager, E. A. Duff; City Office, 72, Lombard St.; 16, St. James's St., S. W.; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W. C.; Aldersgate St.; Belgrave Road, S. W.; Cheapside; East City, Fenchurch St.; Finchley Road, N. W.; Hampstead, Rosslyn Hill; Holborn Circus; Paddington, Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington, Hammersmith Road; Enfield; and Caterham Valley.
- 133 London & Brazilian Bank, 7, Tokenhouse Yd.
- 135* London & County B. Co., Head Office Manager, H. R. Wyatt; Deputy do., F. J. Barthorpe; Country Manager, W. G. Gribble; Chief

Inspector, F. W. Howett; *Secretary*, E. F. Robinson, 21, Lombard St.; Foreign Exchange Branch, 80, Cornhill, E.C.; Acton, 139, High St.; 134, Aldersgate St.; 128 & 130, Balham High Road; Bayswater, Westbourne Grove; Blackheath, Lee Road; 369 & 371, Brixton Road; Camberwell Green; Canning Town; 51 & 53, Barking Road; Chiswick, 314, High Road; Clapham, 149, High St.; Clapham Junction, 27, Lavender Hill; 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Road; Covent Garden, Henrietta St.; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway; Crouch End and Hornsey, 45, Topsheld Parade; Croydon, High St.; Deptford, Broadway; Ealing, The Mall; 189 & 191, Earl's Court Road; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Road; Finchley Road, Heath Drive; 12, Fore St., Forest Gate; 298 & 300, Romford Road; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, Romford Road; Greenwich, Church St.; Hackney, Amhurst Road; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West; 21, Hanover Square; 332 & 334, Harrow Road; 324 & 325, High Holborn; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green; 490 & 492, Holloway Road; Ilford, The Broadway; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St.; Kensington, High St.; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Road; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St.; 64, Knightsbridge; Lambeth, 165, Westminster Bridge Road; Law Courts, 263, Strand; Leyton, 340, High Road; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Road; 1, Marylebone Road; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Road; Newington Butts; Norwood, Westow Hill; Oxford St., 100 & 111, New Oxford St.; Paddington, 1, Connaught St.; Edgware Road; Putney, High St.; St. James, 36, St. James' St., S.W.; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W.; 27, St. Mary Axe; 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate; Southwark, Borough High St.; Stratford, Broadway; Streatham, High Road; Tower Bridge, Tooley St.; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St.; Wandsworth Common, 75, St. James Road; West Ealing, 124, Uxbridge Road; West Hampstead, West End Lane; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Road; Westminster, 173, Victoria St.; Wimbledon, 16 Wimbledon Hill Road; Wimbledon Common, High St.; Woolwich, 71, Powis St.

137 London and Hanseatic Bank, 38, Lombard St.
139 London and Provincial Bank, *General Manager*, J. W. Cross, 3, Bank Buildings; 83, Commercial St., E.; 127 & 129, Edgware Road; 108, Queen's Gate, South Kensington; 1, Kingsland High St., N.E.; 56 & 58, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N.; Anerley; Banstead; Barking; Beckenham; Belvedere; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Bow (Roman Rd.); Bowes Pk.; Bush Hill Park; Canning Th.; Carshalton; Catford; Chadwell Heath; Chingford; Claygate; East Greenwich; East Ham; Edmonton (Upper and Lower); Egham; Eltham; Enfield; Erith; Ewell; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, North; Finsbury Pk.; Goodmayes; Green Lanes; Hackney; Hampstead; Hampton Hill; Harringay; Higham's Park; Highbury; Hither Green; Honor Oak Park; Hornsey; Hounslow; Ilford; Kentish Town; Kew; Kew Gardens; Kingston-on-Thames; Ladywell;

Lea Bridge Rd.; Lee Green; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Maida Vale; Manor Park; Mitcham; Mortlake; Munster Park; Muswell Hill; New Cross Gate; Newington Green; New Southgate; Palmer's Green; Penge; Plaistow; Plumstead; Ponder's End; Richmond; Romford; St. Margaret's; East Twickenham; Sidecup; S. Tottenham; Southgate; Staines; Stamford Hill; Stoke Newington; Stratford; Sunningdale; Surbiton; Surbiton Hill; Sutton; Sydenham; Teddington; Thornton Heath; Tottenham; Tufnell Park; Twickenham; Waltham Gn.; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St., and Wood St.); Westcombe Pk.; West Green; West Hampstead; White Hart Lane; Wimbledon; Winchmore Hill; Wood Green; Woolwich.

140 London and River Plate B., 7, Princes St., E.C.
142 London & South-Western B., 170, Fenchurch St., *General Manager*, John Liscombe; *Assistant Gen. Manager*, Arthur H. P. Dale; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Barking; Barnes; Battersea; Battersea Pk.; Bayswater; Becondsey; Bishopsgate; Bloomsbury; Borough; Bow; 256, Brixton Hill; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; Brompton Rd.; 318, High Rd., Brondesbury; Bushey; Camberwell Green; Park St., Camden Town; Cannon St.; Catford; Charlton; Cheapside; Chelsea; Chiswick; Clapham; Clapham Junc.; Clapton; Clerkenwell; Coleman St.; Cricklewood; Crofton Park; Brockley; Croydon; Croydon, South; Dulwich; Dulwich, East; Ealing; Ealing, West; 183, Earl's Court Rd.; Earlsfield; East Ham; East Molesey; Edgware; Eltham; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, East; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Pk.; 78, Fleet St.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; Fulham; 56, Gt. Portland St.; Hackney; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hampstead, South; Hampstead, West; Hanwell; Harlesden; Harrow; 478, Harrow Rd.; Hendon; Hendon, West; Highgate; 148, Holborn; Holland Park; 403, Holloway Rd.; Holloway, Upper; Hornsey; Ilford; Islington; Kennington; Kensal Rise; 230, Kentish Town Rd.; Kew Bridge; Kilburn; King's Cross; Kingston Hill; Kingston-on-Thames; Lavender Hill; Lee Green; Leyton; 178, High Road, Leytonstone; Manor Park; Merton; Mile End (236, Whitechapel Rd.); Minories; Mortlake; New Barnet; New Cross; New Cross Gate; New Malden; Norbury; Norwood, South, Upper, and West; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; Raynes Park; 27, Regent St.; Richmond; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Southwark; Stanmore; Stepney; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.); Strand; Streatham; Streatham Common; Stroud Green; Sudbury and Wembley; Sutton; Sydenham; Tooting; Tottenham;ulse Hill; Twickenham; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Waltham Green; Wallington; Walton-on-Thames; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); 260, Waiworth Rd.; Wandsworth; Wanstead; Watford; Wealdstone; W. Brompton; W. Kensington; Westminster (78, Victoria St.); West Smithfield; Whetstone; Willesden Grn.; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common; Woking; Woodford; Wood Green.

- 144*** London and Westminster Bank, *Joint Managers*, A. M. Hawthorn, T. J. Russell; and *Secretary*, A. E. Mann; 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; 6, Borough High Street; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 1, Stratford Place, W.; 112 & 114, Oxford St.; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge Rd.; 1, Brompton Sq.; 62, Victoria St., S.W.; 269 & 270, Upper St., Islington, N.; 133, Westbourne Grove; 8, Holborn Circus; 44 & 46, Hampstead Rd., N.W.; 106, Finchley Road, N.W.; 94 & 96, High St., Kensington, W.; Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey, N.; 77 & 79, King Street West, Hammamersmith; 106A, High Road, Kilburn; 79, Ebury St., Belgravia; 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; 1, Streatham High Rd., S.W.; 504, Brixton Rd., S.W.; 4, Mincing Lane, E.C.; 134, Marylebone Rd., N.W.; 19, Uxbridge Rd., W.; 149, Balham Hill, S.W.; 161, Bow Road, E.; 45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.; 140, Herne Hill, S.E.; 98 & 100, City Road, E.C.; 2, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.; 12, New Kent Road, S.E.; 59, St. Mary Axe; 90, Wood St., E.C.; 58 & 59, High St., Shoreditch.
- 145** London Bank of Mexico and South America, 94, Gracechurch Street.
- 147** London Bank of Australia, 2, Old Broad St.
- 136*** London City and Midland, *Managing Director*, E. H. Holden, M.P.; *Joint Gen. Managers*, J. M. Madders, S. B. Murray, W. H. Hillman; *Secretary*, E. J. Morris; *Head Office*, 5, Threadneedle Street; 52, Cornhill; 199, High St., Acton; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St.; Balham and Tooting, 293, Balham High Rd.; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd.; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd.; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd.; 140 & 142, Bishopsgate St. Without; Blackfriars Rd.; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue; Charing Cross, 449, Strand; 30 & 32, King's Rd., Chelsea; 281, High Rd., Chiswick; Clapham Junction, 240, Lavender Hill; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd.; 69, Coleman St.; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St.; 139, North End, Croydon; 41 & 43, High St., Deptford; 46, The Broadway, Ealing; 20, Eastcheap; 100 & 101, Fore St.; 29, Woodgrange Rd., Forest Gate; 30, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; Fulham, Melmoth Place; Mare St., Hackney; 157, Hackney Road; 22, King St., Hammamersmith; 33, Grand Parade, Haringay; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market; 16, Leonard Place, Kensington; 165, High Rd., Kilburn; 6, Sloane St., Knightsbridge; Law Courts, 189, Fleet St.; 85 & 87, High St., Lewisham; 324, High Rd., Leyton; 646, High Rd., Leytonstone; 226, Coldharbour Lane, Loughborough Junction; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill; 19, High St., Marylebone; 70, South Audley St., Mayfair; 91, Mile End Road; 129, New Bond St.; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E.; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St.; Notting Hill, 154, Portobello Rd.; 93, Gt. Eastern St., Old St.; 36, Old Bond St.; 280, Old Kent Rd.; 196, Oxford St.; 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., Paddington; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; 155, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney; 71A, Queen Victoria St.; 66 & 67, George St., Richmond; 196, Lower Rd., Rotherhithe; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 9, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch; 603, Commercial Rd., Stepney; 150, High St., Stoke Newington; 384, High St., Stratford; 103, Streatham Hill; 90, Tooley St.; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; 567 & 569, Fulham Road, Walham Green; 60, West Smithfield; 62, Westbourne Grove; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 93, High Road, Willesden Green, Willesden Junction; 62, High Street, Harlesden; 1 & 3, Powis St., Woolwich.
- 148*** London Joint-Stock Bank (*General Manager*, Charles Goff), 5, Princes Street; 6, Lothbury; 52, Barbican; Buckhurst Hill; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse St.; Cheshunt; Covent Garden, 110, Long Lane; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane; Enfield Highway; 44, Fenchurch St.; Finsbury Pavement; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 120, High Holborn; 144, Leadenhall St.; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Rd. East; Loughton; Lower Edmonton; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St.; Muswell Hill; 50, Old Broad St.; Onslow Square, 1, Sydney Place; 52, Oxford St.; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd.; 69, Pall Mall; Palmer's Green; Peckham, 69, High St.; 133, Regent St.; Russell Square, 1, Woburn Place; 61, St. Mary Axe; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd.; Southwark, 28, Borough High St.; Tooting, The Broadway; Victoria, 24, Buckingham Palace Rd.; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Westminster, 22, Victoria St.; Winchmore Hill; 113, Wood St.; Woodford; Woodford Station.
- 149** London, Paris & American Bank, 40, Threadneedle St.
- 150** London Trading Bank, 12, Coleman St., E.C.
- 152†** McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 25, Charles St., St. James's Square.
- 152A** Manchester and County Bank, 55, King St., Manchester (209).
- 153** Manchester and Liverpool District Bkg. Co., Spring Gardens, Manchester; 75, Cornhill, E.C.
- 154*** Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.
- 155** Mercantile Bank of Scotland, 44, Bath St., Glasgow (60).
- 160** Mercantile B. of India, 40, Threadneedle St.
- 161** Mercantile B. of London, 178, Wool Exchange.
- 162*** Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), 60, Gracechurch Street.
- 164** Middlesex Bkg. Co., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 164A** Morgan (J. S.) & Co., 22, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 165** Munster and Leinster Bank, 66, South Mall, Cork (209).
- 167** Natal Bank, 18, St. Swithin's Lane.
- 168*** National Bank, 13, Old Broad Street; 23, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9, Charing Cross; Harrow Road, 2, Elgin Avenue; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Road; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Road; Notting Hill, 158, High St.; 276, Oxford Street; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Road, Harlesden.
- 169** National Bank of Australasia, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
- 170** National Bank of China, 61, Old Broad St.
- 170A** National Bank of Egypt, 4 & 5 King William St.
- 171** National Bank of India, 17, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 172** National B. of New Zealand, 15, Moorgate St.

- 173 National Bank of Scotland, 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*; 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
- 173A National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.
- 174 National Discount Company, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
- 175* National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate St.; Brixton, 494, Brixton Road; 123, Fenchurch St.; 50, Finsbury Pavement; Hackney, 155, Mare St.; Hampstead, 128, Finchley Road; 114, High Holborn; Holloway, 45, Seven Sisters Road; Islington, 218, Upper St.; Kensington, 55, & 57, High St.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St.; Mayfair, South Audley St.; 201B, Oxford St.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; Putney, 153, High St.; St. Martin's-le-Grand, 185, Aldersgate St.; St. Marylebone, 53, Baker St.; 153, Sloane St.; South Kensington, 88, Cromwell Road; 95 & 97, Strand.
- 175A North and South Wales Bank, Castle Street, *Liverpool* (144).
- 175B North Eastern Banking Co., 22, Grey Street, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (100).
- 176 North of Scotland Bank, *Aberdeen* (30, 209).
- 176A Northamptonshire Union Bank, *Northampton* (223).
- 178 Northern Banking Co., *Belfast* (100, 30).
- 178A Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank, *Nottingham* (144).
- 178B Oxon & Berks Bank, *Oxford* (175).
- 178C Palatine Bank, *Manchester* (144).
- 177* Parr's Bank, Bartholomew La.; 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 87, Fleet St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 88, Kensington High St.; 239, Regent St.; 9 & 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.; 164 & 166, High St., Camden Town; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames, Kingston Hill, Cobham, and Teddington; 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea Park; 201, Earl's Court Rd.; 820, Holloway Rd.; 344, High Rd., Streatham; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 74, High St., Notting Hill; 53, High St., Clapham; 415, High St., Stratford, E.; George Lane, Woodford; 1, Finsbury Square; 126, High Holborn; 2, Grand Parade, Highgate, N.; 23, High Road, Chiswick; 11, The Pavement, Seven Kings, Ilford; 8, Station Parade, Willesden Green; 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill; 530, High Rd., Tottenham.
- 179 Peacock, Willson & Co., *Sleaford* (132).
- 183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
- 184 Queensland National Bank, 8, Princes St., E.C.
- 185 Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.
- 186 Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.
- 187 Reid (Neville) & Co., *Windsor* (223).
- 187A Richards & Co., *Langgollen* (175).
- 188* Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.
- 189* Roberts, Lubbock & Co., 15, Lombard St.
- 189A Robin Brothers, Commercial Bank, *Jersey* (177).
- 190 Ross (Geo.) & Co., 55, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.
- 196 Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster Place, *Dublin* (144).
- 192 Royal Bank of Queensland, 31, Budge Row.
- 193 Royal Bank of Scotland, 36, St. Andrew Sq., *Edinburgh*; 123, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 194 Rüffer (A.) & Sons, 39, Lombard Street.
- 195 Russian Bank, 61 & 62, Gracechurch St.
- 199 Russo-Chinese Bank, 41, Threadneedle St.
- 197 Sale & Co., 54, Old Broad St., E.C.
- 196 Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad St. Seyd & Co., 28, Lombard Street.
- 198 Sheffield Banking Company, *Sheffield* (209).
- 198A Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, *Sheffield* (100).
- 198C Shilson, Coode & Co., *St. Austell* (189).
- 200 Silver (S. W. & Co.) and Benjamin Edgington, Sun Court, 67, Cornhill, E.C.
- 201 Simonds (J. & C.) & Co., *Reading* (223).
- 202 Société Générale, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 202A Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Co., *Stamford* (30).
- 203 Standard Bk. of S. Africa, 10, Clement's Lane.
- 204 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 204A Stuart (John) & Co., *Manchester* (209).
- 204B Stuckey's Banking Co., *Langport* (189).
- 204C Tubb & Co., *Bicester* (144).
- 205 Swiss Bankverein, 43, Lothbury, E.C.
- 206 Ulster Bank, *Belfast* (144).
- 208 Union Bank of Australia, 71, Cornhill.
- 209* Union of London & Smiths Bank (*Manager*, J. E. W. Houlding; *Secretary*, H. R. Hoare; *Assist. Secretary*, L. J. Cornish), 2, Princes St., E.C.; 1, Lombard St.; 50, Cornhill; 14, Argyll Place, Regent St.; 66, Charing Cross; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Rd.; 74, Sloane St.; 97, St. Croynon; 12, Southwark St.; 12, Mount St., Mayfair; 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; 76, High St., South Norwood; 33, High St., Bromley (Kent); 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.; 111, South End, Croydon; 12, College Crescent, South Hampstead; 116, Fore St.; Salisbury House, London Wall; 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill; 4, Market Parade, East Finchley; 25, St. Mary Axe; 24, Bedford Row; 103, High Holborn; 455, Oxford St.; 22, London St., Paddington; 55, High St., Hampstead; Purley; 10, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.; High St., Kensington; 54 & 55, Bishopsgate Street Without; and 117, Victoria St., Westminster.
- 211 Union Bank of Manchester, York Street, *Manchester* (100).
- 210 Union Bank of Scotland, 191, Ingram Street, *Glasgow*; 64, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 62, Cornhill, E.C.
- 212 Union Deposit Bk., 17, King William St., W.C.
- 213 Union Discount Co. of London, 39, Cornhill, E.C.
- 213A United Counties Bank, *Birmingham* (30).
- 214 United States Exchange, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.
- 220 Western Australian Bk., 11, Lendenhall St.
- 221 Whitehaven Joint Stock Banking Co., *Whitehaven* (148).
- 221A White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane.
- 222 Whiteley, William, 39, Westbourne Grove, W.
- 223* Williams Deacon's Bank, Mosley Street, *Manchester*; 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.; Colchester Court, Old Brompton Rd.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W.; Marylebone Rd.; and 22, St. Mary Axe.
- 224 Wilts & Dorset Banking Co., *Salisbury* (144).
- 224A Wootton & Co., *Oxford* (144).
- 225 Yokohama Specie Bank, 120, Bishopsgate St. Within.
- 226 York City & County Banking Co., *York* (132).
- 227 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Infirmary Street, *Leeds* (21).

THE BANKERS' CLEARING-HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1906, was £12,711,334,000, an increase of £423,399,000 as compared with the year 1905, and the largest amount yet recorded. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £2,031,382,000, a decrease of £39,040,000 on the year 1905. The payments on Consols account days for the same period amounted to £644,534,000, an increase of £5,751,000 as compared with 1905, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1906 amounted to £524,816,000, an increase of £27,746,000 as compared with 1905. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S.; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Martin Holland; *Acting Managers*, P.W. Matthews (*Chief Inspector*); A. E. Salt (*Deputy Inspector*).

Joint-Stock Banks.

A List of the principal Joint-Stock Banks doing business in the United Kingdom, with particulars of their Share Capital, reserve fund, highest and lowest price in 1907 (1st January—30th September), and Dividend for last complete year.

NAME OF BANK.	When established	CAPITAL.			SHARES.			Dividend for last complete year.
		Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest price, 1907.	
African Banking Corp.	1890	£ 800,000	400,000	140,000	10	5	6-4 ³ / ₄	Per cent.
Alexanders & Co.	1891	900,000	500,000	50,000	10	10 & 5		6
Anglo-Austrian Bank	1863	2,500,000	2,500,000	490,592	k. 240		12 ¹ / ₂ -11 ¹ / ₂	6 ³ / ₄
Anglo-Californian	1873	599,400	299,700	220,000	10	10	16-18	8
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	1864	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	25	5	14 ¹ / ₂ -13	15
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co.	1872	420,000	420,000	150,000	1	2	8 ¹ / ₂ -7 ¹ / ₂	7 ⁵ / ₈
Anglo-Italian	1866	10,000	10,000	14,000	7	7	3-2 ¹ / ₂	...
Anglo-Japanese	1906	600,000	300,000		10	5		...
Anglo-South American	1888	2,500,000	1,250,000	700,000	10	5	9 ¹ / ₂ -7 ¹ / ₂	9
Australian Joint-Stk. Bk.	1853	547,301	154,569	10,000	3 10/-	5		nil.
Bank of Adelaide	1865	500,000	400,000	285,000	5	4	7 ³ / ₄ -6 ⁷ / ₈	9
Bank of Africa	1879	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	28 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₄		8
Bank of Australasia	1835	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,420,000	40	40		12 & B. 2
Bank of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	460,000	50	50	70 ³ / ₄ -73 ¹ / ₂	7
Bank of British West Africa ..	1894	250,000	100,000	45,000	10	4	6 ⁷ / ₈ -5 ⁵ / ₈	8
Bank of Egypt	1856	1,000,000	500,000	480,000	25	12 ¹ / ₂		10 & B. 20-
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	2,769,230	1,034,000	Stock	Stock	338-362	11 ¹ / ₂
Bank of Liverpool	1821	10,500,000	1,312,500	805,000	100	12 ¹ / ₂	37 ¹ / ₂ -35 ¹ / ₂	14
Bank of Mauritius	1894	125,550	125,550	65,000	10	10	13 ³ / ₄ -11	6
Bank of Montreal	1817	2,958,904	2,958,904	2,054,794	\$100	\$100		10
Bank of New South Wales	1817	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	20	20		10
Bank of New Zealand	1861	2,500,000	2,000,000	250,000	6 13 ³ / ₄	3 6 ⁷ / ₈		5
Bank of Roumania	1903	300,000	300,000	154,679	5	6		7 ¹ / ₂
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,987,500	1,325,000	1,040,000	Stock	Stock		16
Bank of Victoria (Austr.)	1852	2,816,760	1,478,010	180,000	10 & 10	10 & 5	O. 4 ³ / ₈ -2 ¹ / ₂ ; P. 12-10	P. 5, O. 5
Bank of Whitehaven	1837	295,590	98,530	70,000	30	10	24 ¹ / ₂ -23 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂
Barclay & Company	1896	8,000,000	3,200,000	1,250,000	20	8		15
Bradford Banking Co.	1827	2,500,000	500,000	450,000	12 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂ -11 ¹ / ₂ ; 5-4 ¹ / ₂	20 & 8
Bradford District Bank	1827	1,360,000	408,000	205,000	10	3	6-5 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂
British Bank of S. Am.	1863	1,300,000	344,000	220,000	10	4	10 ³ / ₄ -10 ¹ / ₄	10/- pr. sh.
British Linen Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,700,000	Stock	Stock	508 ¹ / ₂ -490 ¹ / ₂	10
British Mutual Bkg. Co.	1857	200,000	68,334	60,000	5	10/-	2-1 ¹ / ₈	20
Capital & Counties Bank	1834	7,950,000	1,590,000	800,000	50	10	21-20	18
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co.	1836	400,000	100,000	75,000	20	5		13
Chartered Bk. of India, &c.	1853	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,475,000	20	20		19
Civil Service Bank	1892	48,187	24,103	3,000	1	10/-	10 ¹ / ₆ -4 ¹ / ₃	2 ¹ / ₂
Clydesdale Bank, The	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	810,000	50	10	27 ¹ / ₂ -25	12
Colonial Bank (Chartered)	1856	2,000,000	600,000	150,000	20	6		6
Commercl. B. of Australia	1893	3,150,000	2,212,637	nil.	10/- & 10	10/- & 10	{ Pref. 6 ¹ / ₂ -5 ¹ / ₄ ; Ord. 16 ¹ / ₆ -7 ¹ / ₀	Pref. 3
Commercl. B. of Scotland	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	20	90 ¹ / ₂ -86 ¹ / ₄	20
Commercl. B. Co. of Sydney	1834	2,500,000	1,213,505	1,192,713	25	12 ¹ / ₂		10
Comptoir Nat. d'Esp. de Paris	1889	6,000,000	6,000,000	748,432	20	20	fr. 680-635	5 ¹ / ₂
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	10,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	20	20	fr. 1,250-1,120	11
Crompton & Evans' Union	1877	1,250,000	250,000	250,000	20	4	16 ³ / ₄ -15 ¹ / ₂	18 ³ / ₄
Credit & London Bank	1844	337,625	337,625	nil.	35	25	15 ³ / ₈ -14 ¹ / ₈	4
Deutsche Bank	1870	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	30 & 60	30 & 60	{ 73-65 ¹ / ₂ ; 140-130 }	12
Disconto Gesellschaft	1851	8,500,000	8,500,000	2,879,631				9 ¹ / ₂
Edinburgh Bank	1872	9,000,000	9,000,000	2,575,000	60 & 30	60 & 30	156-134 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
Engl., Scot. & Australian Bk. L.	1852	1,078,875	539,438	151,000	25	12 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -6	4 ¹ / ₂
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. (1756)	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Stock	Stock		...
Guernsey Banking Co.	1827	250,000	50,000	57,500	50	10	25 ¹ / ₂ -24	13
Guernsey Com. Banking Co.	1835	80,000	28,000	64,090	100	35	120	22 ³ / ₄

NAME OF BANK.	When estab- lished	CAPITAL.			SHARES.				Dividend for last complete year.
		Sub- scribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Of £	Pd. per Share.	Highest & Lowest Price, 1907.		
Halifax Comm'l Bkg Co., L.	1810	£ 400,000	£ 200,000	£ 100,000	£ 20	£ 10	£ 16-15 1/2	Per cent 8	
Halifax & Huddersfield Un., L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	115,000	40	10	14 1/2-13 1/2	8	
Halifax Jt. Stk. Bkg Co., L.	1820	750,000	300,000	305,000	25	10	26 3/8-26 1/8	12 1/2	
Hibernian Bank	1835	2,000,000	500,000	125,000	20	5		6	
Hongkong and Shanghai	1865	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2175,000	\$125	\$125		(70/- pr. sh. & 20/- B. 8/- per sh.)	
Imperial Bank of Persia	1889	650,000	650,000	150,000	6 10	6 10			
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	946,195	20	10		9	
Isle of Man Banking Co., L.	1805	150,000	30,000	43,000	10	2	6 1/2	15	
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1892	1,725,320	862,660	605,000	20	10	35 1/4 34 1/2	15 1/2	
Lancaster B. Co. (ast J.S.B.), L.	1826	1,925,000	301,500	300,000	35	5 1/2	33 1/2 33	28s. pr. sh.	
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co., L.	1833	464,650	162,627	250,000	200, 50	70, 17 1/2	265-260; 68-65	18	
Lloyds Bank	1865	24,072,500	3,851,600	2,950,000	50	8		18 1/2	
London & Mexico & S. Am., L.	1864	800,000	480,000	320,000	10	6		10	
London and Brazil Bank, L.	1802	2,000,000	1,000,000	910,000	20	10		15	
London & River Plate	1862	1,500,000	900,000	1,000,000	25	15	55 1/2 48	20	
London Bank of Australia, L.	1893	1,276,747	518,015	33,907	22 13	7 10	4 1/2-2 1/2	0.2 1/2 P. 5	
London & County Bank, Co., L.	1816	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,550,000	50	20	95 1/2 89	20	
London and Hansard Bank, L.	1873	1,000,000	500,000	170,000	20	10	13-12	7 1/2	
London City and Midland	1836	15,085,600	3,142,850	3,142,850	60	12 1/2	51 1/2-46 1/2	11	
London Joint-Stock Bank, L.	1835	12,000,000	1,800,000	1,165,000	100	15		28	
London & American Bk., L.	1884	500,000	400,000	240,000	20	10		8	
London and Provincial Bank, L.	1864	1,600,000	800,000	1,435,000	10	5	22 1/2-21 1/2	18	
London & South-Western Bk., L.	1862	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	50	20	72 1/2 70 1/2	16	
London & Westminster Bk., L.	1834	14,000,000	2,800,000	1,040,000	100	20	56-40 1/2	13	
Manchester & County Bank, L.	1862	5,460,200	928,234	1,010,000	100	17	61-59 1/2	15	
Manchester & Liverpool Dist. B. Co., L.	1820	7,500,000	1,500,000	1,670,000	60	12	53 1/2-48 1/2	17 1/2	
Martin's Bank (1870), L.	1891	1,000,000	500,000	160,000	20	10	16 1/2-15	8	
Mercantile Bank of India, L.	1892	1,125,000	562,500	170,000	25	12 1/2	A 27 1/2-B 10 1/2	6	
Mercantile Bank of London, L.	1892	46,800	38,601	Nil.	10	10 & 5			
Mercantile Bk. of Scotland, L.	1889	28,140	14,070	5,250	1	10/-		4	
Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), L.	1866	5,000,000	500,000	350,000	50	5	15 1/2-14	15	
Münster and Leinster Bank, L.	1865	500,000	200,000	267,500	5	2	6 5/8 12 1/2	12 1/2	
Natal Bank	1854	1,741,160	500,000	300,000	10	5 & 10	0 1/2 1 1/2 10 1/2	12	
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	550,000	50	10	P. 5 1/4 4	10 & 1 B. O. 5 P. 5	
National Bk. of Australasia, L.	1893	3,407,904	1,498,220	140,000	3 & 10	5 & 10	23 1/2-22 1/2		
National Bank of China	1891	283,171	242,718	\$46,641	7	6			
National Bank of Egypt	1898	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,112,494	20	10			
National Bank of India	1863	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	25	12 1/2	45-38 1/2	12	
National Bk. of New Zealand, L.	1872	1,125,000	375,000	325,000	7 1/2	2 1/2		12	
National Bank of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,030,000	Stock	Stock		20	
National B. of S. Africa, L.	1891	1,100,000	1,100,000	140,000	10	10	16 1/2-14 1/2	7	
National Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	15,900,000	3,000,000	2,350,000	75 & 60	10 1/2, 12		17	
Northamptonshire Union, L.	1836	1,080,000	396,000	393,000	30	11	28 1/2-27 1/2	25	
North and South Wales Bk., L.	1836	3,000,000	750,000	512,000	40	10	33 1/2-31 1/2	15 1/2	
North-Eastern Banking Co., L.	1872	1,071,300	321,390	133,771	20	6	15-14 1/2	12 1/2 8	
North of Scotland Bank, L.	1836	2,000,000	400,000	222,500	20	4	11 1/2, 10-10 1/2	11 1/2	
Northern Banking Co., L.	1824	2,500,000	500,000	300,000	50	10	A 20-27 1/2 10 B 11 1/2-11 1/8 10 1/2	12 & 6	
Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co., L.	1834	1,300,000	325,000	755,000	20	5	11 1/2-11 1/8	10	
Palatine Bank	1859	500,000	87,500		20	3 1/2	3 1/2-2 1/2	2-10/8	
Parr's Bank	1865	8,542,500	1,708,500	1,708,500	100	20	87 1/2 83	29 & 11 1/2	
Provincial Bank of Ireland, L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	330,000	100, 20	12 1/2, 10	O. 34 1/2-32 1/2 10 P. 27 1/2-26 3/8	12	
Queensland National Bank, L.	1872	800,000	413,289	59,000	5	3	24 1/2-21 1/2	12	
Royal Bank of Ireland	1836	1,500,000	300,000	150,000	50	10	24 1/2-21 1/2	12	
Royal Bank of Queensland, L.	1885	641,931	467,581	60,000	9	6 1/2	5 4 1/4	4	
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	970,221	Stock	Stock	250 244 1/2	9 & 10 P.	
Sheffield Banking Co., L.	1831	1,154,500	404,075	315,925	50	17 1/2	54 1/2 52 1/2	15	
Sheffield and Hallamshire, L.	1835	1,200,000	300,000	210,571	20	5	13 1/2 12 1/2 10	12 1/2	
Société Générale	1864	12,000,000	6,000,000	887,000	20	10	118. 658 520	6 1/4	
Stanford, Spal & Bosl. B. Co., L.	1832	883,770	294,590	185,000	30	10	21-20 1/2	10	
Standard Bank of S. Africa, L.	1862	6,191,100	1,518,525	1,900,000	100	25		16	
Stuckey's Banking Co., L.	1806	2,040,000	408,000	300,000	60	12	60-50	20 1/2	
Union Bank of Australia, L.	1836	3,000,000	500,000	700,000	15	2 1/2	13 12 1/2	20	
Union of London & Smiths, L.	1839	22,934,100	3,554,785	1,150,000	100	15 1/2	37 1/2-33 1/2	11	
Union Bank of Manchester, L.	1836	1,240,000	550,000	337,000	25	11	26 1/2-25 1/2	24/- pr. sh.	
Union Bank of Scotland, L.	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	875,000	50	10	28 1/2-27 1/2	13	
United Counties Bank, L.	1832	5,966,666	1,103,333	1,000,000	20	4	12 1/2-11 1/2	15	
Western Australian Bank, L.	1841	250,000	150,000	375,000	10	10	32 1/2-30	20	
Whitehaven Jt. Stk. Bk. Co., L.	1822	401,000	60,150	60,150	50	7 1/2	30 1/2-37	25	
Williams Deacon's Bank, L.	1836	7,812,500	1,250,000	825,000	50	8	26 1/2-23 1/2	15	
Wills & Dorsel Banking Co., L.	1835	3,500,000	700,000	750,000	50	10	47 1/2-46 1/2	20	
York City & County Bkg. Co., L.	1830	2,500,000	780,000	700,000	10	3	11-10 1/2	16 1/2	

* An arrangement has been entered into for the amalgamation of the Lancaster Banking Co. with the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.

- Branley—49 (F.), 136.
 Brampton—136, 226.
 Brandon—30 (Tu. & Th.).
 Brankens—224.
 Brasted—135 (F.).
 Braunton Gate—202A.
 Braunton—132 (W.).
 Brecon—132, 175, 213A.
 Bredbury—152A (M., W. & F.), 153 (M., W. & F.).
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(H.O.) signifies Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

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Vermont.—Nat. Bk., 167.
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 Wilcannia (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk.,
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 Williamsstown (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aus.,
 70; Eng., Scot. & Austrl. Bk., 93; B.
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 Willow (Cal.).—B. of Willow, 8.
 Willowie.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
 Willomore (S.A.).—St. B. S. Afr., 203.
 Wilmington.—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.
 Wilmington (S. Aust.).—Nat. Aus., 169.
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 Woodside.—B. of Adelaide, 12.
 Woodstock (N.B.).—B. of Nova Scot.,
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 Wyalong.—B. of N. S. Wales, 23.
 Wykeproof.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 70;
 Bk. of Australasia, 16.
 Wyndberg.—Af. B. Co., 12.
 Wyndham (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 24.
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 Yerrourass.—Can. Bk. Com., 47.
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 208; West. Aust. B., 220.
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BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1892 TO 1906.

MONTHS.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
January.....	3½	2½	3	2	2	3½	3	3½	4½	4½	3½	4	4	3	4
February.....	3	2½	2½	2	2	3½	3	3	4	4	3½	4	4	3	4
March.....	3	2½	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	2½	4
April.....	2½	2½	2	2	2	2½	3½	3	4	4	3	4	4	2½	3½
May.....	2	2½	2	2	2	2½	3½	3	3½	4	3	3½	3	2½	3½
June.....	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3½	3½	3	3½	3	2½	3½
July.....	2	2½	2	2	2	2	2½	3½	3½	3	3	3	3	2½	3½
August.....	2	4	2	2	2	2	2½	3½	4	3	3	3	3	2½	3½
September...	2	4½	2	2	2½	2½	2½	3½	4	3	3	3½	3	3	3½
October.....	2½	3	2	2	3½	2½	3½	4½	4	3	3½	4	3	4	5½
November...	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	6
December.....	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	6	4	4	4	4	3	4	6
Average.....	2½	3½	2½	2	2½	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	4½

* The total area of the British Empire is nearly 11,400,000 square miles, with a total population of about 410,000,000. The known surface of the globe is estimated at 55,000,000 square miles, and its total population is believed to be about 1,800,000,000; so that the British Empire occupies approximately 21 per cent., or more than one-fifth, of the earth's surface, and its population is in the proportion of 22 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the inhabitants of the globe. The total revenue exceeds £400,000,000, the debt totals over £1,500,000,000, and the trade exceeds £1,600,000,000. Railways to the extent of 90,000 miles have been opened, and 12,160,000 net tons of shipping sail under the British flag, while nearly 265,000,000 tons enter and clear annually at British ports.

Constituent Parts of the British Empire.

	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Ireland	121,000	44,100,000
GIBRALTAR, MALTA, and CYPRUS.....	3,721	450,000
EMPIRE OF INDIA and its Dependencies.....	1,900,000	300,000,000
Ceylon and Maldives	26,000	4,000,000
Eastern Asia	2,000	1,000,000
AFRICA:—South	1,238,000	6,300,000
West	600,000	33,000,000
East and Central	750,000	8,000,000
Mauritius, Seychelles, &c.....	900	400,000
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, &c.	3,100,000	4,100,000
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.....	105,000	900,000
DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, &c.	3,750,000	5,600,000
West India Islands, South America, Falkland Islands	130,000	1,502,000
ANTARCTIC: South Georgia.....	1,500	.....

(1) The United Kingdom consists of the Kingdom of England, the Principality of Wales (A.D. 1284), the Kingdom of Scotland (A.D. 1603), and the Kingdom of Ireland (A.D. 1801), with a total area of 121,377 square miles, and an estimated population of 44,100,231.

(2) The Empire of India extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, and with its dependencies occupies a total area of 1,900,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 300,000,000.

(3) The Imperial Dominions beyond the Seas include:

EUROPE. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus.

ASIA. The Island of Ceylon and its dependencies, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hong Kong and Weihaiwei, with portions of the Island of Borneo and the Island of Labuan, in the Eastern Archipelago.

AFRICA (excluding the "occupied" Ottoman Province of Egypt and the jointly "protected" Sudan Provinces). There are in the West, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast Colony, Lagos and Southern Nigeria with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria; in the South and South-East, the Cape Colony, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and Natal, with the Territories of the British South Africa Company, commonly known as Rhodesia, which form a connecting link between the South and the Protected Territories in the East and Centre

of the vast Continent, which are known as the East Africa, With, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and Somaliland Protectorates. About 500 miles east of Madagascar lie the island of Mauritius, with its dependencies, and the Seychelles Islands.

NORTH AMERICA.—The Dominion of Canada, which extends over the whole of the northern portion of North America, except Alaska in the North-West, and contains an area of nearly 3,750,000 square miles, with about 5,530,000 inhabitants, and the Island of Newfoundland, with 40,000 square miles and 200,000 inhabitants, occupy the greater portion of the northern half of America. The West India Colonies of Jamaica, Turk's and Caicos Islands, Bahamas, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago, have a total area of nearly 12,000 square miles, and a population of about 1,360,000.

SOUTH AMERICA. On the mainland, British Guiana and British Honduras; with the detached islands of Ascension, Falklands and dependencies, and St. Helena.

AUSTRALASIA. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Island Continent of Australia and the Island of Tasmania. The Dominion of New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, a portion of New Guinea, and certain Protected Islands in the South Seas, contribute to a total area for the Australasian Dominions of approximately 3,774,000 square miles, and contain a population of nearly 5,000,000.

* An enlarged edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, containing the whole of the Popular Edition, together with a supplement devoted to the Imperial Dominions, Foreign Countries, Sport, Additional Astronomical Tables, Shipping and Railways, Holiday and Health Resorts, County and Municipal Directory, &c., is also published, neatly half-bound, 792 pages, price 2s. 6d. net. (See Table of Contents, p. 470.)

Population of the United Kingdom.

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PREVIOUS to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,645
1600.....4,811,778	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

During the eighteenth century, manufactures

attracted the rural population to towns, in consequence of which many villages were comparatively deserted. The American War and the French Revolutionary War carried off large numbers of men; and this, coupled with the removal of the rustic population, gave rise to the impression that the inhabitants of the country had decreased, and were rapidly decreasing. The first general Census in 1801 dispelled this idea, and showed that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, there were many more people than anyone supposed. Since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Eng. & W. Scotland.	9,334,549	14,156,988	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439	29,002,525	32,527,843		
Ireland.	1,608,420	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103		
Islands.	5,319,867	7,767,401	8,175,124	8,552,385	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,458,775		
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.	82,810	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842	150,370		
	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374	224,211	367,736				
U.K. &c.	16,345,646	24,392,485	27,036,450	27,724,056	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	41,976,827		

* Certain 1801 figures are by estimate.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1901, IRELAND, 1821-1901, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1851-1901.

	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
ENGLAND AND WALES.									
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536			1,856,723	4.69	1,575,523	5.64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14.00	2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504	5.65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18.06	2,493,423	4.81	2,088,156	5.75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	14,156,988	1,896,561	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5.60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14.48	**	**	2,943,945	5.41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12.89	3,712,290	4.83	3,278,039	5.47
1861.	9,776,505	10,280,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11.90	4,491,524	4.47	3,739,505	5.37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13.22	5,049,016	4.50	4,259,117	5.33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14.36	5,633,192	4.61	4,831,597	5.38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11.65	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497	5.32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12.17	7,036,868	4.62	6,260,852	5.20
SCOTLAND.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420			364,079	4.41	294,553	5.46
1811.	826,262	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12.27	402,068	4.49	304,093	5.93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15.82	447,960	4.66	341,474	6.12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13.04	502,301	4.70	369,393	6.40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10.82	550,428	4.76	502,852	5.21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10.25	600,068	4.81	370,308	7.80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6.00	678,584	4.51	393,220	7.78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4.52	412,185	8.02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	739,005	5.05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7.77	876,089	4.59	817,568	4.92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,948	4,472,103	446,456	11.09	967,200	4.62	926,514	4.82
IRELAND.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827			1,312,032	5.18	1,142,602	5.95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14.19	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6.21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5.25	1,472,739	5.55	1,328,839	6.15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	1,622,739	19.85	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,223	6.28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	753,418	11.50	1,128,300	5.14	995,156	5.83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	386,590	6.67	1,071,494	5.04	961,380	5.63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	237,541	4.79	995,074	5.20	914,108	5.66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	470,886	9.08	932,113	5.05	870,578	5.40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	245,975	5.23	910,256	4.90	858,158	5.20
ISLANDS.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126					21,845	6.55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	327	0.22			23,012	6.23
1871.	66,222	78,116	144,638	1,191	0.83	31,530	4.55	23,982	6.02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	3,378	2.34			24,197	5.84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4.66			25,824	5.72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1.71			27,770	5.41

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

§ Incorrectly taken.

§ Decrease.

From the above figures it appears that the population of the United Kingdom including Islands in the British Seas in 1901 shows an increase of upwards of 3,725,000 when compared with the population in 1801, and the number of inhabited houses an increase of 900,000.

IN the following table the Population and Birth and Death Rates for the year 1906 are shown for some large towns in the United Kingdom and in different parts of the globe. The population of each town in the United Kingdom (with the exception of certain Irish towns) is estimated to the middle of 1906.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populati.	Ratio per 1,000.		Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Populati.	Ratio per 1,000.	
		Births.	Deaths.			Births.	Deaths.
London (the Metropolis)	4,731,217	26.5	15.1	West Hartlepool	73,387	29.5	14.0
Aston Manor	82,238	27.5	13.7	Wigan	87,588	33.5	18.1
Birkenhead	117,292	31.9	17.3	Willesden	143,622	29.0	11.6
Birmingham	548,022	29.4	16.8	Wolverhampton	100,729	27.5	14.8
Blackburn	134,015	25.3	16.0	York	83,467	26.6	13.7
Bolton	180,502	25.4	15.2	Belfast	366,220	31.0	20.1
Bootle	65,939	33.0	18.2	Cork	76,122	27.5	20.2
Bournemouth	67,702	17.7	13.8	Dublin (with suburbs)	378,994	29.4	22.4
Bradford (Yorks)	283,544	20.6	16.1	Limerick	38,151	28.0	18.8
Brighton	128,095	22.3	14.7	Londonderry	39,892	27.0	17.9
Bristol	363,223	25.9	14.5	Waterford	26,769	23.5	17.6
Burnley	102,808	27.8	19.5	Aberdeen	171,022	27.5	15.1
Cardiff	183,823	27.3	14.0	Dundee	165,007	27.4	19.6
Coventry	76,374	31.6	16.1	Edinburgh	341,935	22.4	16.0
Croydon	151,011	25.7	13.4	Glasgow	835,625	29.4	17.8
Derby	123,621	25.1	14.2	Greenock	70,758	32.2	17.9
Devonport	78,405	27.3	13.1	Laird	82,660	29.0	14.8
East Ham	129,836	28.0	11.6	Paisley	87,142	26.2	15.6
Gateshead	123,191	31.9	16.3	Perth	34,539	22.3	16.3
Grimsby	69,359	29.9	14.8	Alexandria	370,533	39.6	31.5
Halifax	101,272	18.9	14.9	Amsterdam	560,904	25.8	13.7
Hanley	66,360	34.0	18.7	Antwerp	297,311	22.9	14.0
Hastings	67,144	16.3	13.5	Baltimore	558,000	*	18.5
Hornsey	86,935	18.4	8.8	Berlin	2,064,677	24.9	15.8
Huddersfield	94,851	24.3	17.3	Bombay	982,000	21.7	54.4
Hull	262,426	29.8	16.9	Boston	602,526	*	18.9
Ipswich	71,809	26.5	14.9	Breslau	476,519	30.9	21.2
King's Norton	72,608	25.6	9.5	Brisbane	131,102	24.5	10.0
Leeds	463,495	26.2	15.6	Brussels	612,401	18.5	14.6
Leicester	232,111	25.2	14.3	Bucharest	291,138	28.8	22.3
Leyton	118,287	28.1	12.0	Buda-Pesth	791,748	27.0	19.3
Liverpool	739,180	32.7	20.6	Buenos Ayres	1,046,517	34.5	17.1
Manchester	637,126	29.3	19.2	Cairo	664,170	42.6	35.5
Merthyr Tydfil	74,961	36.4	19.1	Calcutta	955,926	15.8	31.7
Middlesbrough	100,069	35.6	20.3	Cape Town	79,754	34.4	20.5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	268,721	30.6	17.1	Chicago	2,049,185	*	14.2
Newport (Mon.)	74,227	32.5	16.3	Christiania	224,573	26.5	13.2
Northampton	93,749	21.3	11.2	Copenhagen	427,000	28.2	15.6
Norwich	117,558	26.2	17.7	Dresden	520,700	27.5	15.4
Nottingham	254,563	26.6	16.1	Hamburg	816,790	25.8	25.3
Oldham	140,969	26.9	18.8	Johannesburg	170,083	23.1	21.3
Plymouth	118,014	24.0	16.2	Madras	542,518	34.3	43.8
Portsmouth	205,118	28.7	14.9	Melbourne	521,000	23.8	13.6
Preston	116,399	28.7	19.2	Milan	551,317	25.3	21.0
Reading	78,987	23.8	12.7	Moscow	1,296,000	30.7	25.8
Rhondda	127,084	37.3	16.1	Munich	544,000	29.1	18.0
Rochdale	87,189	23.4	17.4	New Orleans	333,000	*	20.0
Salford	234,077	30.2	18.3	New York	4,152,860	26.9	18.3
Sheffield	447,951	29.9	16.4	Paris	2,722,731	18.8	17.5
Smithwick	64,531	31.5	14.0	Philadelphia	1,469,126	*	18.6
Southampton	117,312	24.9	13.1	Prague	455,241	23.9	19.3
South Shields	111,402	31.8	17.6	Rio de Janeiro	912,900	*	15.2
St. Helens	91,153	34.0	17.2	Rome	530,179	23.6	18.7
Stockport	99,646	26.9	18.9	Rotterdam	379,017	34.0	14.4
Sunderland	154,385	34.9	18.6	St. Louis	710,000	19.0	14.1
Swansea	96,848	33.0	18.3	St. Petersburg	1,424,700	25.6	25.5
Tottenham	119,503	30.5	13.8	Stockholm	332,000	24.3	13.5
Wallasey	64,578	26.5	13.5	Sydney	534,200	26.3	10.7
Walsall	94,577	29.6	14.6	The Hague	242,054	29.4	14.3
Walthamstow	121,334	29.3	12.8	Trieste	196,875	33.9	25.7
Warrington	69,280	32.5	18.3	Turin	361,317	19.7	19.3
West Bromwich	68,469	31.9	15.5	V. enna	1,937,869	26.2	17.5
West Ham	301,617	30.6	15.7				

* Rate not stated.

National Income and Expenditure.

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ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1887-8 to 1906-7.

Year.	Taxes.	Net Postal.	Crown Lands.	Suez Canal.	Total.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1887-8	75,660,000	2,950,455	390,000	198,829	79,000,455	76,621,846	+ 2,378,609
1888-9	73,597,000	3,335,701	430,000	198,829	77,362,701	76,573,718	+ 788,983
1889-90	73,414,000	3,524,003	430,000	258,595	77,368,003	74,147,001	+ 3,221,002
1890-1	73,578,000	3,649,311	430,000	168,829	77,657,311	75,901,054	+ 1,756,257
1891-2	75,340,000	3,355,686	430,000	198,829	79,225,686	78,058,673	+ 1,067,013
1892-3	74,800,000	3,062,940	430,000	198,829	78,292,540	78,272,529	+ 20,011
1893-4	75,427,000	2,908,156	420,000	198,829	78,755,156	78,924,592	- 169,436
1894-5	78,655,000	3,091,196	410,000	394,995	82,551,191	81,785,050	+ 766,141
1895-6	85,116,000	3,668,502	415,000	673,418	89,970,920	85,761,418	+ 4,209,472
1896-7	86,974,000	3,604,000	415,000	694,076	92,115,885	89,642,669	+ 3,373,216
1897-8	88,548,000	3,615,000	415,000	668,684	95,049,004	91,370,994	+ 3,678,010
1898-9	89,450,000	3,663,000	430,000	678,856	96,139,193	95,953,235	+ 185,958
1899-00	99,630,000	2,905,163	450,000	801,818	104,788,991	118,669,483	- 13,882,502
1900-1	109,502,000	3,897,520	500,000	814,767	114,774,287	167,681,867	- 53,207,580
1901-2	121,893,000	3,957,044	455,000	847,570	127,152,614	170,676,830	- 52,524,216
1902-3	129,933,000	4,050,987	455,000	933,778	135,372,765	168,304,775	- 32,932,010
1903-4	119,350,000	4,369,067	460,000	936,151	125,115,218	130,530,775	- 5,415,557
1904-5	120,530,000	4,674,950	470,000	990,198	126,665,148	125,251,241	+ 1,413,907
1905-6	119,875,000	5,462,151	480,000	1,053,323	126,870,474	123,404,854	+ 3,465,620
1906-7	119,830,000	5,318,631	520,000	1,054,028	126,722,659	121,323,837	+ 5,398,822

Local Revenue and Expenditure.—The amount raised in 1904-5 was £168,349,347, of which £83,593,851 was from Rates, &c., £23,314,986 from Government contributions (consisting partly of payments for Rates on Government property, and partly of sums returned to Local Authorities on account of Licences locally paid and for the relief of Agricultural Rates, &c.), and £38,315,527 from the issue of Loans. The Expenditure amounted in 1904-5 to £163,727,237, of which £17,093,662 was spent in Poor Relief, £3,658,315 by School Boards, and £107,003,647 for Police and Sanitary and other Public Works. The Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities at the end of the financial year 1904-5 amounted to £544,715,088 (England and Wales £466,459,269, Scotland £61,338,728, Ireland £16,917,091). The Gross Estimated Rental of Property assessed to the Poor Rate in England and Wales in

1905-6 was £248,426,532, the Rateable Value being £202,888,961.

Municipal Trading.—The receipts from Municipal Undertakings in England and Wales in 1904-5 were:—Water, £4,509,858; Gas, £7,092,515; Electric Light, £2,566,987; and Tramways, £5,291,502. In Scotland £918,747 was derived from Water Undertakings; £1,712,937 from Gas; £435,037 Electric Light; and £998,462 from Tramways.

The sum of £508,624 was also raised in 1905-6 for the Lighthouse Service in the United Kingdom, of which £500,997 represented Light Dues collected; the sum of £450,812 was expended in the same period in the maintenance of Lighthouses and Vessels, &c. The various Pilotage Authorities raised £587,416 in 1905, mainly from Pilotage Rates, and expended £576,148, including £507,137 paid to pilots.

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1906-1907.

RECEIPTS.

	£
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 1 April, 1906	10,451,487
Total Revenue (as detailed below)	144,265,560
Repayment of Advances	1,380,000
Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c.	
For Supply Purposes	29,226,000
Raised by the creation of additional Debt (Terminable Annuities, for the purposes of the Telegraph Acts, Naval Works Acts, Military Works Act, Land Registry Buildings Act, Public Buildings Expenses Act, Public Offices Site Act, and for the purposes of the Cunard Agreement Act)	5,500,000
Amount temporarily borrowed:—	
On deficiency of the Consolidated Fund and on Ways and Means	2,500,000
On credit of Ways and Means	3,500,000
Casual Receipts (Suez Canal shares drawn and paid off)	7,575
China Indemnity paid	507,081

ISSUES.

	£
Consolidated Fund Services	31,336,250
Supply Services	108,079,000
To meet other Expenditure—	
(1) Telegraph Acts (1892-1904)	1,380,000
(2) Naval Works Acts (1895-1905)	2,398,000
(3) Military Works Acts (1897-1901)	300,000
(4) Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	1,000
(5) Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	194,000
(6) Public Offices Site Act, 1903	18,000
(7) Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	1,683,750
Advances:—	
For Purchase of Bullion	1,230,000
Election Enquiries	2,516
Interest on Exchequer Bonds	180,000
Bills and Bonds paid off	34,926,000
Temporary Advances Repaid	6,000,000
For Redemption of Debt—	
Do. (China Indemnity)	3,465,620
Suez Canal shares realised	507,081
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1907	6,932,423

Total Receipts £198,641,216

Total Issues £198,641,216

THE BUDGET, 1907-8.

In the Financial Statement or Budget for the Year 1907-1908 (1 April to 31 March), introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 18 April, 1907, the Revenue was estimated at £144,190,000 on the existing basis of taxation, and the Expenditure at £140,757,000, leaving an estimated Surplus of £3,433,000. The sum of £1,500,000 was therefore added to the Sinking Fund, and £200,000 set aside for Educational grants, while a reduction was proposed in the tax on earned incomes which would account for a loss of £2,000,000, leaving an estimated deficit of £267,000. This was to be met by an increase in the Death Duties to bring in £600,000. The final figures were adopted at £142,790,000 for Revenue, and £142,457,000 for Expenditure, leaving a Balance of £333,000 for contingencies. The Revenue in 1906-7 exceeded the Budget estimates by £2,059,000, the Receipts from Taxes showing an increase of £1,900,000 (Customs + £700,000, Excise + £150,000, Estate Duties + £1,200,000, Stamps - £200,000, Land Tax + £10,000, and Property and Income Tax + £100,000). The non-tax Revenue was £159,000 more than the Budget estimate. These increases made the final receipts of Revenue, 1906-1907, £144,814,000, leaving a realised surplus of £2,386,000.

THE NATIONAL INCOME.

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Customs.....	£34,475,000	£32,930,000
Excise	30,230,000	30,350,000
Property & Income Tax	31,350,000	31,600,000
Estate Duty.....	12,970,000	14,400,000
Post Office	16,880,000	17,170,000
Telegraph Service	4,130,000	4,255,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	8,180,000	7,950,000
Land Tax	720,000	710,000
House Duty	1,950,000	1,890,000
Crown Lands (net).....	480,000	520,000
Suez Canal Dividends...	1,098,594	1,097,973
Fee and Patent Stamps	934,000	996,000
Miscellaneous.....	529,981	945,049
Total National Income	£143,977,575	£144,814,072

Of the sources of National Income mentioned in the above table of details:—

(I.) CUSTOMS: The contributory articles are Exported Coal (£1,494,777), Beer (£24,482), Chicory (£48,600), Cocoa (£246,990), Coffee (£175,318), Currants (£221,721), Dried Plums (£54,831), Figs (£64,651), Prunes (£10,255), Raisins (£215,860), Spirits (£4,216,461), Sugar, &c. (£6,260,363), Tea (£5,596,977), Tobacco and Snuff (£13,315,018), Wine (£1,239,985).

(II.) EXCISE is derived mainly from Intoxicants, which account for £29,581,653 (Spirits £16,932,363, and Beer £12,649,290), the remainder accruing from *Licences (£255,885) and Railway Duty (£356,642).

(III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX: To this PROPERTY contributes £8,323,799, which is made up of £8,100,555 from Lands and Tenements, and £223,244 from the Occupation of Land; the

share from INCOME TAX is £23,568,150, being £2,135,760 from Annuities and Dividends, £18,816,250 from Trades and Professions, and £2,615,240 from Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, &c.

(IV.) ESTATE DUTY: The total amount of Estate Duty payable to the Exchequer is £10,573,751 (£4,663,092 being payable to Local Taxation Accounts). Other contributories are £2,939,434 from Legacy, £660,581 from Succession, and £42,631 from Corporation Duties.

(V.) THE POST OFFICE and TELEGRAPH contributions are made up of £17,959,750 from the Sale of Postage Stamps, £634,102 collected in cash for Postage of Letters, &c., and £568,754 Poundage on Money and Postal Orders, while £4,836,189 was received for transmission of Telegrams, of which £540,400 was refunded to Cable Companies.

(VI.) STAMPS: Under this heading are included Deeds £3,367,526, Bills of Exchange £826,890, Companies' Capital Duty £537,049, Bonds to Bearer £251,533, Contract Notes above 1d. £185,435, Patent Medicines £327,105, Marine Insurances £250,811, Licences and Certificates £175,646, Life Insurances £90,365, Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of Banks £110,922, Receipts, Drafts, and other 1d. stamps £1,643,423, Share Warrants £109,422, Loan Capital Duty £25,108, Foreign Certificates £32,541, and Playing Cards £24,167.

One of the remaining items, the SUEZ CANAL SHARES (£1,021,728 interest and dividend on 170,159 ordinary shares, and £32,299 on 6,433 Actions de Jouissance), is worthy of mention. The estimated market value of these shares (for which £4,080,000 was paid) was £31,796,000 on 31 March, 1907.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
A. The National Debt (see pp. 337-338)	£28,000,000	£28,500,000
B. Civil List	470,000	470,000
Annuities to the Royal Family (see p. 82).....	106,000	106,000
Annuities and Pensions	154,273	177,469
Salaries and Allowances	78,768	78,037
Courts of Justice	511,024	511,912
Miscellaneous Services	304,094	335,594
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	1,156,768	1,157,238
	£30,805,955	£31,336,250

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES: 1905-1906. 1906-1907.

Navy	£33,300,000	£31,424,000
Army (including Ordnance Factories)	28,850,000	27,765,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services	28,430,000	29,118,000
Customs and Inland Revenue Departments	3,148,000	3,179,000
Post Office	10,630,000	
Telegraph Service	4,648,000	16,583,000
Post Office Packet Service	700,000	
	£109,706,000	£108,079,000

Total Expenditure... £140,511,955 £139,415,250

* The amount produced by the Licence Duties in 1906 1907 was made up as follows:—Publicans' Licences £1,802,244, Beer Licences £647,101, Carriage Licences £284,872, Game Licences £20,688, Licences for Man Servants £1,644,2, Gula Licences £119,273, Amatorial Betting £73,122, Auctioneers, &c. £33,652, Dealers in Gold and Silver Plate £66,358, Pawnbrokers £38,520, Hawkers and Pedlars £28,432. Of this total £4,157,584 was paid to the Local Taxation Accounts and £255,885 to the Exchequer.

Year	Gross Estimate.	Net Estimate.	Increase over last Year.	Expended.	No. OF OFFICERS & MEN		First Lord.
					Seamen.	Marines.	
	£	£	£	£			
1892-1893	15,266,811	14,240,200	+ 25,100	14,302,000	49,133	14,379	Ld. G. Hamilton.
1893-1894	15,267,674	14,240,100	— 100	14,048,000	51,428	14,865	Earl Spencer.
1894-1895	18,371,713	17,366,100	+ 3,126,000	17,642,000	57,026	15,365	"
1895-1896	19,613,821	18,701,000	+ 1,334,900	19,637,238	61,945	15,363	"
1896-1897	22,774,318	21,823,000	+ 3,122,000	22,271,902	65,757	15,861	G. J. Goschen.
1897-1898	23,280,473	22,238,000	+ 415,000	22,170,000	70,472	16,841	"
1898-1899	24,733,832	23,778,400	+ 1,540,400	23,880,875	75,709	17,807	"
1899-1900	27,578,039	26,594,500	+ 2,816,100	25,731,220	70,322	18,290	"
1900-1901	29,822,522	28,791,900	+ 2,197,400	29,998,529	82,821	18,590	"
1901-1902	31,964,973	30,875,500	+ 2,083,600	30,981,315	85,323	19,590	Earl of Selborne.
1902-1903	32,376,717	31,255,500	+ 380,000	31,003,977	88,601	19,589	"
1903-1904	35,836,841	34,457,500	+ 3,202,000	35,709,477	93,385	19,580	"
1904-1905	38,327,838	36,889,500	+ 2,432,000	36,859,681	101,287	20,378	"
1905-1906	35,078,187	33,289,500	— 3,500,000	33,151,841	101,140	19,983	"
1906-1907	33,573,302	31,869,500	— 1,520,000	31,869,500	102,748	19,235	Ld. Tweedmouth.
1907-1908	32,911,046	31,419,500	— 450,000	...	103,582	18,371	"

The naval expenditure of the British Empire on sea-going force in 1906-7 was £31,870,000, of which the U.K. contributed £31,438,600. The aggregate gross tonnage of the Mercantile Marine protected thereby was 16,381,850 (U.K.) and 1,229,246 (India and Colonies), total 17,611,095 gross tons, which carries the annual value of nearly £1,500,000,000 (including bullion and specie). The naval expenditure is therefore 2·13 per cent., if regarded as a premium for insurance. Other nations spend as follows (in millions of £) — U.S.A., 25·1 to protect 4,241,590 tons of Mercantile Shipping; Japan, 5·2 for 1,000,000 tons; Russia, 12·4 for 913,133 tons; Germany, 11·4 for 3,810,353 tons; and France, 12·8 for 1,741,195 tons.

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907 1908.
		(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		£	£	£	£
1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c.	6,691,000	6,672,000	6,810,700	6,869,700	
2. Victualling and Clothing	2,428,000	2,256,600	2,053,200	1,596,400	
3. Medical Establs. and Services.....	293,000	277,500	275,500	268,700	
4. Martial Law.....	15,500	14,000	14,700	14,200	
5. Educational Services	154,000	161,900	165,600	172,500	
6. Scientific Services	72,600	69,300	65,100	65,100	
7. Royal Naval Reserves	404,500	420,600	426,600	418,300	
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—					
I. Personnel	3,044,200	2,768,300	2,407,600	2,549,900	
II. Matériel	5,062,800	4,816,900	2,827,200	3,025,200	
III. Contract Work	10,314,000	7,827,800	8,588,400	7,646,000	
9. Naval Armaments	3,646,000	3,083,557	2,656,000	2,348,700	
10. Works, Buildings, and Reals.....	1,634,200	1,905,200	1,654,500	2,758,400	
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	444,000	454,000	482,200	401,000	
12. Admiralty Office.....	327,400	336,400	351,500	364,600	
Total Effective Services	34,531,200	30,966,500	29,408,800	28,908,700	
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
13. Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	796,200	800,900	820,700	837,900	
14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Compensation Allowances	1,208,800	1,233,900	1,256,300	1,302,000	
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities	353,300	388,200	383,700	370,900	
Total Non-Effective Services ...	2,358,300	2,423,000	2,460,700	2,510,800	
Grand Total.....	£36,889,500	£33,389,500	£31,869,500	£31,419,500	

(a) Appropriations in Aid. These consist of sums paid: By India £103,400, Australian Commonwealth £200,000, Dominion of New Zealand £40,000, Cape Colony £50,000, Natal £35,000, and Newfoundland £3,000 a total of £432,400. £330,000 is received from stoppages from pay for uniforms and extras, £125,000 from the sale of old ships, £140,000 from proceeds of sales of old stores, &c., and £25,000 from the sale of charts. The fees paid for training Naval Cadets in the R.N. Colleges at Dartmouth and Osborne amount to £55,000. The estimated value of steam coal in stock on 31 March, 1907, was £1,000,000; additions to the value of £2,642,500 and issues to the value of £1,624,500 were anticipated, so that the estimated value of stock at 31 March, 1908, is £1,022,000. Steam coal to the value of £1,500,000 is expended in one year.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES, 1892-1893 to 1907-1908.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	(2) Net Estimate.	Increase over Last Year.	Expended.	No. of Men.	Secretary of State for War.
	£	£	£	£		
1892-93	20,664,962	17,631,200	+ 25,900	17,587,772	154,073	Edward Stanhope, C.
1893-94	20,750,651	17,802,200	+ 171,600	17,813,203	154,442	H. C. Bannerman, L.
1894-95	21,004,390	18,080,900	+ 278,100	17,935,920	155,347	"
1895-96	20,805,758	17,983,800	- 97,100	18,470,535	155,403	"
1896-97	20,938,978	18,042,100	+ 58,300	18,156,520	156,174	Marq. of Lansdowne, C.
1897-98	21,352,422	18,340,500	+ 298,400	19,520,390	158,774	"
1898-99	22,359,599	19,220,500	+ 880,000	20,096,373	180,513	"
1899-1900	23,822,333	20,617,200	+ 1,396,700	23,065,398	184,853	"
1900-1901	92,309,153	88,999,400	+ 68,382,200	91,343,544	430,000	"
1901-1902	91,781,539	87,925,000	- 1,084,400	92,660,874	450,000	St. John Brodrick, C.
1902-1903	73,859,899	69,310,000	- 18,605,000	68,863,527	420,000	"
1903-1904	37,619,489	34,245,000	- 35,065,000	36,728,618	235,761	"
1904-1905	32,371,049	28,890,000	- 5,415,000	29,813,000	227,000	H. O. Arnold-Forster, C.
1905-1906	33,370,725	29,813,000	+ 983,000	28,478,863	221,300	"
1906-1907	33,038,561	29,796,000	- 17,000	29,796,000	204,100	R. B. Haldane, L.
1907-1908	31,042,366	27,760,000	- 2,036,000	—	190,000	"

COMPARISON OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—The Estimates for 1907-8 show a decrease of £2,036,000, and the Army is decreased by 14,100 men. In the year 1905-6 the Military Expenditure of the United Kingdom amounted to £29,796,000 (inclusive of loan expenditure), and India spent £19,630,000, while other parts of the Empire accounted for £12,000,000 (of which amount £7,300,000 fell upon the Imperial Exchequer), a grand total of nearly £61,500,000. The Ordinary Military Expenditure of other countries was as follows:—Russia, £40,000,000; Germany, £29,000,000; France, £27,000,000; U.S.A., £25,000,000 (exclusive of £28,000,000 for Pensions), Austria-Hungary, £11,600,000; Italy, £7,500,000; and Japan, £4,000,000.

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
I.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
1. Pay, &c., of the Army.....	£ 9,532,697	£ 10,101,000	£ 10,220,000	£ 9,835,000
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.....	454,340	482,000	490,000	460,000
3. Militia: Pay, Bounty, &c.....	817,000	817,000	819,000	840,000
4. Imperial Yeomanry: Pay, &c.....	458,000	438,000	423,000	410,000
5. Volunteers: Pay, &c.....	1,220,000	1,220,000	1,244,000	1,152,000
6. Quarterings, Transport and Remounts.....	2,255,650	2,190,000	2,111,000	1,909,000
7. Supplies and Clothing, &c.....	5,033,950	4,630,000	4,462,000	4,060,000
8. Ordnance Department Establishments, &c.....	887,200	808,000	745,000	608,000
9. Armaments and Engineer Stores.....	1,910,390	1,306,000	1,386,000	1,195,000
10. Works and Buildings.....	1,982,400	2,330,000	2,353,000	2,430,000
11. Establishments for Military Education.....	124,060	130,000	132,000	137,000
12. Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	65,690	72,000	77,000	67,000
13. War Office and Army Accounts Dept.....	497,623	545,000	559,090	567,000
Total of Effective Services.....	25,249,000	25,069,000	25,051,000	23,676,000
II.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
14. Non-Effective Charges for Officers, &c.....	1,666,000	1,666,000	1,694,000	1,714,000
15. Non-Effective Charges for Men, &c.....	1,676,000	1,673,000	1,684,000	1,709,000
16. Civil Superannuation, &c.....	189,000	181,000	180,000	173,000
Total.....	28,780,000	28,600,000	28,609,000	27,272,000
III.—EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.				
17. General Stores (Harness, Saddlery, &c.).....	...	30,000	30,000	12,000
18. Guns, Carriage and Ammunition.....	50,000	1,183,000	1,157,000	476,000
Total.....	£28,830,000	£29,813,000	£29,796,000	£27,760,000

(a) The Gross and Net Totals are arrived at by deducting Appropriations in Aid. These consist of contributions from India, net £428,700; Ceylon, £72,000; Mauritius, £27,000; Hong Kong, £138,300; Straits Settlements, £208,000; and Malta, £5,000; and of £150,000 paid by Egypt. The sum of £27,000 is derived from the sale of horses, &c.; £23,000 is derived from the purchase of discharges; £28,000 from Volunteer Corps in redemption of loans; £50,000 from sale of provisions and forage; £90,000 from the sale of old stores, &c.; £46,000 barrack damages; £98,000 from the sale and rents of land, &c.; and £21,000 fees from gentlemen cadets at Woolwich and £43,200 from Sandhurst.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Estimated Receipts, &c.	(a) Appropriations in Aid.	Net Estimate.	Increase over last Year.	Expended.	Revenue Departments.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1894-95	20,621,785	1,149,934	(a) See Note at foot.	17,538,285	+ 554,438	19,018,460	13,619,982
1895-96	20,647,410	1,142,016		19,297,744	+ 1,759,459	19,874,766	13,761,322
1896-97	21,214,703	1,120,312	1,419,663	19,795,040	+ 497,296	19,569,807	14,152,246
1897-98	21,590,686	1,313,573	1,422,718	20,167,068	+ 372,928	21,256,221	14,543,166
1898-99	23,191,384	1,290,931	1,398,733	21,792,646	+ 1,624,678	22,070,836	15,433,697
1899-1900	23,680,461	1,399,759	1,500,796	22,179,665	+ 386,919	22,410,995	16,191,071
1900-1901	24,400,456	1,570,159	1,561,648	22,838,808	+ 659,143	23,530,894	16,688,634
1901-1902	25,173,018	1,666,360	1,542,898	23,630,120	+ 791,312	23,477,285	17,523,842
1902-1903	28,029,582	1,661,283	1,584,937	26,939,738	+ 3,309,618	36,080,825	17,803,250
1903-1904	28,208,536	1,270,870	1,647,593	26,920,369	- 19,369	26,685,934	18,517,220
1904-1905	29,700,094	1,037,244	1,641,377	27,983,920	+ 1,063,551	27,599,827	18,806,647
1905-1906	30,336,722	1,175,507	1,670,849	27,438,714	- 545,206	28,177,326	19,435,475
1906-1907	30,999,789	1,305,779	1,683,160	29,760,187	+ 572,136	29,760,187	19,958,941
1907-1908	31,783,223	1,228,665	1,676,189	30,107,034	+ 346,847	...	20,625,751

DETAILS FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.	(a) Net.
CIVIL SERVICE.	£	£	£	£
I. Public Works and Buildings.....	2,617,368	2,697,711	2,799,280	2,863,132
II. Salaries and Expenses (including £50,000 "Secret Service" Money)	2,685,621	2,738,163	2,746,285	2,881,832
III. Law and Justice	3,881,853	3,860,306	3,888,894	3,922,426
IV. Education, Science and Art	15,798,217	16,338,947	16,978,282	17,495,237
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	2,006,288	1,913,195	1,859,305	1,798,715
VI. Non-effective & Charitable Services	661,246	816,502	800,345	837,997
VII. Miscellaneous (including £100,000 for the Coronation of His Majesty)	333,327	259,397	253,238	307,695
Total Civil Service.....	27,983,920	28,614,221	29,316,629	30,107,034
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.				
Customs	919,000	924,600	952,700	958,700
Inland Revenue	2,185,100	2,236,000	2,259,500	2,299,300
Post Office	10,200,618	10,720,538	11,092,736	11,501,562
Post Office Packet Service	786,420	781,790	731,094	707,069
Post Office Telegraphs	4,715,509	4,772,547	4,922,911	5,159,120
Total Revenue Departments...	18,806,647	19,435,475	19,958,941	20,625,751
Grand total.....	£46,790,567	£48,049,696	£49,275,570	£50,732,785

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The revenue of the Duchy was £29,000 in 1847 and £103,147 in 1906. £63,000 was paid to His Majesty; £6,908 laid out for the benefit of the estate; £6,122 deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £7,003 to defray the cost of management; and £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £12,026. Capital account, December, 1906, £12,996 in cash and £40,000 in securities.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Income, 1906, £140,015. £80,332 was paid to the Prince of Wales; £16,159 was laid out for the benefit of the estate; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £16,319; superannuations,

&c., £1,980; expenses of management, £9,269; leaving a balance in favour of 1907 of £15,388. Capital account, December, 1906, £28,580 in cash and £406,786 in securities.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, OR CROWN LANDS.

The receipts amounted on 31 March, 1906, to £767,790; expenditure to £151,395. £480,000 was paid over as Surplus Income to the Exchequer. The expenses on "Royal Forests and Woodlands" came to £28,024, and on "Woods, Forests, and Lands" to £151,335. The balances (capital account) on 31 March, 1906, were £52,420 cash and £377,626 stock.

(a) Appropriations in Aid. Under CLASS I.—Receipts at the Convalescent Home for Officers of the Navy and Army at Osborne, £2,600; Rents and Licences for letting chairs, &c., £8,970; Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, £20,450; Geological Survey Maps, £750; and for map revision, £3,150; harbour dues, £2,600; and £200 in lieu of rates on Foreign Embassies and Legations in London. CLASS II.—Fees for Private Bills, &c.: House of Lords, £15,000; House of Commons, £17,450; Home Office fees and fines, £9,700; Foreign Office, Passport, fees, £600; Lord of Trade fees, £8,785; Mercantile Marine Office fees, &c., £56,950; Bankruptcy Department, £155,050; Board of Agriculture fees, £31,250; Royal Mint profit on coinage, £340,000; Sales by Stationery Office, £115,000. CLASS III.—Supreme Court fees, £53,000; County Court fees, £505,000; Proceeds of Prison Labour, £19,000; Scottish Court fees, &c., £47,900; Irish Police Tax, &c., £53,312; payments in aid of cost of Royal Irish Constabulary, £25,713. CLASS IV.—Queen's College (Ireland) fees, £6,750. CLASS V.—Consular Court fees, &c., £95,230. CLASS VI.—Fees for honours and dignities, £3,550 (exclusive of £1,700 stamp duty on dignities conferred). Tower of London, Admission Fees, £2,000.

THE INCOME TAX.

A TAX on Income was first imposed by Pitt in 1798, in order to meet the expenses of the French War, and at the conclusion of peace in 1801 it was abolished. In 1803 the Income Tax was again imposed as a Property Tax, divided into Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, as at the present time, the rate being 1s. in the £ on incomes exceeding £60, except in the case of Schedule B, where the rate was 9d. in England and 6d. in Scotland. In 1805 the rate was increased by 3d.,

and in 1807 the figures were 2s. in the £ on Schedules A, C, D, and E, 1s. 6d. on Schedule B for England and 1s. for Scotland. At the conclusion of peace the Income Tax ceased for 26 years (1816-1842), to be re-imposed by Sir Robert Peel on June 22, 1842, at the rate of 7d. in the £ on all incomes exceeding £150. In 1842 the tax produced about £5,000,000, or about £710,000 per *rd.* of tax; and in 1906-7 the yield was £31,600,000, or £2,633,000 per *rd.* of tax.

Year.	Exempt.	Rate.	Year.	Exempt.	Rate.		Year.	Exempt.	Rate.
					£100.	£150.			
1842	£	7d.	1853	£	5d.	7d.	1865-6	£	4d.
1843	Do.	7d.	1854	Do.	10d.	1s. 2d.	1867	Do.	5d.
1844	Do.	7d.	1855	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	1868	Do.	6d.
1845	Do.	7d.	1856	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	1869	Do.	5d.
1846	Do.	7d.	1857	Do.	5d.	7d.	1870	Do.	4d.
1847	Do.	7d.	1858	Do.	5d.	5d.	1871	Do.	6d.
1848	Do.	7d.	1859	Do.	6½d.	9d.	1872	Do.	4d.
1849	Do.	7d.	1860	Do.	7d.	10d.	1873	Do.	3d.
1850	Do.	7d.	1861	Do.	6d.	9d.	1874-5	Do.	2d.
1851	Do.	7d.	1862	Do.	6d.	9d.	1876-7	a 150	3d.
1852	Do.	7d.	1863	Do.	...	7d.	1878-9	Do.	5d.
			1864	Do.	...	6d.	1880	Do.	6d.
							1881	Do.	5d.

From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.	From and to April 5th.	Exemptions.	Rate in £.	Produce.
1881-1882	£150	5d.	£9,950,000	1895-1896	£160	8d.	£16,100,000
1882-1883	Do.	6½d.	11,900,000	1896-1897	Do.	8d.	16,550,000
1883-1884	Do.	5d.	10,720,000	1897-1898	Do.	8d.	17,250,000
1884-1885	Do.	6d.	12,000,000	1898-1899	c Do.	8d.	18,000,000
1885-1886	Do.	8d.	15,200,000	1899-1900	Do.	8d.	18,750,000
1886-1887	Do.	8d.	15,900,000	1900-1901	Do.	1s.	26,920,000
1887-1888	Do.	7d.	14,440,000	1901-1902	Do.	1s. 2d.	34,800,000
1888-1889	Do.	6d.	12,700,000	1902-1903	Do.	1s. 3d.	38,800,000
1889-1890	Do.	6d.	12,770,000	1903-1904	Do.	11d.	30,800,000
1890-1891	Do.	6d.	13,250,000	1904-1905	Do.	1s.	31,250,000
1891-1892	Do.	6d.	13,810,000	1905-1906	Do.	1s.	31,350,000
1892-1893	Do.	6d.	13,470,000	1906-1907	Do.	1s.	31,600,000
1893-1894	Do.	7d.	15,200,000	1907-1908	d Do.	1s.	...
1894-1895	b 160	8d.	15,600,000				

NOTES.—Differential rates were abolished in 1863. Not exceeding £100 exempt; not exceeding £200, first £60 exempt. In 1872 incomes not exceeding £300 had the first £80 exempt. a Not exceeding £150 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £120 exempt. b Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £190, first £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £100 exempt. c Not exceeding £160 exempt; not exceeding £400, first £160 exempt; not exceeding £500, first £150 exempt; not exceeding £600, first £120 exempt; not exceeding £700, first £70 exempt. d Rebate to 9d. in £ on earned incomes not exceeding £2,000.

TEN YEARS OF PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The following table gives the amount assessed to Property and Income Tax in the ten years 1895-6 to 1904-5. "Land and Houses" represent Schedules A (Ownership of Lands and Houses), and B (Occupation of Land). "Businesses" represent Schedule D (Businesses, Concerns, Professions and Employments); "Investments" are Schedule C (British, India, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities); and "Salaries" are those included under Schedule E, Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials.

Year.	Land and Houses.	Businesses.	Foreign Investments.	Salaries.	Total.	Rate in £.	Produce of <i>rd.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	d.	£
1896-7	147,329,579	284,400,461	36,127,937	35,806,653	503,664,630	8	2,098,602
1897-8	148,146,174	303,598,980	35,966,088	37,499,958	525,211,200	8	2,188,380
1898-9	153,110,123	318,555,003	36,702,116	39,861,208	548,229,450	8	2,284,289
1899-00	153,875,858	332,149,361	39,165,000	42,678,520	568,668,749	8	2,353,619
1900-1	156,109,672	354,038,230	38,170,385	45,787,966	594,106,253	12	2,475,442
1901-2	156,789,779	361,027,479	40,768,889	47,164,772	607,550,919	14	2,531,462
1902-3	156,620,813	363,403,999	42,310,728	48,221,363	608,606,903	15	2,535,862
1903-4	160,628,942	364,383,933	40,286,157	49,713,341	615,012,373	11	2,562,554
1904-5	161,901,204	365,224,308	41,357,050	50,835,535	619,328,097	12	2,580,533
1905-6	161,626,639	375,349,954	42,316,844	52,742,309	632,024,746	12	2,633,436

The National Debt.

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THE NATIONAL DEBT amounted on 31 March, 1907, to £774,164,704 Gross and £731,163,418 Net, being at the rate of £16 11s. 7½d. per head of the population of the United Kingdom; the annual cost for 1906-7 being £28,500,000, or 13s. 0d. per head. This amount is mainly the remnant of the growth of many years, and nearly all was raised for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	3,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, capitalised in the manner adopted since 1835, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000. With peace secured, efforts were made to reduce the Debt, and the following amounts were paid off from 1817-1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837-1854, when the Russian War

added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,972,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	Nil.
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,859,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	Nil.	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	3,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	Nil.	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	Nil.	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	Nil.	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On 31 March, 1899, the gross total was £635,040,965, being a decrease since the accession of Queen Victoria of £153,000,000. The war in South Africa and the military operations in China together accounted for an increase in the gross amount of £149,482,000, the balance of cost (£67,684,000) being contributed by Revenue. In the financial years 1905 6 and 1906-7 the sum of £22,571,784 was paid off.

The total gross Debt on 31 March was as follows in 1906 and 1907:—

I. FUNDED DEBT:—	1906.	1907.
(a) Permanent	£634,047,429	£631,528,334
(b) Annuities	£3,459,548	40,864,211
II. Unfunded Debt	65,713,000	51,713,000
III. Other Capital		
Liabilities	45,770,210	49,659,159
Total Gross Debt	£788,990,187	£774,164,704
From these totals must be deducted the following assets:—	1906.	1907.
Suez Canal Shares	£31,080,000	£31,796,000
Unrepaid Loans	390,000	422,516
Colonial contributions to Pacific Cable	1,415,053	1,401,500
Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity	42,730	26,082
Cunard Debentures	739,016	2,422,765
Exchequer Balances	10,451,467	6,932,423
Total	£44,118,276	£43,001,286
Leaving the net Liabilities at	£744,871,911	£731,163,418.

Year end. 31 March.	Funded Debt	Terminal Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Other Liabilities.	Gross Total.	Increase + or Decrease.	Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1890	585,959,852	71,731,869	32,252,305	819,812	690,663,838	- 8,536,931	5,709,688
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	30,140,079	1,883,059	685,554,018	- 4,709,820	5,773,437
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,694	2,262,196	680,541,767	- 5,412,251	5,209,428
1893	589,533,082	60,761,490	20,748,270	2,604,722	673,647,564	- 6,894,203	5,144,792
1894	587,631,096	57,076,898	21,446,300	2,949,730	669,104,024	- 4,543,540	4,904,883
1895	586,015,912	53,582,722	17,400,300	3,161,666	660,160,607	- 8,943,417	25,109,571
1896	589,146,878	49,351,465	9,975,800	4,065,962	652,540,105	- 7,620,502	23,566,354
1897	587,698,732	44,941,947	8,133,000	4,136,168	644,900,847	- 7,630,258	23,269,905
1898	585,787,624	40,515,080	8,133,000	3,830,778	636,266,482	- 8,643,365	25,241,799
1899	583,186,305	36,243,280	8,133,000	7,478,370	635,040,965	- 1,225,517	27,154,961
1900	552,606,697	60,238,885	16,133,000	10,186,482	639,165,265	+ 4,124,300	28,687,508
1901	551,182,153	61,677,469	78,133,000	14,731,256	705,723,878	+ 66,558,613	32,115,678
1902	609,587,248	63,190,859	75,133,000	20,532,279	768,249,190	+ 59,491,775	37,228,803
1903	640,085,726	55,560,036	75,133,000	27,570,428	798,349,190	+ 33,133,537	38,405,517
1904	637,633,319	51,363,458	73,633,000	31,868,323	794,498,100	- 3,851,090	35,362,629
1905	635,682,863	47,756,246	71,633,000	41,664,382	796,736,491	+ 2,238,391	40,404,301
1906	634,047,429	43,459,548	65,713,000	45,770,210	788,990,187	- 7,746,301	44,118,276
1907	631,928,334	40,864,211	51,713,000	49,659,159	774,164,704	- 14,825,483	43,001,286

The Debt is of three descriptions :—I. Funded
(a) *Permanent*, (b) *Terminable*; II. Unfunded;
III. Certain other Liabilities.

I. FUNDED DEBT.—(a) *Permanent*.

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on 31 March :—

	1906.	1907.
2½ per cent. Consols...	£585,116,399	£583,245,235
2¼ per cent. Consols...	4,363,606	4,259,906
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.)	30,921,554	30,777,324
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do. ...	2,630,769	2,630,769
	£634,047,429	£631,928,334

(b) *Terminable Annuities*.

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off year by year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished, the Treasury giving an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock.

The following is a list of these terminable annuities with their amount, the dates when they expire, and their capitalized value as on March 31, 1907 :—

- (1) Annuities for Life and Terms of Years (£1,450,877, created 1830-1888) £14,104,557
- (2) Red Sea and India Telegraph Co.'s Annuity (£36,000, created in 1862 and expiring in 1908) 52,164
- (3) Annuities created by the National Debt Act 1883, National Debt Local Loans Act 1887, and the Finance Act 1899 :—
 - (a) Savings Banks Annuities (£490,533 expiring in 1913-1914)..... 3,407,020
 - (b) Savings Banks Annuities (£773,637 expiring in 1924-1925) 11,977,030
 - (c) Book Debt Annuities (£745,215 expiring in 1924) 10,469,353
- (4) Minor Annuities :—
 - (a) Trustee Savings Banks Deficiency Annuity (£83,672 created in 1881 and expiring in 1917) 854,087
 - (b) Sinking Fund Annuity (£15,547, created in 1884 and expiring in 1934) —

Total Capital Value... £40,864,211

II. UNFUNDED DEBT.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. On 31 March, 1907, these consisted of three, six, and twelve months' Treasury Bills (for Supply purposes) to the amount of

£10,713,000, and also of War Stock and War Bonds (2½ per cent.) repayable in 1910 to the amount of £30,000,000. Exchequer Bonds (3 per cent.) repayable in 1907 to the amount of £2,000,000, and 2½ per cent. bonds repayable by annual drawings of £1,000,000 to the amount of £19,000,000.

III. OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums, which are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge, stood as follows on 31 March, 1907 :—

Under Barracks Act, 1890	£1,131,672
" Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1904	5,448,159
" Uganda Railway, 1896 to 1902	4,614,639
" Public Offices Act, 1895	414,579
" (Whitehall Site) Act, 1897 ...	465,585
" Royal Niger Compy. Act, 1899	708,784
" Naval Works Acts, 1895-1905	19,858,521
" Military Works, 1897 to 1901	11,940,497
" Land Registry Buildings, 1900	197,529
" Pacific Cable Act, 1901	1,921,210
" Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	62,542
" Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	692,442
" Cunard Agreement Act, 1904	2,200,000

Total..... £49,659,159

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On 31 March, 1907, these consisted of the following sums :—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£2,332,132
" " Bankrupts' Estates	956,153
" " Suitors (Ireland)	259,151
Fee and other Funds	163,285
Court of Bankruptcy	42,542
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	80,524
" South Sea Annuities, &c. ..	39,788
" Dividends (Bank of Ireland) ...	1,459
" Prize Money.....	7,887
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	20,000
Unclaimed Dividends	896,437

COST OF THE DEBT.

The Cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below :—

I. Annual Interest—	1905-1906	1906-1907
Funded Debt—	£	£
(a) Perpetual Annuities :—		
2½ per cent. Consols	14,651,950	14,617,867
2¼ per cent. Consols	120,602	118,807
2½ per Cents.	775,657	772,040
Dividend Account..	10,000	...
Government Debts :—		
Bank of England ..	275,377	275,377
Bank of Ireland.....	65,769	65,769
(b) Terminable Annuities	6,548,668	4,739,306
Unfunded Debt.....	1,918,863	1,745,781
II. Cost of Management.	183,776	182,429
III. New Sinking Fund ...	3,449,338	5,982,621

Total £28,000,000 £28,500,000

Trade of the United Kingdom.

General Trade (Merchandise), 1840, and 1854-1906.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Year.	Total of Imports Per Head.	Domestic Exports Per Head.	Total of Trade Per Head.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1840.....	* No returns available before 1854			1840			
1854.....	152,389,053	115,821,092	268,210,145	1854	5 10 2	1 13 9	
1855.....	143,542,850	116,691,300	260,234,150	1855	5 3 2	3 10 2	9 14 0
1856.....	172,544,154	139,220,353	311,764,507	1856	6 3 2	3 8 10	9 7 0
1857.....	187,844,141	146,174,301	334,018,442	1857	6 13 5	4 6 7	11 17 10
1858.....	164,583,832	139,782,779	304,366,611	1858	5 16 0	4 2 5	10 14 5
1859.....	179,132,355	155,692,975	334,825,330	1859	6 5 5	4 11 2	11 14 2
1860.....	210,530,873	164,521,351	375,052,224	1860	7 7 0	4 14 7	13 0 7
1861.....	217,485,024	159,632,498	377,117,522	1861	7 10 2	4 6 5	13 0 5
1862.....	225,716,976	166,168,134	391,885,110	1862	7 14 7	4 5 7	13 8 5
1863.....	248,919,020	196,902,409	445,821,429	1863	8 9 5	5 0 0	15 3 5
1864.....	274,863,924	212,656,542	487,520,466	1864	9 5 7	5 8 4	16 9 0
1865.....	271,072,285	218,831,576	489,903,861	1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 2
1866.....	295,290,274	238,905,682	534,195,956	1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10
1867.....	275,183,137	225,802,529	500,985,666	1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 3
1868.....	294,693,608	227,778,454	522,472,062	1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0
1869.....	295,460,214	251,877,856	537,475,266	1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 4 6
1870.....	303,257,493	244,080,577	547,338,070	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 10 2
1871.....	331,015,480	283,574,700	614,590,180	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1872.....	354,693,624	314,588,834	669,282,458	1872	11 2 6	8 1 0	21 0 6
1873.....	371,287,372	311,004,765	682,292,137	1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1874.....	370,082,701	297,650,464	667,733,165	1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10
1875.....	373,939,577	281,612,323	655,551,900	1875	11 8 5	6 16 6	20 0 4
1876.....	375,154,703	256,776,602	631,931,305	1876	11 6 3	6 1 3	19 1 11
1877.....	394,419,682	252,346,020	646,765,702	1877	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9
1878.....	368,770,742	245,483,858	614,254,600	1878	10 18 3	5 14 1	18 3 6
1879.....	362,991,875	248,783,364	611,775,239	1879	10 11 8	5 11 8	17 16 8
1880.....	411,229,565	286,414,466	697,644,031	1880	11 17 7	6 8 10	20 3 10
1881.....	397,022,489	297,082,775	694,105,264	1881	11 7 4	6 14 0	19 17 5
1882.....	413,019,608	305,660,714	719,680,322	1882	11 14 7	6 17 2	20 8 0
1883.....	426,891,579	305,437,070	732,328,649	1883	12 0 10	6 15 4	20 13 2
1884.....	390,018,569	295,967,583	685,986,152	1884	10 18 4	6 10 6	19 4 1
1885.....	370,967,955	271,474,308	642,442,263	1885	10 6 0	5 18 4	17 16 9
1886.....	349,863,472	268,959,463	618,822,935	1886	9 12 8	5 17 2	17 0 10
1887.....	362,227,564	281,262,885	643,490,449	1887	9 17 11	6 1 3	17 11 8
1888.....	387,635,743	298,577,541	686,213,284	1888	10 10 3	6 7 2	18 12 2
1889.....	427,637,595	315,592,679	743,230,274	1889	11 10 1	6 13 11	19 19 10
1890.....	420,691,997	328,252,118	748,944,115	1890	11 4 6	7 0 7	19 19 7
1891.....	435,441,264	309,113,718	744,554,982	1891	11 10 5	6 10 9	19 13 11
1892.....	423,793,882	291,640,166	715,434,048	1892	11 2 5	5 19 1	18 15 3
1893.....	404,688,178	277,138,270	681,826,448	1893	10 10 1	5 13 4	17 14 3
1894.....	408,344,810	273,785,867	682,130,677	1894	10 9 11	5 11 1	17 11 1
1895.....	416,689,658	285,832,407	702,522,065	1895	10 12 3	5 15 2	17 18 3
1896.....	441,808,904	296,379,214	738,188,118	1896	11 2 11	6 1 2	13 12 10
1897.....	451,028,960	294,174,118	745,203,078	1897	11 5 4	5 17 0	18 12 9
1898.....	470,544,702	294,013,988	764,558,690	1898	11 12 10	5 15 6	18 18 8
1899.....	485,035,563	329,534,658	814,570,221	1899	11 17 9	6 9 7	19 19 7
1900.....	523,075,163	354,373,754	877,448,917	1900	12 14 2	7 1 6	21 6 5
1901.....	521,990,198	347,864,268	869,854,466	1901	12 11 3	6 14 9	20 18 8
1902.....	528,391,274	349,238,779	877,630,053	1902	12 11 10	6 15 1	20 18 4
1903.....	542,600,289	360,373,672	902,973,961	1903	12 16 1	6 17 3	21 6 3
1904.....	551,038,628	371,015,321	922,053,949	1904	12 17 6	7 0 6	21 10 11
1905.....	565,019,917	407,596,527	972,616,444	1905	13 1 5	7 12 7	22 10 1
1906.....	607,888,500	450,677,818	1,068,566,318	1906	13 18 6	8 12 0	24 0 6

The volume of General Trade (Merchandise) has increased from £268,210,145 in 1854 to £1,068,566,318 in 1906, the Imports having risen from £152,389,053 in 1854 to £607,888,500 in 1906, and the Exports from £115,821,092 to £460,677,818 in 1906. The greatest volume of Trade was recorded in 1906, exceeding the previous best (1905) figures by £95,949,874.

The General Trade (Merchandise) has increased from £9 14s. 6d. per head in 1854, when the population was estimated at 27,700,000, to £24 9s. 6d. in 1906, the population having increased to 43,660,973 (estimated). The Imports show an increase from £5 10s. 2d. (1854) to £13 18s. 6d., and the Domestic Exports from £3 10s. 2d. (1854) to £8 12s. 0d. (1906).

Imperial and Foreign Trade.

IMPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1887	278,428,899	83,798,665	362,227,564
1888	300,720,005	86,915,738	387,635,743
1889	330,371,524	97,266,071	427,637,595
1890	324,530,783	96,161,214	420,691,997
1891	335,976,546	99,464,718	435,441,264
1892	326,027,578	97,766,304	423,793,882
1893	312,918,724	91,769,454	404,688,178
1894	314,432,644	93,912,166	408,344,810
1895	321,159,448	95,530,210	416,689,658
1896	348,600,875	93,208,029	441,808,904
1897	357,001,186	94,027,774	451,028,960
1898	370,921,685	99,623,017	470,544,702
1899	378,133,842	106,901,741	485,035,583
1900	413,434,242	109,640,921	523,075,163
1901	416,305,318	105,684,850	521,990,168
1902	421,474,817	106,916,457	528,391,274
1903	428,929,497	113,670,792	542,600,289
1904	437,020,222	120,018,406	557,038,628
1905	437,551,191	127,868,726	565,419,917
1906	465,723,260	142,165,240	607,888,500

EXPORTS (Imperial and Foreign).

Year.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
	£	£	£
1887	198,992,821	82,270,064	281,262,885
1888	206,849,648	91,727,893	298,577,541
1889	224,756,378	90,836,101	315,592,679
1890	233,729,649	94,522,469	328,252,118
1891	215,775,599	93,338,119	309,113,718
1892	210,428,625	81,211,541	291,640,166
1893	198,554,958	78,583,312	277,138,270
1894	195,199,909	78,585,958	273,785,867
1895	209,760,256	76,072,151	285,832,407
1896	205,729,213	90,650,001	296,379,214
1897	207,209,749	86,964,369	294,174,118
1898	203,903,252	90,110,736	294,013,988
1899	235,213,441	94,321,217	329,534,658
1900	252,290,645	102,083,109	354,373,754
1901	234,656,081	113,208,187	347,864,268
1902	231,659,917	117,578,862	349,238,779
1903	240,889,433	119,484,189	360,373,622
1904	250,231,825	120,783,496	371,015,321
1905	284,883,607	122,712,920	407,596,527
1906	330,030,767	130,647,051	460,677,818

EXPORTS (Domestic and Re-exported).

Year.	Domestic.	Re-Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1887	221,913,910	59,348,975	281,262,885
1888	234,534,912	64,042,629	298,577,541
1889	248,933,195	66,657,484	315,592,679
1890	263,530,585	64,721,533	328,252,118
1891	247,235,150	61,878,568	309,113,718
1892	227,077,053	64,423,767	291,640,166
1893	218,034,805	58,878,352	277,138,270
1894	216,035,637	57,780,230	273,785,867
1895	226,128,240	59,704,161	285,832,407
1896	240,145,551	56,233,663	296,379,214
1897	234,219,708	59,954,410	294,174,118
1898	233,359,240	60,654,743	294,013,988
1899	264,492,211	65,042,447	329,534,658
1900	291,191,996	63,181,758	354,373,754
1901	280,022,376	67,841,892	347,864,268
1902	283,423,966	65,814,813	349,238,779
1903	290,800,108	69,573,564	360,373,622
1904	300,711,040	70,304,281	371,015,321
1905	329,816,614	77,779,913	407,596,527
1906	375,575,338	85,102,480	460,677,818

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1887	17,774,764	17,137,018
1888	22,001,528	22,559,571
1889	27,099,439	25,121,630
1890	33,953,703	25,170,072
1891	39,591,218	37,228,791
1892	32,329,614	28,910,690
1893	36,748,122	33,092,018
1894	38,577,764	27,812,600
1895	46,675,661	31,726,759
1896	38,797,696	45,172,059
1897	48,840,949	49,589,559
1898	58,400,759	52,273,701
1899	45,261,486	35,491,184
1900	39,513,173	31,973,039
1901	32,217,306	26,015,102
1902	31,393,545	26,125,206
1903	38,067,723	39,233,238
1904	45,653,027	46,302,832
1905	51,559,909	45,391,519
1906	63,330,653	61,482,552

Imports and Exports Classified (1902-1906).

The tables on pages 341, 342, and 343 show the value of British Imports and Domestic Exports for the last five years, differentiating Imperial and Foreign customers, and summarising the merchandise into the four main headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco, Raw Materials, Manufactures, and Miscellaneous. The values are as ascertained by the Board of Trade, and represent in the case of Imports the full value (what is known as "C.I.F."), i.e., cost, insurance and freight, or if sent on consignment the sale value at the date of entry; in the case

of exports the term "Domestic" includes only British and Irish produce or manufactures, and the values are those known as "F.O.B.," i.e., cost and charges for delivery on board the ship.

It must always be borne in mind that Imports have two values—F.O.B. when they start and C.I.F. when they arrive, the latter being the free on board, or cost, plus insurance and freight. Similarly, exports scheduled with their F.O.B. values as above are enhanced in value (= C.I.F.) by the time they are landed.

Classified Table of Imports (at C.I.F. Valuation), 1902-1906.

341

	1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.	Foreign.	Imperial.	Total.
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—															
Wheat and Flour	55,606,220	11,768,949	66,774,359	55,358,541	15,474,635	70,510,149	48,915,683	20,683,843	69,599,537	49,714,477	20,348,843	70,067,290	51,420,402	16,481,187	67,880,589
Meat, including Animals for food.	33,387,983	8,751,461	48,449,444	38,865,042	11,524,371	50,397,413	38,470,538	10,186,777	48,656,315	37,841,551	11,599,157	49,431,748	39,159,754	12,373,699	51,023,453
Other food and drink:															
(1) Non-dutiable	40,871,096	11,664,168	52,535,264	59,974,767	12,720,818	63,695,585	40,288,414	14,129,185	54,417,599	47,556,990	15,666,150	63,223,140	57,521,757	17,301,358	74,823,115
(2) Dutiable	31,024,085	11,057,833	42,153,288	24,414,301	11,047,765	35,462,066	33,571,090	11,277,275	44,848,365	34,101,070	11,722,571	45,823,641	32,095,394	11,063,278	43,793,172
Tobacco	5,704,045	53,398	5,757,443	4,055,777	135,579	4,191,356	4,190,853	4,244,617	8,438,741	83,479	83,479	83,479	4,640,302	78,525	4,718,827
TOTAL	281,953,865	43,289,789	325,243,654	181,676,501	50,668,245	232,344,746	174,957,422	54,444,765	231,402,187	172,912,869	59,242,890	222,117,759	170,650,103	58,593,017	229,243,120
RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES															
MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED:—															
Coal, Coke, & Patent Fuel	4,066	5	4,101	2,719	1,283	3,997	2,539	150	2,689	42,485	97	42,582	47,037	63	47,100
Iron ore, Scrap Iron and Steel	4,584,465	10,597	5,091,972	4,814,380	73,413	4,887,793	4,570,267	83,913	4,590,200	5,400,875	64,700	5,465,575	6,622,079	124,677	6,746,756
Other Metallic Ores	3,228,131	1,466,558	4,694,689	2,437,577	1,577,914	4,015,491	4,065,729	1,633,933	5,699,704	5,715,053	1,895,097	7,610,150	6,622,459	2,467,705	9,079,154
Wood and Timber	19,653,116	6,297,795	25,950,911	20,823,923	6,299,037	27,122,960	18,328,767	6,328,958	24,657,725	18,000,845	5,273,151	23,270,996	21,270,820	5,247,570	26,518,410
Wool	5,681,342	7,775,527	13,456,869	4,735,967	1,636,367	6,372,334	5,978,123	2,976,793	8,954,916	7,117,707	1,253,174	8,370,881	54,281,082	1,844,240	85,125,322
Other Textile Materials	7,019,942	17,775,422	24,795,364	4,745,938	18,383,817	23,129,755	5,251,324	19,083,465	24,336,789	6,020,907	20,619,790	26,641,777	7,156,566	23,974,172	30,615,738
Grain, Oats, &c., and Fat	17,101,508	8,121,392	25,222,900	17,405,388	4,571,431	21,976,819	17,155,970	8,346,585	25,502,555	7,591,305	7,010,672	14,602,977	8,274,630	7,101,587	15,776,217
Iron and Steel, and Skins	4,469,770	3,612,162	8,081,932	3,824,616	2,587,263	6,411,879	2,588,921	1,077,390	3,666,310	4,175,725	7,742,032	11,918,758	5,594,930	8,974,126	14,562,854
Materials for Paper-Making	3,723,659	259,381	3,983,040	2,386,773	177,151	2,563,924	2,568,921	3,552,133	6,121,057	3,594,428	200,663	3,795,091	3,675,879	259,380	3,925,459
Miscellaneous	14,735,554	2,597,908	17,333,462	15,490,954	4,365,133	19,856,087	16,106,211	153,120	16,259,331	18,932,437	4,516,357	21,748,794	18,602,952	5,150,601	23,753,553
TOTAL	119,923,615	49,412,961	169,336,576	124,996,796	48,515,241	173,512,037	133,759,874	48,461,030	182,212,813	135,974,948	54,131,011	189,105,959	117,920,599	62,571,728	180,492,327
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED:—															
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	7,785,674	124,251	7,909,925	8,631,381	31,100	8,662,481	8,132,857	83,915	8,216,772	8,573,757	15,648	8,589,405	8,243,110	11,642	8,359,753
Other Metals and Manufactures thereof	13,245,417	5,627,920	18,873,337	12,356,514	12,356,514	24,713,028	3,868,853	6,739,221	20,953,877	13,669,423	21,840,636	37,513,827	10,917,899	28,231,756	38,745,655
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	4,412,044	10,091	4,422,135	4,218,951	41,539	4,260,490	3,868,853	5,724	3,874,575	3,862,459	12,658	3,877,213	3,762,161	9,453	3,771,616
Telegraph Cables, &c.	4,656,623	65,185	4,721,808	4,207,580	57,360	4,264,940	3,818,59	1,244	3,820,034	3,818,59	45	3,818,639	1,106,631	994	3,717,645
Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships (new)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	2,351,853	113,621	2,465,474	2,223,403	121,363	2,344,766	1,959,025	124,281	2,083,306	1,841,328	126,874	1,968,202	1,892,629	128,099	2,016,723
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:															
(1) Cotton	5,951,767	56,182	6,007,949	7,203,481	8,000	7,211,481	6,551,013	85,143	6,636,156	7,940,900	70,352	7,920,252	9,255,157	60,201	9,326,357
(2) Wool	12,914,175	96,333	13,010,508	11,422,063	126,570	11,548,633	9,979,771	14,458,539	12,434,551	19,740,450	12,534,037	32,274,487	11,901,495	112,345	12,013,840
(3) Other Materials	19,502,139	1,639,010	21,141,149	17,311,058	2,374,862	19,685,920	2,059,477	19,385,895	17,275,099	19,740,450	10,344,131	30,084,587	12,066,200	2,076,812	14,163,012
Apparel	409,463	12,302	421,765	3,465,333	33,009	3,498,342	3,597,739	5,166	3,512,104	3,940,572	5,721	3,945,653	3,770,552	5,920	3,776,478
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	7,320,575	1,705,001	9,025,576	7,428,121	1,420,190	8,848,311	7,715,836	1,495,934	9,211,770	8,396,431	1,223,207	9,614,638	8,894,668	1,209,443	10,104,111
Leather and Manufactures thereof	8,712,923	2,637,261	11,349,184	8,560,100	753,851	9,313,951	8,224,220	2,668,942	10,882,862	8,079,727	2,957,565	11,037,287	9,158,895	3,506,235	12,745,130
Footwear, Shoes, & Gloves	4,672,027	5,846	4,677,873	4,747,985	5,754	4,753,739	4,212,074	4,299	4,307,273	4,308,235	3,601	4,311,836	4,215,588	3,574	4,219,162
Paper	4,457,098	170,175	4,627,273	4,748,557	100,626	4,849,183	4,863,402	127,147	4,996,549	5,014,175	247,887	5,264,061	5,488,490	240,025	5,728,515
Miscellaneous	2,236,797	88,292	2,325,089	2,282,773	89,554	2,372,327	2,406,611	147,120	2,553,731	2,701,853	27,017,133	1,013,204	2,516,047	1,039,862	2,525,909
TOTAL	118,831,615	13,648,269	132,479,884	124,444,531	14,119,820	138,564,351	124,996,796	14,571,020	153,565,816	125,108,320	15,618,600	140,726,920	126,903,362	16,508,108	143,411,470
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED															
Gold, Silver, and Precious Metals	1,955,718	508,457	2,464,175	1,912,272	479,476	2,391,748	1,771,272	531,090	2,302,362	1,714,705	560,521	2,275,226	1,953,269	579,357	2,532,626
Other	42,477,817	106,910,457	149,388,274	42,920,407	113,670,792	156,591,199	122,020,220	122,020,220	149,581,220	137,151,191	127,868,726	155,035,919	145,723,266	126,567,898	172,291,164
TOTAL	221,315,148	120,659,526	341,974,674	245,439,771	120,659,526	366,095,297	247,756,672	120,659,526	366,095,297	247,756,672	120,659,526	366,095,297	247,756,672	120,659,526	366,095,297

Classified Table of Domestic Exports (at F.O.B. Valuation), 1902-1906.

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	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	To Foreign Countries	To Imperial Dominions	Total	To Foreign Countries	To Imperial Dominions
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco:-					
Grain and Flour	744,170	511,866	1,256,036	1,247,072	557,431
Meat, including Animals for food	268,741	358,072	626,813	436,600	708,597
Other food and drink	6,885,992	7,616,332	14,502,324	6,919,364	6,081,476
Tobacco	118,171	589,243	707,414	178,092	579,333
TOTAL	8,012,084	9,125,453	17,137,537	8,781,728	2,144,857
RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES					
MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED:-					
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	25,466,557	21,111,575	46,578,132	24,402,821	2,356,495
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron, and Steel	274,868	111,895	386,763	423,669	76,024
Other Metallic Ores	78,820	640	79,460	129,473	1,157
Wood and Timber	15,316	20,236	35,552	30,348	37,262
Cotton	38,286	989,820	1,028,106	1,510,669	61,068
Other Textile Materials	175,266	6,460	181,726	1,270,337	2,822
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats, and Greases	2,248,959	3,111,861	5,360,820	2,759,079	5,412
Hides and Undressed Skins	127,660	375,021	502,681	1,428,041	91,777
Materials for Paper Making	369,041	1,136	370,207	421,481	20,688
Miscellaneous	7,441,450	1,159,791	8,601,241	1,561,541	144,995
TOTAL	41,414,628	3,431,044	44,845,672	22,237,479	3,442,147
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED:-					
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	26,066,376	12,810,961	38,877,337	15,537,869	12,538,802
Other Metals and Manufactures thereof	3,075,667	2,355,685	5,431,352	6,991,421	8,920,531
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	2,116,352	2,268,321	4,384,673	2,360,421	2,792,440
Telegraphic Cables, &c.	1,028,751	1,869,890	2,898,641	866,157	542,765
Machinery	11,597,691	7,157,774	18,755,465	10,469,341	16,469,341
Ships and Naval Stores	4,549,040	1,324,535	5,873,575	7,233,301	21,065,131
Timber (incl. Furniture)	447,579	1,022,515	1,470,124	1,167,829	4,455,151
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:-					
(1) Cotton	42,607,525	20,860,575	63,468,100	34,782,463	82,873,749
(2) Wool	7,001,512	2,307,997	9,309,509	7,725,232	7,474,330
(3) Other Materials	6,612,884	2,876,278	9,489,162	3,307,224	2,414,541
Apparel	1,030,851	1,247,711	2,278,562	5,745,569	1,330,539
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyestuffs, and Colours	7,011,244	3,737,843	10,749,087	10,476,314	4,060,545
Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots)	1,744,667	2,666,051	4,410,718	2,280,547	4,758,099
Earthenware and Glass	1,682,369	1,588,140	3,270,509	1,628,946	3,110,222
Paper	1,185,776	11,150,743	12,336,519	11,579,620	23,300,152
Miscellaneous	132,490,106	95,037,911	227,528,017	181,377,480	243,325,946
TOTAL	171,332,110	109,011,850	280,343,960	111,937,876	111,937,876
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED (including Paired Post):-					
TOTAL	171,332,110	109,011,850	280,343,960	111,937,876	111,937,876

Classified Table of Re-Exported Merchandise (at F.O.B. Valuation), 1902-1906.

343

	1902.			1903.			1904.			1905.			1906.		
	To Foreign Countries	Total.	To Imperial Dominions	To Foreign Countries	Total.	To Imperial Dominions	To Foreign Countries	Total.	To Imperial Dominions	To Foreign Countries	Total.	To Imperial Dominions	To Foreign Countries	Total.	
Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—															
Wheat and Flour	£ 46,130	795,049	£ 482,446	£ 200,748	£ 683,794	£ 1,042,512	£ 468,845	701,193	£ 332,160	£ 1,247,005	£ 1,547,381	£ 1,091,843	£ 307,369	£ 1,393,212	
Meat, including Animals for Food	338,975	521,009	454,355	246,843	701,193	468,845	585,269	813,248	250,655	718,900	813,248	573,665	225,947	599,582	
Oil, Food, and Drink:															
(1) Non-refractable	2,439,070	3,346,114	2,590,183	95,567	3,515,360	2,757,085	3,127,347	3,515,360	810,363	3,438,438	3,915,360	3,207,362	865,341	4,072,703	
(2) Refractable	3,180,150	4,593,475	3,813,322	1,277,592	5,050,985	3,617,751	4,481,271	4,989,299	1,031,528	4,989,299	5,542,282	4,452,704	1,073,332	5,566,040	
Durable	263,157	430,049	226,148	194,172	321,020	201,611	87,190	245,402	143,791	245,402	221,013	132,115	38,658	221,773	
Tobacco	6,727,002	10,004,316	7,487,224	2,745,023	10,232,247	3,351,804	9,498,083	10,889,721	2,627,917	10,889,721	12,037,484	9,468,613	2,560,017	12,048,710	
TOTAL															
RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES															
Wool	526	526	510	4	510	72	72	72	80	43,034	47,366	24,750	2,427	47,366	
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	57,240	2,570,707	169,673	2,248	171,921	263,237	263,237	263,237	336	569,060	607,071	495,016	165,841	495,958	
Iron Ore, Scrap Iron & Steel	594,982	647,000	556,970	123,678	632,628	433,375	7,197,106	441,070	152,755	6,554,250	6,998,934	6,310,514	190,433	7,197,106	
Other Metallic Ores	6,722,242	7,794,311	7,873,218	47,322	7,690,450	8,682,380	59,956	9,739,357	47,322	8,682,380	9,739,357	8,682,380	47,322	9,739,357	
Wood	10,228,125	10,228,125	10,453,000	61,983	10,514,983	10,514,983	10,514,983	10,514,983	59,956	10,514,983	10,514,983	10,514,983	59,956	10,514,983	
Other Textile Materials	3,561,721	3,561,721	3,270,412	203,742	3,574,154	3,574,154	3,574,154	3,574,154	203,742	3,574,154	3,574,154	3,574,154	203,742	3,574,154	
Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats	4,580,726	4,580,726	4,351,192	231,921	4,583,113	4,583,113	4,583,113	4,583,113	231,921	4,583,113	4,583,113	4,583,113	231,921	4,583,113	
Hides and Unprepared Skins	4,482,534	4,482,534	4,320,163	162,371	4,482,534	4,482,534	4,482,534	4,482,534	162,371	4,482,534	4,482,534	4,482,534	162,371	4,482,534	
Materials for Paper Making	115,473	115,473	113,154	1,313	114,977	114,977	114,977	114,977	1,313	114,977	114,977	114,977	1,313	114,977	
Miscellaneous	6,576,961	6,785,923	8,959,697	208,327	9,228,514	9,228,514	9,228,514	9,228,514	208,327	9,228,514	9,228,514	9,228,514	208,327	9,228,514	
TOTAL	37,035,950	38,779,542	39,269,858	1,104,401	40,373,959	38,945,787	38,945,787	38,945,787	1,104,401	38,945,787	40,040,190	38,945,787	1,104,401	40,040,190	
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED															
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures thereof	296,899	359,865	192,920	157,945	476,421	195,226	195,226	195,226	190,577	385,823	331,792	244,849	105,575	359,424	
Other Metals and Manufactures thereof	4,205,732	4,446,724	3,900,804	267,945	4,168,749	4,168,749	4,168,749	4,168,749	267,945	4,168,749	4,168,749	4,168,749	267,945	4,168,749	
Woolen, Cotton, and Manmade Fabrics, &c.	350,356	461,226	245,305	102,637	347,942	548,575	548,575	548,575	102,637	445,938	343,293	250,894	145,069	390,963	
Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots and Shoes, and Gloves)	459,643	659,851	692,663	241,685	935,348	617,546	617,546	617,546	241,685	859,238	713,814	590,442	147,320	737,162	
Slings, Nets, and Manufactures of Wood and Timber used in Furniture	164,155	187,755	152,211	27,691	179,902	140,587	140,587	140,587	27,691	168,296	131,610	106,616	30,680	137,977	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	206,690	577,916	414,249	459,816	874,065	382,031	382,031	382,031	459,816	874,065	874,065	874,065	459,816	874,065	
(1) Cotton	3,805,543	5,887,796	3,222,592	599,397	6,487,193	5,887,796	5,887,796	5,887,796	599,397	6,487,193	6,487,193	6,487,193	599,397	6,487,193	
(2) Wool	2,609,603	3,915,460	2,907,772	1,213,145	4,021,917	3,915,460	3,915,460	3,915,460	1,213,145	5,128,605	4,915,111	4,700,125	215,480	4,915,111	
(3) Other Materials	29,243	70,188	213,270	123,141	336,411	195,246	195,246	195,246	123,141	318,387	220,888	179,912	138,476	318,387	
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours	1,569,714	1,649,096	1,275,531	253,359	1,528,890	1,275,531	1,275,531	1,275,531	253,359	1,528,890	1,473,578	1,445,798	218,130	1,663,928	
Leather and Manufactures thereof (including Boots and Shoes, and Gloves)	1,226,917	1,589,051	1,338,872	242,187	1,581,059	1,338,872	1,338,872	1,338,872	242,187	1,581,059	1,481,853	1,445,699	288,663	1,730,562	
Earthenware and Glass	244,848	363,511	322,658	50,290	372,948	251,857	251,857	251,857	50,290	322,147	272,772	230,894	41,258	272,772	
Paper	43,305	62,125	49,093	75,196	124,289	59,695	59,695	59,695	75,196	124,289	106,563	64,548	59,695	124,289	
Miscellaneous	1,590,995	2,167,666	2,301,171	783,447	3,084,618	2,633,587	2,633,587	2,633,587	783,447	3,417,034	3,166,751	2,835,586	990,340	3,417,034	
TOTAL	13,234,245	17,384,420	14,383,973	4,453,648	18,837,621	15,661,655	15,661,655	15,661,655	4,453,648	18,837,621	21,771,751	20,070,433	5,401,743	23,472,176	
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED															
Wheat and Flour	210,600	246,555	96,434	31,193	120,627	90,009	90,009	90,009	28,430	118,430	133,593	181,181	9,486	190,667	
TOTAL	57,327,807	63,814,813	61,236,239	8,327,335	69,573,564	61,458,635	61,458,635	61,458,635	8,327,335	69,573,564	77,779,913	75,767,707	9,305,773	85,102,416	

Principal Customers.

The countries which send the most merchandise are also the principal buyers of United Kingdom goods, as will be seen from the following table:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1906.
(In millions of £'s sterling.)

IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
Country.	Value. Order.	Value. Order.	
United States	131.1 1	53.2 1	
France	53.8 2	28.7 3	
Germany	38.0 3	49.3 2	
Holland	36.6 4	16.8 5	
Russia	30.0 5	15.9 7	
Belgium	29.0 6	16.7 6	
Argentina	23.8 7	19.9 4	
Egypt	16.8 8	9.1 11	
Denmark	16.4 9	5.1 16	
Spain	15.8 10	5.3 15	
Sweden	10.7 11	6.6 13	
Brazil	9.1 12	7.9 12	
Norway	6.9 13	4.2 18	
Chile	6.2 14	6.3 14	
Asiatic Turkey	4.5 15	4.5 17	
Italy	3.6 16	12.4 9	
Rumania	3.6 17	1.6 19	
China	3.3 18	12.3 10	
Japan	2.9 19	13.1 8	

IMPERIAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1906.
(In millions of £'s sterling.)

IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
Colony.	Value. Order.	Value. Order.	
India	37.8 1	46.4 1	
Canada	30.3 2	15.4 3	
Australia	29.1 3	22.7 2	
New Zealand	15.6 4	8.0 6	
Straits Settlements	8.9 5	4.0 7	
Cape Colony	5.5 6	11.5 4	
Ceylon	4.4 7	1.6 10	
West Indies	2.0 8	2.4 9	
Channel Islands	1.5 9	1.3 11	
Nigeria	1.3 10	1.0 12	
Natal	.7 11	11.1 5	
Newfoundland	.6 12	.5 16	
Hong Kong	.6 13	3.2 8	
British Guiana	.5 14	.7 15	
Gold Coast	.5 15	1.0 13	
Brit. E. Africa	.2 16	.5 17	
Sierra Leone	.1 17	.4 18	
Mauritius	.1 18	.4 19	
Gibraltar	.03 19	.8 14	

TABLE SHOWING THE TONNAGE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
(1905).	Tons.	Tons.	(1905).	Tons.	Tons.
ENGLAND & WALES—			INDIA—		
Blyth	1,213,328	1,756,733	Calcutta	1,637,943	1,639,616
Bristol	820,245	546,469	Bombay	1,653,857	1,451,037
Cardiff	5,295,331	8,193,312	AUSTRALIA—		
Dover	2,577,677	2,582,549	Sydney	792,067	718,906
Goolse	758,820	758,584	Melbourne	470,147	313,951
Grimsby	1,247,130	1,239,622	Adelaide	353,365	208,782
Hartlepool	751,245	535,809	Albany	152,983	222,043
Harwich	752,779	701,821	Fremantle	522,473	450,735
Hull	2,915,370	2,530,080	Hobart	330,223	317,392
Liverpool	8,145,441	7,125,417	Brisbane	120,094	132,641
London	11,222,542	8,185,400	NEW ZEALAND—		
Manchester	1,223,239	1,077,539	Auckland	564,421	396,642
Middlesbrough	1,434,107	1,344,143	Wellington	293,622	406,102
Newcastle & Shields	4,334,783	5,635,064	NATAL—		
Newport	1,445,751	2,022,574	Durban	2,520,163	2,505,867
Southampton	2,264,646	1,954,659	CAPE COLONY—		
Sunderland	1,115,725	1,454,792	Cape Town	3,353,699	3,054,273
Swansea	837,614	1,579,370	East London (1904)	1,050,063	1,222,025
Port Talbot	433,729	656,507	CANADA—		
SCOTLAND—			Montreal	1,228,220	1,256,730
Burntisland	547,280	848,313	Halifax	772,938	840,698
Glasgow	1,842,416	2,956,410	Victoria	989,298	925,727
Grangemouth	687,793	732,038	GIBRALTAR—		
Leith	1,312,938	1,229,805	Malta	4,118,495	4,108,021
Leith	845,071	1,168,103	Aden	3,718,168	3,718,349
IRELAND—			Colombo	2,979,028	2,978,694
Belfast	466,661	193,573	Singapore	5,179,045	5,139,749
Dublin	262,238	130,514	Penang	6,147,671	6,187,633
			Hong Kong	2,220,413	2,380,300
				10,932,107	10,911,024

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE British Isles, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, lie between the 48th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 77,683,084 acres, or 121,377 sq. miles, with a population in 1907 of 44,100,231. In 1906 there were 1,169,770 births (26·8 per 1000), 680,725 deaths (15·6 per 1000), and 325,414 marriages (14·9 per 1000) in the United Kingdom. The average strength of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom was 903,404 officers and men in 1906, and the Police numbered 62,606. The number of Immigrants was 230,165, and of Emigrants 557,737, in 1906. The number of Paupers and Dependents in Jan. 1907 was 1,119,921, and 14,289 Criminals were convicted in 1906. There were in 1906 40,995 registered Joint Stock Companies trading in the United Kingdom, the paid-up capital amounting to £2,003,392,001, and 1,939 incorporated Building Societies, with liabilities of £54,343,184 (exclusive of 60 unincorporated societies, with liabilities of £16,005,813). There were also 2,244 Industrial and Provident Societies, with 2,275,912 members, having a share capital of £29,323,584 and a sales total of £95,988,908. In 1906 there were 30,002 applications for Patents, of which 14,707 were sealed, and 4,731 Trade Marks were registered. With regard to Insolvency, 4,823 persons were adjudicated bankrupts in 1906, with total liabilities £8,429,470 and assets £3,894,847. In 1905 sailing and steam vessels numbering 329 were totally lost, their tonnage being 131,686, and 898 lives were lost, of whom 122 were passengers and 776 crew. Of the total area, 47,195,879 acres were under cultivation in 1906, 8,392,165 acres being under corn crops, 4,139,033 under green crops, 27,446,739 other crops, grass, permanent pasture, etc. The live stock included 2,110,024 horses, 11,691,955 cattle, 29,210,035 sheep, and 3,580,740 pigs; 60,618,442 bushels of wheat, 64,479,688 bushels of barley and bere, 174,872,611 bushels of oats, were grown in the United Kingdom, while 92,967,200 cwt. (about 185,934,400 bushels) of wheat and 14,190,300 cwt. of meal and flour were imported in 1906.

ENGLAND

may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, zinc, slate, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface.

The southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain; while Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic. When the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts, and inhabiting huts made of rude wickerwork and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilisation, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and mingled little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were settled by Henry II. in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers in Kent. The west of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted

to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on the S.E. coast.

Occupations (1901).—Of the 12,134,259 males of 10 years and upwards in England and Wales in 1901, 1,071,040 were engaged in Agriculture, 1,042,864 in Building and Works, 774,291 in Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 640,989 Coal and Shale Mine Workers, 626,263 Engineering and Machine Making, 548,190 Dock, Coal and General Labourers, 430,645 Road Conveyance, 351,911 on Railways, 311,618 Professional, 307,889 Commercial or Business Clerks, 233,000 Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, 229,123 Tools, Dies, Arms and other Metal Trades, 222,796 Merchants, Agents, Accountants, Banking and Insurance, 196,898 Cotton Manufactures, 184,081 Boot and Shoe Trades, 180,496 Messengers, Porters and Watchmen, 179,932 Domestic Outdoor Service, 171,687 General or Local Government, 168,238 Defence, 131,429 Seas, Rivers and Canals, 130,731 Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, 124,263 Domestic Indoor Service, 119,545 Tailors, 115,083 Cycles, Coaches and other Vehicles, 111,081 Drapers, Mercers and Dress, 107,170 Printers and Lithographers, and 101,938 Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease and Soap Makers. Of females, 3,254,242 unmarried and 917,509 married, aged 10 and upwards, were occupied, 1,330,783 being in Domestic Indoor Service, 340,582 Dressmakers, 332,233 Cotton Manufactures, 196,141 Laundry and Washing, 172,873 Teaching, 142,687 Food and General Shopkeepers, 122,068 Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, 117,640 Tailoresses, 111,841 Charwomen, and 95,900 Staymakers, Shirtmakers and Seamstresses.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

THE following tables show the Area and Population of each County* in England and Wales according to the Census of 1901, the Rateable Value as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists in 1906, the amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians of Poor Law Unions in each county for their own purposes (i.e. excluding county contributions) during the year ended Lady Day, 1906, together with the number of Paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1907.

The total population of England and Wales in 1901 was 23,527,843, as compared with 29,002,525 in 1891. The total number of Paupers receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1907, was 920,838, being a decrease of 5,903 when compared with the previous year. The total cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady Day, 1906, excluding the expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in connection with hospitals for infectious diseases, was £14,050,262.

The total amount of Rates received by Boards of Guardians in England and Wales for their own purposes during the year ended Lady Day, 1906, was £12,268,933, as compared with £11,839,847 in the previous year. This was equivalent in 1906 to a rate of 1s. 3½d. in the £ on Assessable Value or 7s. 2½d. per head on estimated population. The receipts in aid of these Rates, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, and grants under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, amounted to nearly £3,800,000. The gross cost of Relief to the Poor for the year ended Lady Day, 1906, amounted to 8s. 2½d. per head of the estimated population. (For statistics and other particulars as to Wales, see next page.)

*COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Population.	Rateable Val.	Poor Rate.†	Paupers.	LORDS LIUTENANT.
	1901.	1901.	1906.	1906.	1907.	
Bedford.....	307,344	174,972	£1,084,208	£50,783	5,860	Lord St. John of Bletsoe.
Berks.....	573,689	283,531	1,920,674	88,663	7,869	James Herbert Benyon.
Bucks.....	407,045	173,061	1,097,580	53,004	6,377	Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.
Cambridge.....	566,371	200,680	1,304,553	53,406	7,108	Viscount Clifden.
Chester.....	611,288	774,638	4,835,596	199,051	17,706	Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Cornwall.....	886,384	318,591	1,475,872	71,476	10,062	Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.
Cumberland.....	973,086	266,933	1,744,060	51,918	6,045	Lord Muncaster. [G.C.V.O.]
Derby.....	560,907	491,032	2,608,044	135,421	18,453	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon.....	1,633,269	664,697	3,833,393	165,597	22,520	Earl Fortescue.
Dorset.....	624,341	199,968	1,171,557	61,532	8,460	Col. John Mount Batten, C.B.
Durham.....	766,591	1,194,590	5,745,591	307,384	31,572	Earl of Durham.
Essex.....	904,215	1,062,645	5,870,011	472,227	35,925	Earl of Warwick.
Gloucester.....	712,757	648,627	3,661,837	202,652	21,084	Earl of Ducie.
Hants.....	1,048,632	768,608	4,641,240	272,285	25,008	Marquess of Winchester.
Hereford.....	539,226	112,549	888,889	29,214	4,565	Sir John Cotterell, Bart.
Hertford.....	446,420	239,760	1,648,727	88,459	9,006	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.
Huntingdon.....	207,569	46,750	349,243	9,555	1,469	Earl of Sandwich.
Kent.....	969,890	935,144	5,885,763	327,146	26,474	Marquess Camden.
Lancaster.....	1,299,816	4,437,518	24,669,222	1,239,898	94,669	Earl of Derby, K.G.
Leicester.....	550,170	440,932	2,624,541	144,382	15,075	Duke of Rutland.
Lincoln.....	1,659,647	492,994	3,209,459	144,612	17,044	Earl Brownlow.
London.....	74,839	4,536,541	43,855,090	3,873,238	145,383	Duke of Fife, K.T.
Middlesex.....	178,606	810,306	6,107,533	300,644	18,275	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Monmouth.....	395,849	316,864	1,716,575	117,358	11,203	Viscount Tredegar.
Norfolk.....	1,291,170	467,754	2,378,475	167,407	19,186	Viscount Coke, G.V.O.
Northampton.....	642,393	348,947	2,010,216	109,201	11,660	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Northumberland.....	1,291,515	603,119	3,895,490	144,227	13,176	Duke of Northumberland.
Nottingham.....	616,287	596,705	3,148,430	194,615	16,740	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Oxford.....	491,421	186,693	1,235,377	57,618	6,896	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Rutland.....	108,700	20,743	203,428	4,617	651	Col. John Fielder Brockle-
Salop.....	958,667	259,088	1,889,892	56,325	6,530	Earl of Powis. [Hurst, C.B.]
Somerset.....	1,070,078	466,193	3,176,514	117,632	15,023	Marquess of Bath.
Stafford.....	771,431	1,251,910	5,632,280	374,589	38,313	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk.....	937,132	361,900	1,760,340	114,259	14,260	Rt. Hon. Sir W. B. Gordon.
Surrey.....	403,533	718,549	6,150,807	263,483	17,061	Hn. Hy. Cubitt, [K.C.M.G., M.P.]
Sussex.....	938,650	605,785	4,513,143	229,623	19,104	Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Warwick.....	626,364	906,601	5,237,057	259,562	20,179	Marquess of Hertford.
Westmorland.....	505,330	64,409	576,981	14,041	1,361	Lord Rothfield.
Wilts.....	809,222	263,944	1,552,521	81,917	9,860	Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcester.....	443,252	500,819	2,713,972	144,998	14,778	Earl of Coventry.
York, E. Riding... ..	692,995	453,936	2,750,585	162,294	13,274	Lord Herries.
North Riding... ..	1,277,104	375,918	2,578,998	88,982	11,142	Sir Thos. Hugh Bell, Bart.
West Riding... ..	1,750,995	776,471	14,236,761	752,276	54,291	Earl of Harewood.
Total for England	32,578,178	30,811,420	197,590,525	11,797,571	865,237	

* Note.—The Counties referred to above are Registration Counties, and do not precisely correspond with the areas of ordinary Counties, but with Poor Law areas to which the figures in this table relate. For particulars as to the area and population of Administrative Counties under the Local Government Act, 1888, see page 765.

† Received by Boards of Guardians for their own purposes.

THE Principality of Wales, with an extreme length of 135 miles and a breadth varying from 35 miles to 95 miles, lies in the S.W. of Great Britain, and has an area of 7,370 square miles, or about 4,716,000 acres. The Principality is rich in minerals; slate, coal, and iron being among the more important; while of its manufactures, flannel, cloth, and hosiery alone are worthy of mention. The native inhabitants are almost wholly of the Cymric stock of the Celtic race; and a large number of them belong to the religious body known as the Calvinistic Methodists.

At what time Christianity was introduced it is impossible to tell, but certainly not later than A.D. 400. When the British Christians were driven from their homes, such of them as did not seek refuge beyond the seas found in the rocky fastnesses of the Welsh mountains a secure retreat from their enemies. There they immediately set about dividing the country into ecclesiastical divisions for administrative purposes, and the present sees of Wales represent those leading centres of religious thought that became famous in the sixth century.

The four bishoprics still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows: St. David's, 360; Llandaff, 246; St. Asaph, 206; and Bangor, 147. The sees of St. David's and Llandaff were united with the Southern province in the year 1107, and those of Bangor and St. Asaph in the years 1092 and 1143 respectively.

When the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The border-lands, or marches, between England and Wales were long in a state of at least guerilla warfare; and it was not until about 850 A.D. that one Roderick (Rhodi Mawr) contrived to unite the whole country into one Principality, dividing it afterwards among his sons into three smaller ones, named, severally, Gwynedd, Dyfed and Ceredigion, and Powis. This was followed by the incursions of the Danes, after which Howel once more (in the 10th century) succeeded in reuniting the country. Later, when England was tending in the same direction of unity, Athelstane received a tribute from the Welsh in recognition of his nominal sovereignty over them. William I. and his son Rufus both tried the plan of granting fiefs to their more

adventurous Norman knights, on condition of their conquering the land, while Henry I. introduced into the Principality a colony of Flemish wool-workers. Henry II., too, and John, endeavoured, with doubtful success, to effect a final subjugation of the troublesome province. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to its lasting conquest. Llewellyn, who succeeded David, had been implicated in the Montfort rebellion, but, on the accession of Edward I., managed to get included in the general amnesty granted to those who had joined the Leicester faction. In 1276, however, Edward, having been repeatedly refused the homage due to him from Llewellyn, raised an army to enforce his commands. Internal dissensions among the Welsh greatly aided the English, and Llewellyn, at length cooped up and almost starved to death among the Snowdon mountains, was forced to submit at discretion, and accept the terms offered by the victor (1277). By the grace of Edward the Welsh prince was allowed to return to the Principality; but trouble arising again, in which both Llewellyn and his brother David were concerned, a war arose, and the independence of Wales was for ever shattered. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year David, being betrayed to the English, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the Crown. In later days the history of Wales has been almost identical with the history of England, the Principality and Country marching side by side in sure and steady progress.

In education the Principality has made great strides of recent years, and possesses a University (Prifysgol Cymru), consisting of the three university colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff, in addition to St. David's College at Lampeter.

The following table of statistics contains some interesting information with reference to the various individual counties of Wales. In addition to those named, Monmouth is, not without good reason, claimed as a Welsh county; if admitted, it would add over a quarter of a million to the population of the Principality, thus making it larger than that of Scotland in the early part of the last century. The Welsh is a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of its own.

*COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Population.	Rateable Value.	Poor Rate.†	Paupers.	LORDS LIEUTENANT.
	1901.	1901.	1906.	1906.	1906.	
Anglesey	120,417	34,808	£141,764	£9,632	1,361	{ Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecon	473,087	53,951	332,573	17,561	1,682	{ Lord Glanusk.
Cardigan	595,285	82,707	379,121	15,388	2,549	{ Herbert Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen	464,587	123,570	613,378	32,923	3,704	{ Sir J. H. Williams Drummond,
Carnarvon	322,742	137,236	703,808	45,180	4,894	{ John Ernest Greaves. [Bt.
Deubigh	378,309	126,458	683,885	29,777	4,248	{ Col. Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flint	106,878	60,536	325,158	17,358	2,227	{ Hugh Robert Hughes.
Glamorgan	576,537	866,250	4,954,347	252,194	27,290	{ Earl of Plymouth.
Merioneth	523,708	64,248	315,980	17,457	2,217	{ Wm. Maurice Rt. Wynne.
Montgomery ...	591,973	63,994	442,020	11,823	2,122	{ Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.
Pembroke	357,118	82,424	411,295	16,484	2,735	{ Earl Cawdor.
Radnor	238,660	20,241	163,811	5,585	572	{ Sir C. E. Gregg Phillips, <i>Haverfordwest</i> .
Total for Wales	4,749,301	1,716,423	9,477,150	471,362	55,601	{ Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.

*† See notes on previous page.

THE most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, a mountainous country, and to a great extent bleak and barren, but inhabited by a race of men who have made the country productive, wealthy, and prosperous. It contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,069,500 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1881 of 3,735,573, of 4,025,647 in 1891, and of 4,472,103 in 1901.

In the Highland regions the crofters carry on a primitive system of farming, and the distilling of whiskey is a typical industry. Sheep farming is carried on, but a great part of the land is preserved for deer. The South Eastern Highlands contain granite in profuse quantities, and supply at Aberdeen a famous breed of cattle for the London market. In the Northern Lowlands grazing, fishing and manufacture of woollens are the chief occupations. The Western, Eastern

and Mid Lowlands are immensely fertile and contain iron and coal fields. The principal industries are flax and jute (Dundee), cottons (Paisley), shipbuilding and engineering (Glasgow and Greenock), dyeworks (Perth), and printing and brewing (Edinburgh). The product of the sea fisheries amounts annually to about £2,300,000, and over 30,000,000 tons of coal were raised in Lanarkshire and the other mining districts in 1902, and about 150,000 hands were employed in textile industries. The annual value of the trade of Scotland is about £72,000,000, of which £39,000,000 represents the value of imports. The principal ports, with the tonnage of entries in 1906, are Glasgow (1,796,243), Leith (1,256,291), Grangemouth (651,054), Methil (810,512), Burntisland (533,907), Borrowstouness (258,807), Dundee (225,897), Ardrrossan (228,205), Aberdeen (159,515), Granton (123,181), Greenock (88,993), and Alloa (61,618).

POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION AND PAUPERS OF COUNTIES.

* * The valuation of lands and heritages is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The number of Paupers is that chargeable on May 15, 1906.

COUNTY.	Popu- lation. 1901.	Acres,† 1906.	Acres Cultivated. 1891.	Gross Valuation, 1905-1906. £	Paupers, including Depen- dents.‡	LORDS LIEUTENANT.
Aberdeen	304,439	1,261,521	573,189	1,950,753	7,554	*Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll	73,642	1,990,472	120,522	549,921	2,161	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Ayr	254,463	724,523	293,859	1,724,869	5,042	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff	61,488	403,364	157,353	276,642	1,483	D. of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Berwick	50,824	292,577	184,211	311,384	587	Lord Binning.
Bute	18,787	139,658	22,966	158,800	343	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness	33,870	438,878	100,853	144,315	1,200	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan	32,029	34,927	14,562	175,332	580	Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Dumbarton	113,865	157,433	41,877	791,291	2,651	Lord Overton.
Dumfries	72,571	686,302	213,784	620,193	1,586	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.
Edinburgh	488,796	234,340	127,669	4,482,746	11,009	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray	44,800	304,931	104,149	261,230	1,485	Earl of March.
Fife	218,840	322,844	229,752	1,480,778	4,024	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Forfar	284,082	559,037	235,613	1,769,777	6,184	*Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington	38,665	171,011	107,420	366,848	913	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	90,104	2,695,145	114,086	485,383	3,249	The Macintosh of Macintosh.
Kincardine	40,923	244,482	116,912	250,089	500	Sir Alexander Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kirkcaldy	6,981	52,420	33,874	71,158	83	Lord Moncreiff.
Kirkcudbright	39,383	575,565	164,221	350,321	683	Lord Herries.
Lanark	1,339,327	562,821	227,218	8,986,237	35,210	*Earl of Home.
Linlithgow	65,708	76,861	53,612	480,951	1,555	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Nairn	9,291	104,252	24,494	54,187	242	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney	28,699	240,847	84,328	83,219	793	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles	15,066	222,599	37,053	143,828	181	Lord Elbank.
Perth	123,283	1,595,802	333,845	1,157,686	2,241	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew	268,980	153,332	90,224	1,943,967	5,917	Lord Blythwood.
Ross & Cromarty	76,450	1,976,707	122,248	306,480	3,190	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.
Stirling	48,804	426,060	174,199	438,967	847	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F.
Selkirk	23,356	170,761	20,308	153,428	404	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland	28,166	352,319	51,884	55,938	820	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling	142,291	288,842	104,228	903,964	3,410	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	21,440	1,297,849	23,126	99,802	943	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown	32,685	311,609	133,598	243,888	964	Rt. Hn. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt.
Total	4,472,103	19,070,081	4,438,137	31,274,370	109,234	

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

† The areas throughout this Return are revised by the Ordnance Survey Department up to December 31, 1906, and are exclusive of Inland Water, Tidal Water, and Foreshore.

‡ Expenditure on Poor Relief in 1894, £956,815; in 1895, £994,014; in 1896, £1,037,827; in 1897, £1,057,739; in 1898, £1,085,950; in 1899, £1,103,344; in 1900, £1,109,619; in 1901, £1,155,363; in 1902, £1,193,651; in 1903, £1,235,053; in 1904, £1,300,743; in 1905, £1,402,354; and in 1906, £1,406,489. Paupers of all classes in 1894, 93,682; in 1895, 95,868; in 1896, 98,002; in 1897, 91,503; in 1898, 99,578; in 1899, 97,947; in 1900, 99,016; in 1901, 99,028; in 1902, 100,848; in 1903, 103,016; in 1904, 105,624; in 1905, 108,643; and in 1906, 109,234.

SCOTLAND.—OFFICERS OF STATE, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, ETC.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Secretary for Scotland and Keeper of the Great Seal, Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P.*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.*Lord Clerk Register*, Duke of Montrose, K.T.*Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P.*Lord Justice Clerk*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B., LL.D.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll. [K.T.]*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll.*Hereditary Standard-Bearer* (claimed by), Earl of Lauderdale and Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.*Hereditary Armour-Bearer* (claimed by), Sir Alan Henry Seton-Stewart, Bart.*Hereditary Carver* (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.*Hereditary Cup-Bearer*, Earl of Southesk.*Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace*, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.*Do., Falkland & Rothesay*, Marquess of Bute.*Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick*, Duke of Argyll, K.T.*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Very Rev. Prof. A. H.

Charteris, D.D.; Very Rev. Donald Macleod, D.D.; Very Rev. J. Cameron Lees, D.D.; Very Rev. James MacGregor, D.D.; Rev. J. R. Mitchell, D.D.; Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).

Historiographer (vacant) £184*Physicians in Ordinary*, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D.;

Sir T. McCall Anderson, M.D.;

Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Patrick Heron

Watson, M.D.; Alexander Ogston, M.D.

Surgeon Dentist, John Smith, M.D.*Surgeon Oculist*, Douglas A. Robertson, M.D.*Botanist*, Isaac B. Balfour, M.D.*Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle*, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.KING'S BODY GUARD, *Royal Company of Archers*, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt.-General,

Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.

Adjutant, Col. J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.*President of the Council*, Lord Balfour of Bur-

leigh, K.T.

Vice-Pres., Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.*Secretary*, Sir Henry Cook, W.S. (61 Castle St.).*Treasurer*, Harry Cheyne, W.S.*Chaplain*, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

COURT OF SESSION (1532).

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Lord Dunedin (a peer).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

Rt. Hon. the Lord President £5,000

Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren £3,600

Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear (a peer) £3,600

Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Pearson £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh (Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald), K.C.B., *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800

Lord Stormonth-Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth-Darling £3,600

Lord Low, Alexander Low £3,600

Lord Ardwall, Andrew Jameson £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Dundas, David Dundas £3,600

Lord Johnston, Henry Johnston £3,600

Lord Salvesen, Edward Theodore Salvesen £3,600

Lord Mackenzie, C. Kincaid Mackenzie £3,600

Lord Guthrie, Charles John Guthrie £3,600

Principal Clerks of Court, Edwin Adam,

Adv.; P. W. Campbell, W.S. each £1,000

Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton,

S.S.C.; Charles Taylor each £550

Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; James

McCaul, S.S.C.; William Brown; John Cairns;

Andrew Ross each £550

Outer House Assistant Clerks, R. Maxwell

Main; R. W. Hepburn; Walter Stewart;

J. S. Saunders; C. S. Dowell each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin.*Lord Justice Clerk*, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.*Lords Commn. of Justiciary*, all the other Judges.*Lord Advocate*, Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, LL.D., K.C., M.P.*Solicitor-General*, Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.*Clerk of Justiciary*, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.*Assistants and Deputies*, G. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.*Circuit Clerks*, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.*Honorary Depute Clerk*, Harry H. Macbean, W.S.*Advocates Depute*, R. L. Orr, K.C.; T. B. Morrison,

K.C.; A. M. Anderson; Wm. Thomson.

**Crown Agent*, W. S. Haldane, W.S.

Crown Office, 9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S. £1,300*Chief Clerk*, W. D. Smart.*Second Clerk*, James Kyd Young.*Other Clerks*, H. Weaver; W. H. Ford; R. L.

Gauldie; Bertram Herd.

Justiciary Office, 2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C. £700*Depute Clerk*, George A. Slight £450*Assistant & Depute Clerk*, Alexander Rae. £300

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord

Mackenzie, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds*.*Clerk of Teinds & Extractor*, And. Murray £500*Keeper of Records and Assist. Clerk*, Alex. Logan.

Exchequer, 1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Johnston.*King's Remembrancer*, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.*Chief Clerk*, R. R. MacGregor, I.S.O.*First Class Clerks*, P. P. Sealy, I.S.O.; W. E.

Snell; R. Mackinlay; William Vickers.

Court of the Lord Lyon.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul,

F.S.A., Scot., Advocate £600

Heralds.

Albany, Robert Spence Livingstone.*Ross*, Andrew Ross, S.S.C. } £25 each.*Rothesay*, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A., Scot. }

Pursuivants.

Carrick, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A.,

Scot. }

March, Capt. George Sitwell Camp-

bell-Swinton, F.S.A., Scot. } £16 13s. 4d.

Urnicorn, John Horne Stevenson, } each.

F.S.A., Scot., Advocate.

Lyon Clerk & Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S.

£250

Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.*Herald Painter*, Graham Johnston.

Sheriff Court of Chancery, 2 Parliament Sq.
Sheriff of Chancery, George Watt, K.C., Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, John Macmillan, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, Alexander Macmillan, S.S.C.
Macer, William Allan.

Commissary Office, 2 Parliament Square.
Sheriff, Charles C. Maconochie, M.A., K.C.
Sheriff-Substitutes, John C. Guy; James Gardner
Millar; T. H. Orphoot.
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S. £600
Depute Commissary Clerk, John Smith £400.
Chief Clerk, Joseph Steele.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,

Scottish Office, Whitehall, S.W.—£38,225.

Edinburgh, Parliament Square.

Sec., Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P. £2,000
Priv. Sec., H. M. Conacher, £300; D. Erskine,
M.P., unp.
Under-Secretary, Permanent, Sir Reginald Mac-
Leod, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., P. J. Rose £100
Asst. Under-Sec., James M. Dodds, C.B. £1,100
Senior Clerk, J. H. Gascoigne £600 to £800
Clerk of Accounts & Statistics, E. D. Berkeley, I.S.O.
Junior Clerks, H. M. Conacher; P. G. Rose;
A. H. Smith £200 to £500
Inspector of Local Loans & Audits, P. B. Moodie
Supt. of Registry, R. Penny £600 to £700
Staff Clerks, W. Hogg; C. Weatherill £250 to £350
£180 to £250

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

125 George Street, Edinburgh.

(Office hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 12.30.)

Ex-officio Members.—Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair, M.P.
(Secretary for Scotland), President; Sir
Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B. (Under-Secretary for
Scotland); Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P. (Solicitor-
General for Scotland).
Appointed Members.—Vice-President, J. Patten
MacDougall, C.B. (Advocate); Legal Member,
Ewan F. Macpherson, B.A. (Advocate); Medi-
cal Member, W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D.

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, George Falconar-Stewart.
Chief Clerk, Abijah Murray, I.S.O.
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting
Officers under Public Health Act, Robert B.
Barclay, I.S.O.; William Penney; Alexander
Stuart; Alex B. Millar.
Medical Officer under Public Health Act, Sir
Henry Duncan Littlejohn, M.D.
Medical Inspector & Supt. of Vaccine Institution,
Frederick Dittmar, M.D.
Clerks in Charge of Departments:
David Brown, Poor Law Department.
John T. Maxwell, Statistical Department.
Arthur Grant, Public Health Department.
C. Cleveland Ellis, Local Govt., Unemployed
Workmen, & Registry Dept.
(John Jeffrey, Asst. Sec. Poor Law Commn.)

LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.—£15,036.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C.,
M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, John Lamb £900
Solicitor-Gen., Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P. £2,000
Clerk to Lord Advocate, William Mill £400
Crown Agent, W. S. Haldane, W.S. £1,300

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

Dover House, Whitehall; 55 Whitehall; and
 Chambers Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education
in Scotland, J. Struthers, C.B., LL.D.

£1,200 to £1,500

Private Secretary, A. D. Kerr.
Assistant Secretaries, G. Todd, I.S.O.; G. Mac-
donald, LL.D. (Edinburgh) £850 to £1,000
Examiners, R. A. Johnson (to £700); W. H. W.
Cornish, F. H. Lindsay £250 to £600
Counsel, J. H. Millar £250
Architect, W. W. Robertson £150
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, MUS. DOC.
Do., Physical Instruction, Capt. A. Foster
Assistant to Accounting Officer, G. L. Apperson,
I.S.O. £400 to £600
Heads of Sections, T. Hodgson, I.S.O.; P. H.
Atkin F. J. Armstrong £400 to £550
Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks; H. J. Macartney,
£360 to £500; H. F. Salmon; L. McQuibban;
W. B. Fryer £360 to £450
Accountant, Edinb., Sir D. F. Ochterlony, Bt., £400

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal £950
Chief Inspectors, A. R. Andrew; G. Dunn, LL.D.;
J. L. Robertson each £900
Inspectors, R. J. Muir; R. Harvey; A. Lobban;
D. M. Fraser; D. S. Macnair, PH.D.; F. R.
Jamieson; J. M. Wattie; J. C. Smith; A. D.
Thomson, D. LITT.; F. W. Young; J. T. Ewen;
A. D. Millar; J. A. Macdonald; J. Clark; W.
E. Philip; W. W. McKechnie; G. Andrew;
C. J. N. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; D. Thompson;
F. W. Michie; W. Stewart, D.Sc.; T. B. M.
Lamb £400 to £800
Junior Inspectors, A. Lang; W. Menzies; C. H.
Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; J. H.
Murray; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick, PH.D.; S. F.
H. Mackay, PH.D.; J. G. Frewin £200 to £400
Sub-Inspectors, 1st Cl., J. W. Munro; J. Gallo-
way; J. Crombie; W. S. Gall; W. M. Shanks;
A. McDonald; D. Johnston; J. Wilson

£300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. £16,289.
Director, J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., F.R.S. £650 to £750
Curator and Keeper of Art and Ethnographical
Department, D. J. Vallance £550
Keeper Natural History Department, W. E.
Clarke, F.R.S.E. £400 to £550
Keeper Technological Department, Alexander
Galt, D.Sc. £350 to £450
Assistant Keepers, Walter Clark; C. N. B. Muston;
P. H. Grimshaw £250 to £350

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.

£5,106.

33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, J. Home, LL.D., F.R.S. £650 to £750
District Geologists, C. T. Clough, M.A.; L. W.
Hinxman, B.A. £500 to £600
Geologists, J. S. Grant Wilson; C. B. Crampton,
M.B.; W. B. Wright, B.A.; H. B. Muff, B.A.;
E. B. Bailey, B.A.; E. M. Anderson, M.A.;
R. G. Carruthers; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.

£120 to £400

REVENUE OFFICES.

Office of Inland Revenue, Waterloo Place.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, P. J. H. Grierson,
Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, Michael Pithie, B.L. £600 to £700
First Class Clerk, Thomas C. Addis £500

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, Alfred C. Trevor £1,000
Principal Clerks, J. K. Stewart, £600 to £700;
J. A. Hearne £500 to £600
Minor Staff Officers (alphabetically), D. A.
Abernethy; W. Carmichael; J. E. Clark; W. C.
Gardner; G. Hawley; W. Jamieson; W. C.
Munro, £300 to £400; J. A. Weir

£250 to £350

Collector's Office.

Collector of Inland Revenue, J. M. Ferguson.
Principal Clerks, 1st Class, James Denholm; A.
G. Cogman; A. Yardley.
Principal Clerks, 2nd Class, G. Topping; C. Payne;
E. J. Davids.

Estate Duty Department.

Registrar, H. Glanvill £825 to £900
Chief Clerk, W. E. Brand £725 to £800
Principal Clerk, G. Ford £600 to £700
Assistant do., W. A. Wilson, £580; J. Sime, £550
First Class Clerks, W. A. Ross; H. Robinson

£500 to £550

1st Div. Clerks, W. R. Morison; S. M. Findlay;
W. E. Rodding; T. J. Boyd; J. McNeil; G.
Finlay; P. Waugh; J. H. Beattie; D. M. Gavine;
G. C. Cunningham; F. M. Gaudie

Minor Staff Officers, J. R. Shanks; F. J. Bennett
£200 to £400

H.M. Customs, Scotland.

COLLECTORS.

Glasgow, J. T. Hynes, £1000. Leith, C. T.
Ellington, £700 to £800. Dundee, W. M.
Callender; Greenock, J. W. Hay, each £550 to
£650. Aberdeen, J. J. Boag; Grangemouth,
J. Mortished, each £420 to £500. Ardrrossan,
A. Beard; Ayr, J. B. O'Sullivan; Borrowstouness,
C. D. Bozman; Burntisland, G. N. Thorpe;
Granton, C. G. Kitton; Inverness, W. Stevenson;
Methil, C. J. Beatty; Wick, M. E. Thomson
each £300 to £400

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Keeper of the Records & Registrar-General for Scot-
land, Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B., Advocate £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper of the Records, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. £600
First Class Clerks, A. Clark; P. M. Robertson £400
Second Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay; James
Hamilton; John Duff.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator, Rev. John Anderson £400 to £600

General Registry Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
Registrar-General, Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B. £1,200
Secretary and Chief Clerk, R. H. Gray £550
Senior Clerk, Andrew Froude.

Clerks, H. A. Scott; J. J. Blyth; R. L. Lugton;
(and a vacancy).

Superintendent Statistical Department, Dr. James

C. Dunlop £500

Statistical Clerks, Alex. McKinlay; James C.
Steven; Gerald Graham.

Index Clerks, J. Ross; A. H. Aikman; A. M.
Campbell.

Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; G. T.
Bisset Smith; Peter MacGlashan; J. C. Fyfe;
J. J. Cossar.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller £300

Interim Depute do., Colin J. Stalker £350

H.M. Post Office, General Post Office Buildings.

Secretary, E. P. W. Redford, C.B. £1,200

Chief Clerk, E. D. Thomson £800

Princ. Clerks, J. Steedman, £520; E. A. Lenton;
J. T. McGeachy each £460

Counsel, James C. Pitman.

Solicitor, John S. Pitman, W.S. £500

Medical Officer, Dr. K. M. Douglas £750

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.

Crown Receiver, Holmes Ivory, W.S., New Register

House, Edinburgh £600

Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

Lordship of Strathearn, Earl of Ancaster.

Joint Stock Companies Registry Office, Exchequer

Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

Edinburgh Gazette Office, Exchequer Chambers,

1 Parliament Square.

Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, 3 Parliament Sq.

Principal Architect for Scotland, W. T. Oldrieve,
F.S.A. Scot.

Principal Assistant do., A. R. Myers, A.R.I.B.A.

Assistant do., A. Odell; A. J. Marshall; A.

Scott, A.R.I.B.A.; J. T. Galletly; H. Ryle,
A.R.I.B.A.

Staff Clerk, G. W. Jupp.

Sanitary Assistant, G. W. Tulley.

Engineer Assistant, J. A. Macintyre.

Clerks of Works, W. Kennedy; R. B. Robertson;
R. E. Wilkie; W. S. Menzies (temp.).

Solicitor, T. Carmichael, S.S.C., 10 Duke Street.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, I. Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S.

CROFTERS COMMISSION, 3 Parliament Sq.

Commissioners, Sir David Brand, Advocate (Sheriff

of Ayr), Chairman (£1,200); P. B. Macintyre,
£800; and James N. Forsyth £600

Sec. and Principal Clerk, Wm. Mackenzie £700

Assistant Clerk, Arthur Morgan £260

Junior Assistant Clerk, Peter Macintyre £150

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P.

Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.

Privy Seal Office. (No. 48 G. Reg. Ho.)

Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.

Sub-Keeper & Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edwd. P. Thomson, W.S. £650

Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £500

Clerk of the Records, George Hume £200

Bill Chamber, New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestra-
tions, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. £600 to £700

Assistant Clerk, David Alexander Duncan

£250 to £300

Ordinary Clerk, David D. MacIaren £150 to £240

Minute Book Office, Parliament Square, and

Edictal Citations Office, 16 New Register House.

Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. (app. 1868) £300

Depute Keeper, Alexander R. Forbes (1873) £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, A. Douglas Farmer;

William Gilchrist Roy, S.S.C. each £450

Keeper of the Seal of Court, A. Douglas Farmer.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, J. Smith

Clark, S.S.C. £1,000

Chief Assistant Keeper, J. MacIagan, I.S.O. £600

Assistant Keepers, G. M. Duffes; And. Robertson;
P. Mortimer; Wm. Leask; J. Urquhart

each £550
Accountant, William McCulloch £400
First Class Clerks, C. S. McCabe; W. G. Robert-
son; E. Steele; T. S. Miller; J. Urquhart;
A. S. Campbell; C. B. Gibson; R. Johnston;
R. Hunter; J. Scobie; A. M. Runciman;
D. Neill; T. Sherriff; W. Thom; J. G. Mac-
kenzie each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions,
Adjudications, & Entails, J. Smith Clark, S.S.C.
Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, G. D. Balfour.
Assistants, James Watson; Robt. D. Gray.
Chief Clerk, Adam Brownlee.
Second Clerk, G. R. M. Jockel.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, R. M. Rose, C.A.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., J. U. Anderson.
" Factory Dept., J. W. Inglis, C.A.
Registry of Friendly Societies, 3a Howe Street.
Registrar, R. Addison Smith, S.S.C.
Clerk, Thomas Davie.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND, 22 Rut-
land Square, Edinburgh, £6,040—Lt.-Col.
Alex. Burness McHardy, C.B., late R.E., Chair-
man, £1,200; R. Mure McKerrill, £1,000;
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie, £560.
BOARD OF LUNACY, 51 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—
Chairman, Hon. W. G. Scott (Master of Pol-
warth); Secretary, T. W. L. Spence.

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND 101 George Street,
Edinburgh.—Chairman, Angus Sutherland,
C.B.; Sec., Wm. C. Robertson, I.S.O.; Chief
Clerk, David T. Jones; Insp. of Salmon Fish-
eries, Wm. Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E.;
Scientific Supt., T. Wemyss Fulton, M.D.,
F.R.S.E.; Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries, John
Skinner (Edinburgh); Asst. Insp. of do., Wm.
Jeffrey (Inverness); Marine Supt., J. R.
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Edinburgh.—Sec., R. R. MacGregor, I.S.O.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE NATIONAL GAL-
LERIES OF SCOTLAND, &c., Royal Institution,
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Treas., Hippolyte J. Blanc; Asst. Sec., James
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ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS. R.S.A.

1807 Adam, P. W.
1888 Alexander, Robt.
1884 Beattie-Brown, W.
1886 Blanc, Hippolyte J.
1902 Browne, G. W.
1869 Cameron, Hugh.
1882 Gibb, Robert.
1832 Guthrie, Sir James.
1895 Hardie, C. M.
1876 Hay, George.
1902 Henry, George.
1889 Hole, William.
1867 Hutchison, John.
1905 Kinross, John.
1896 Leiper, William.

HON. RETIRED ACADEMICIANS.

Sir George Reid; John Honeyman.

ASSOCIATES.

A.R.S.A.

Alexander, Edwin.
Bell, R. P.
Bowie, John.
Brown, A. K.
Brown, T. Austen.
Burnet, J. J.
Burns, Robert.
Cadenhead, James.
Cameron, D. V.
Coventry, R. M. G.
Hutchison, R. G.
Kerr, Henry W.
Lorimer, R. S.
MacGeorge, W. S.
Macgregor, W. Y.
Mackenzie, A. Marshall.
Mackie, C. H.
Michie, J. Coutts.
Miller, James.
Mitchell, J. Campbell.
Murray, David.
Nisbet, Pollok S.
Paterson, James.
Portsmouth, Percy.
Reid, A. D.
Reid, R. Payton.
Robertson, David.
Shannon, A. MacF.
Steuell, David G.
Walls, William.

NON-RESIDENT ACADEMICIAN (x).

1896 Lavery, John.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES, 84
George Street, Edinburgh.—Sec., C. Dick-
Piedie; Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOT-
LAND. (Instituted about 1150, and extended
in 1405 and 1487; Annual General Convention
meets in the Parliament Hall, High Street,
Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh
City Chambers.—Preses, The Lord Provost of
Edinburgh; Chaplain, The Rev. A. Wallace
Williamson, D.D.; Counsel, Wm. C. Smith,
K.C., Clerk, Agent, and Treas., John L. Officer,
LL.B., W.S.; Convention Officer, Jas. Russell.

EDINBURGH MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 20
Chambers Street, Edinburgh; in connection
with Royal Infirmary.—Sec., Miss E. Keith
(29 Lecturers are attached to this College.)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND (Incor-
porated 1851).—Sec., John Laurence, Coat-
bridge.

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ACTS, 1873 and 1891.—Chairman, Prof. Rankine,
K.C., LL.D., Edin.; T. C. Young, LL.B., Glasgow;
George Ogilvie, M.A., Dundee; Prof. Moody
Stuart, LL.D., Inchtute; James Duguid, Adv.,
Aberdeen; James Aytton, S.S.C., Edin.; James
S. Sturrock, W.S., Edin.; N. J. D. Ken-
nedy, K.C., LL.D., Edinburgh; Registrar, John
Moir, D.C.S., New Register House, Edin.; Sec.,
G. S. Donaldson, S.S.C., 8 Albany Street, Edin.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—Hall,
24 George Street, Edinburgh.—Pres., Archibald
Hewat; Vice-Presidents, Niel B. Gunn; George
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Douglas; Hon. Treas., James Chatham; Sec., J.
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A. Fleming, K.C.; Treas., A. A. Grainger
Stewart; Keeper of the Library and Clerk of
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IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.—Pres., The Duke of
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122 George Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord McLaren; *Hon. Sec.*, R. T. Omond, F.R.S.E.; *Chairman of Medical-Climatological Committee*, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.; *Sec.*, Andrew Watt, M.A., F.R.S.E.; *Treas.*, W. B. Wilson, W.S.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, SCOTCH, Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Director*, Jas. L. Caw.

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FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, James Alexander Reid; *Treas.*, *Clerk* and *Fiscal*, J. Guthrie Smith, 205 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated), 218 St. Vincent Street.—*Pres.*, John Mann, Senior, C.A.; *Treas.*, T. A. Craig, C.A.; *Auditor*, John Wilson, C.A.; *Sec.*, Alexander Sloan, C.A.

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King, *Dean of Faculty of Medicine*, Prof. James H. Nicoll, M.B.; *Sec. and Treas.*, George Middleton, LL.B., 83 Bath Street, Glasgow.
 GLASGOW APPEALUM (Incorporated 1947), St. George's Place. *Pres.*, Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Chairman of Governors*, John Edwards, F.S.A. Scot.; *Sec.*, J. Lauder, F.R.S.L.

THE SCOTTISH COMMAND. (Comprising Scotland, and for Regular Forces, Berwick-on-Tweed.)

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Sir E. P. Leach, V.C., K.C.V.O., Lg. £2,007
Asst. Mil. Sec., A. H. B. Cavaye, L.C.
A.D.C., Lord D. M. Graham, Lt. R.A. 274
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, A. G. Churchill, C. 457
Brig-Gen. in Charge of Administration, F. H. Hall, C.V.O.
D.A.A.G., A. R. S. Martin, M.
A.Q.M.G., L. A. Hope, C.B., A.D.C., C.
Chief Engineer, R. L. Hippisley, C.B., C. 730
Principal Medical Officer, T. M. Corker, M.D., C. 730

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART, 167 Renfrew Street.
Chairman of Governors, Sir James Fleuning;
Head-Master & Director, Francis H. Newbery;
Sec. and Treasurer, E. R. Catterns.
 ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, James T. Tullis;
Vice-Pres., Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.;
Sec., Hy. Lamond, 93 W. Regent St.

Headquarters, Edinburgh.
Staff Officer, Imperial Yeomanry, J. E. Dewar, C.
Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, P. G. Parkinson, L.C. £730

COAST DEFENCES.
Com., A. P. Penton, *brig-gen.*, Edinburgh.
 GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.
Highland (Nos. 42, 72, 75, 79, 91), Perth:
Brig-Gen., F. Macbean, C.V.O., A.D.C.
Lowland (Nos. 1, 21, 25, 26, 71), Hamilton:
Brig-Gen., H. R. Kelham, C.B.
Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records:—
Highland, A. Wilson, C.B., Perth.
Lowland, E. E. Carr, C.B., Hamilton.

CONVENERS AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

CONVENER OF COUNTY.		SHERIFF-PRINCIPAL.	
A. M. Gordon of Newton	Aberdeen	Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C.	£1,000
John Campbell of Kilberry	Argyll	A. L. Maclure, K.C.	700
Richard A. Oswald of Auchencruive	Ayr	Sir David Brand, K.C.	700
James Campbell, Old Cullen	Bang	Donald Crawford, M.A., K.C.	
Sir G. L. H. Boswall of Blackadder, Bt.	Berwick	John Chisholm, K.C.	750
The Marquess of Bute, Rothesay	Bute	Neil J. D. Kennedy, K.C.	950
David P. Henderson of Stemster	Caithness	John F. Macleannan, K.C.	775
Rt. Hon. Earl of Mar and Kellie	Clackmannan	J. McKie Lees, M.A., K.C.	800
Rt. Hon. Lord Overton of Overton	Dumfries & Galloway	J. McKie Lees, M.A., K.C.	
A. H. Johnstone-Douglas, Comlongan Castle	Edinburgh	J. A. Fleming	700
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Rt. Hon. Earl of Camperdown	Forfar	James Ferguson, K.C.	1,000
Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart., of Smeaton	Haddington	(Included in The Lothians.)	
The Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Inverness	John Wilson, K.C.	800
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W. J. Maxwell of Munches	Kirkcudbright	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	
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Col. Hope of Bridgecastle	Linkithgow	(Included in The Lothians.)	
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Rt. Hon. Lord Polwarth	Roarburgh	John Chisholm, K.C.	750
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Donald McLean, Rhives, Golspie	Sutherland	John Alexander Reid, K.C.	
James Drew of Craigenallie	Wigtown	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	

The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow; all the others reside in Edinburgh.

TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas, and Feb.; Whitsunday, 15th May;
 Lammas, 1st Aug.; Martinmas, 11th Nov.; Re-
 moval Terms, 28th May, 28th November.

When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the day after is held as Term Day.

LAW TERMS.—Sittings, 15th October to 20th March; 12th May to 20th July.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—New Year's Day, 1st Jan.; Christmas Day (if either of the preceding falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday); Good Friday; First Monday in May; First Monday in August.

The above, with the addition of Her late Majesty's Birthday (Empire Day), are also the holidays observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices.

IRELAND is an island lying between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 23'$ N. lat. and $5^{\circ} 20'$ and $10^{\circ} 26'$ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles. The total acreage is (1903) 20,350,725, of which 2,995,945 acres are barren mountain, turf bog, marsh, or building land. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world. The climate is temperate, and many plants which can only be grown in hot-houses in England flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which generally prevails is so favourable to vegetation that the country early received the name of the Green or Emerald Isle.

The population of Ireland on March 31, 1901, was 4,458,775 (2,200,040 males and 2,258,735 females), a decrease of 245,975, equal to 5.23 per cent., since the preceding Census of 1891. Of the counties, Dublin alone shows an increase in the decennial period amounting to 6.3 per cent., and of the provinces the population of Ulster shows a decrease of 2.28 per cent., Leinster 3.26 per cent., Munster 8.29 per cent., and Connaught 10.8 per cent. Of the total population the professional class numbered 214,343, domestic 219,419, commercial 97,889, agricultural 876,062, industrial 639,413. In 1906 there were 22,662 marriages, 103,536 births, and 74,427 deaths, and the estimated population on 30 June, 1907, was 4,378,568.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1906 there were 43,888 acres under wheat, 1,076,281 under oats, 176,410 under barley, 10,446 under rye or bere, 2,259 under beans and pease—a total acreage of 1,309,284 under cereal crops; 616,097 acres were under potatoes, 278,343 under turnips, 67,190 under mangold, 40,820 under cabbage, 6,194 under vetch and rape, and 25,023 under carrots, parsnips and other green crops—a total of 1,033,667 under green crops; 55,171 acres were under flax, and 2,328,958 under hay; the total extent under crops of all kinds thus being 4,727,081 acres,

while there were 12,309,015 acres of pasture. The produce in 1906 was 87,859 cwt. of wheat, 3,090,481 cwt. of barley and bere, and 17,928,777 cwt. of oats; while 2,660,581 tons of potatoes, and 4,955,596 tons of turnips and swedes, and 1,344,410 tons of mangolds were also grown.

The live stock included 604,413 horses, 30,967 mules, 243,669 asses, 4,638,924 cattle, 3,714,832 sheep, 1,244,193 pigs, 267,342 goats, 18,976,798 poultry.

Industries.—In addition to agriculture and pasture, linen and shipbuilding are the principal industries in the north-east, sea fishing throughout the coast districts, distilling and brewing in many of the large towns, and cloth and lace locally. The western districts are being developed by the opening up of communication. An industry which is rapidly gaining ground is bee-keeping; the amount of honey produced in 1905 was 355,699 lb. in movable combs and 112,215 lb. in other hives, a total for the year of 467,914 lb.

The total value of fish landed in 1905 was £413,364, the quantities being 998,206 cwt. (including 505,164 cwt. mackerel and 354,144 cwt. herrings), exclusive of salmon and shell-fish.

The government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. The peerage consists of 176 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 3,308,661, or 74.21 per cent. of the population, professing that form of faith, there being also 581,089 Protestant Episcopalians, 443,276 Presbyterians, and 62,006 Methodists. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 12 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having two universities, a large number of secondary schools, indirectly endowed under the Intermediate Education Board, and an admirable system of primary schools under the National School Commissioners. There is also a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which issues detailed reports, and assists generally in the development of agriculture and industry.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable John Campbell Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.M.G., born 3rd August, 1847; married, 1877, Hon. Ishbel Maria, daughter of 1st Baron Tweedmouth; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 14th December, 1905... £20,000

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£4,672.

Private Secretary, M. S. Green	£829
Additional Private Sec., R. Bowen Colthurst	170
Usher King of Arms, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O.	500
State Steward and Chamberlain, The Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O.	500
Comptroller, Viscount Powerscourt, M.V.O.	300
Vice-Chamberlain, Sir A. Weldon, Bt., D.S.O.	300
Master of the Horse, Capt. Walter Waring	200
1st A.D.C. & Mil. Sec., Hon. A. Hore-Ruthven, P.C.	350
2nd A.D.C., Capt. E. C. Coates	200
3rd A.D.C., H. Fetherstonhaugh, M.V.O.	125
4th A.D.C., Col. W. Lyster Smythe, D.L.	125

Extra Aides-de-Camp, Viscount Anson; Lord Haddo; Hon. Dudley G. Gordon; Hon. Archibald Gordon; Capt. Hon. B. J. Russell, R.A.; Lieut. H. E. L. S. Paget, M.V.O.; Lieut. J. H. Dwyer.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D.; and W. J. Thompson, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, R. F. Tobin, F.R.C.S.I.; and Sir Arthur Chance, President R.C.S.I.
Surgeon to Household, J. Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I. £100
Surgeon Oculist, F. C. Crawley, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeon-Dentist in Ord., Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.
First Chaplain, Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A., (Dean of Chapel Royal). £385

OFFICE OF ARMS, Dublin Castle.

Ulster King of Arms, Sir A. E. Vicars, K.C.V.O.
Dublin Herald, Francis R. Shackleton.
Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.
Athlone Pursuivant, F. Bennett Goldney, F.S.A.

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Old Queen Street, S.W.—£25,950.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
 Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C., M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, W. R. Davies £420
Assist. do., W. T. Barden.

Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Antony Patrick
 MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. £2,000

Private Secretary, A. P. Magill £150
Assist. Under-Sec., Sir J. B. Dougherty, C.B. £1,200

Principal Clerks, Sir Frederic J. Cullinan, C.B.,
 £1,000; Laurence C. Dowdall, C.B. W. P. J.
 Connolly £700 to £900

1st Class Clerks (1st Section), Thomas Alex. O'Dell,
 I.S.O.; T. P. Le Fanu; J. J. Taylor, I.S.O.
 £550 to £650

1st Class Clerks (2nd Section), S. J. M. Power;
 C. T. Beard, I.S.O.; C. M. Martin-Jones
 £200 to £500

Registrar, George Gilchrist £350 to £500
Chief Clerk, Irish Office, London, C. T. Beard,
 I.S.O. £650

Draftsman of Parl. Bills, R. Manders, C.B., K.C.
 £800

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Custom House, Dublin.—£76,411.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson,
 K.C.B. £1,800

Private Secretary, S. Watt £100
Commissioners, The Under-Secretary for Ireland;
 Wm. L. Micks £1,200

Medical do., T. J. Stafford, C.B., D.L., F.R.C.S. £1,200
Secretary, A. R. Barlas, M.A. £900

Assist. Secretary, Henry Courtenay, I.S.O. £750
Do. (Labourers Acts), M. O'Sullivan £800

Senior Clerks, J. E. Devlin; E. W. Leach
 £600 to £700

Inspectors, E. Bourke; Major Rutledge-Pair;
 R. C. Lynch; Robt. Agnew; Col. Kirkwood;
 R. Kelly; E. A. Sanderson; C. H. O'Connor;
 J. Coffey £500 to £700

Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne; C. J. Clibborn;
 Surg.-Col. D. Edgar Flinn; Sir J. Acheson
 MacCullagh; E. Coey Bigger; Brendan Mac-
 Carthy; Joseph Smyth £500 to £700

Chief Engineering Insp., P. C. Cowan, M.I.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspectors, A. D. Price, M.A.I.,
 £500; E. O'Brien Smyth, £400; L. E. H.
 Deane £350

Inspector of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. £900
Auditors, C. Croker; R. J. Newell, B.L.; W. E.
 Ellis, LL.D.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.;
 Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; R. Bourke; Maj. G. M.
 Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More
 O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn;
 St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.
 £400 to £800

Sec. Vaccine Dept., Dr. A. N. Montgomery.
Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Vanson, LL.D. £800

Solicitors, T. Tighe Mecredy and Son.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

6 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£224,689 for
 Works, Buildings, &c.; £61,270 for Railways.

Chairman, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B. £1,500
Commissioners, George A. Stevenson, M.V.O.;
 Philip Hanson each £1,200

Secretary, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. £650 to £800

Assist. Secretary, G. E. Shanahan £600
Staff Officers, J. C. Tew; J. Healy; T. F. Foley;
 George Price, LL.D.; H. P. Boland £400 to £450
Accountant, J. L. Collins £600 to £800
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy; A. H. Sidwell;
 J. Halligan £420 to £550
Engineer, T. M. Batchen, M.I.C.E. £750 to 900
Assistant Engineer, C. H. Olley, M.I.C.E.
Solicitor & Treasury Solicitor in Ireland, W. G.
 Towers, B.A. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Surveyors of Buildings, R. Cochrane,
 I.S.O., LL.D., F.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Pentland, B.E.,
 F.R.I.B.A.; T. J. Mellon £600 to £650

BOARD OF TRADE, 26 Eden Quay, Dublin.
Principal Officer, Capt. William Tillar.

Engineer Surveyor, H. Dayer.
Shipwright Surveyor, T. D. Taylor.

Clerk, W. H. T. P. St. Austin (Dublin).

BELFAST.—*Engineer Surveyors*, W. B. Adamson;
 J. Mackellar; *Shipwright Surveyors*, W. H.
 Chantler; J. W. Larcombe; *Clerk*, J. H. Thomas.

LONDONERRY.—*Engineer Surveyor*, Geo. Shott.
 CORK.—*Shipwright Surveyor*, A. F. Weir; *Engi-*
neer Surveyor, G. M. Grey.

QUENSTOWN.—*Nautical Surveyor*, Capt. John
 Rice; *Sanitary Surveyor*, E. Spencer Evans.

Marine Department, Mercantile Marine Office,
 26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin.

Superintendent, Capt. Alex. A. Walker.
Deputy do., Edward J. Smyth, R.N.R.

Royal Naval Reserve, Dublin.
Registrar, Capt. Alex. A. Walker.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
 TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.—£190,146.

Vice-Pres., Thomas Wallace Russell, M.P. £1,350
Secretary, T. P. Gill £1,300

Assist. Secs., John Rich Campbell, B.Sc. (Agric.);
 G. Fletcher, F.G.S. (Tech. Inst.) £850 to £1,000

Chief Clerk, R. Cantrell, I.S.O. £600 to £700
Supt. of Statistics and Intelligence, W. G. S.
 Adams, M.A. £600 to £700

Senr. Staff Officer, J. D. Daly, M.A. £420 to £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. P. Walsh
 £400 to £600

Staff Officers, M. P. Dowling; R. Duncan; T.
 Butler; J. V. Coyle, B.L.; A. Kelly; W. Dalton,
 B.A.; J. Hooper, B.A.; J. Hogan, B.A.; H. J.
 Heald £250 to £500

Inspectors.
Agriculture, J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. (Ch. Insp.) £500
 to £700; T. S. Porter, £755; J. Wood, B.Sc.;
 J. H. Hinchcliff, Ph.D.; M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S.;
 E. Gallagher; A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S.
 £200 to £400

Tech. Instr., W. V. Dixon, B.A., £600 to £800;
 R. Turnbull, B.Sc.; J. C. Smail; P. O'Sulli-
 van, A.R.C.A., £400 to £600; W. T. Macartney
 Filgate (Industries) £300 to £400

Junior Inspectors, J. J. McCaffery; C. P.
 McGann; H. Garrett, Ph.D.; E. P. Barrett,
 B.Sc.; W. A. F. Lethbridge, B.A. £200 to £400

Fisheries, Rev. W. S. Green, C.B., M.A. (Chief),
 £900; D. H. Lane £500 to £700

Scientific Adviser, E. W. L. Holt £400 to £500
Vetery. Ch. Inspector, M. Hedley, F.R.C.V.S.
 £500 to £700

Do. Travelling do., D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S.
 (Supt.), £400 to £500; H. J. O'Donnell; P.
 MacNulty; A. Reeves £250 to £350

Inspector for Irish Agricultural Interests in
Great Britain, Viscount Ikerrin £600

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Director, Lt.-Col. G. T. Plunkett, C.B., R.E.	£700 to £800
Chief Clerk & Second Officer, H. B. White, M.A.	£350 to £400
Keepers of Museum, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D.; G. Coffey, B.E.; J. J. Buckley	£400 to £500
Librarian, National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A.	£550 to £650
Headmaster, School of Art (vacant)	£600 to £700
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A.	£300 to £550

Royal College of Science.

Professors:—Engineering, Jas. Lyon, M.A.; Botany, T. Johnson, D.Sc.; Chemistry, W. N. Hartley, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Dean); Physics, W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.; Geology & Mineralogy, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; Zoology, G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; Agriculture, James Wilson, B.Sc.; Mathematics, W. McFadden Orr, M.A.	£600 to £700
Registrar, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A.	£300 to £400
Clerk, C. W. Steele	£200 to £250

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.—£2,587.

Director of Survey, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.	£100
Senior Geologist, S. B. Wilkinson	£500
Geologists, J. R. Kilroe; A. McHenry, M.R.I.A.; H. J. Seymour, B.A.	£120 to £400

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin.

£1,408,360.—Administration, £26,726.

Resident Commissioner, William Joseph Myles Starkie, Litt. D.	£1,500
Secretaries, P. E. Lemass, I.S.O.; W. J. Dilworth, M.A.	each £700
Accountant, Redmond Naish	£700
Chief Inspectors, A. Purser; J. J. Hynes	£800
Senior Examiner, Jas. J. Hand	£600
Junior Examiner, C. H. Moore	£600
Book-keeper, D. Frizell	£460

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

The Castle, Dublin.—£222,430.

Chairman, J. S. Gibbons, C.B.	£1,200
Vice-Chairman, John Muirhall	£1,000
Medical Member, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.C.S.I.	£250
Inspectors, P. J. Joyce; The MacDermot, D.L.	each £500 to £600
Controller of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O.	£400 to £500
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O.	£350 to £450
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter	£350 to £450

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Dublin Castle.—£110,281.

Inspector, John Fagan, J.P., F.R.C.S.I.	£600 to £800
Assist. do., C. Graham, M.A.	£250 to £500
Senior Clerk, W. Colles Moore	£350 to £400

INLAND REVENUE. Custom House, Dublin.

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor and Special Commissioner of Income Tax, Richard J. Martin	£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, R. H. Elmes	£600 to £700

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller and Assist. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, G. W. Maunder	£800 to £900
Chief Clerk, A. Gray	£550 to £650
Principal Clerks, R. C. Barbor (Taxes); A. W. Beatty (Stamps and Taxes)	£450 to £550
Senior Clerk, J. Greany	£350 to £450
Minor Staff Officers; T. F. Lynch; H. Eckersley; W. Abbott, £300 to £400; P. Hughes; J. D. Weir	£200 to £300

Estate Duty Office.

Registrar, William Pitt Brenner	£825 to £900
Chief Clerk, C. J. Wilson	£725 to £800

Principal Clerk, Arthur Whewell	£600 to £700
First Assistant do., J. Roche	£580
Second Assistant do., T. J. Maguire	£550
1st Class Clerks, T. E. O'Connor; M. Kelly	£500 to £550
2nd Class Clerks, J. Quinn; B. Collins; H. H. Grace	£320 to £450
Minor Staff Officer, J. Barter	£300 to £400

Excise.

Collector of Inland Revenue (Dublin) (vacant)	£800
Principal Clerks, J. G. Lewis; W. C. Warner; J. Walshe; J. Keohane	£280 to £400

CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Port of Dublin.

Principal Clerk, L. M. Balfe	£420 to £500
1st Class Clerk, J. R. Kealey	£320 to £400
Collectors, J. T. Hynes (Belfast), £900; H. P. Devereux (Dublin), £800; W. R. Twitchett (Cork), £420 to £500; R. H. Coleman (Limerick), £420 to £500; A. C. Saunders (London-derry), £340 to £400; I. Hutchinson (Newry), £300 to £400; J. Gore (Waterford) £300 to £400	

TREASURY REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Castle, Dublin.

Treasury Remembrancer and Depy. Paymaster in Ireland, Sir R. W. A. Holmes, K.C.B.	£1,200
Chief Clerk, A. Ormsby, D.L.	£600 to £700
1st Class Clerk, D. Ogden	£350 to £500
Examiners, O. Campbell; E. Fahy	£180 to £350
Clerk to Treasury Remembrancer, Richd. Grubb	

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Charlemont House, Dublin.

Registrar-Gen., Robert E. Matheson, LL.D.	£1,000
Secretary and Assistant Registrar-General, John Kelly, I.S.O.	£600 to £800
Superintendents, W. A. Squires; N. M. Falkiner, M.D.; George A. Newham	£350 to £500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A.	£300 to £500

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Sackville Street, Dublin.

Secretary, R. A. Egerton, C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. P. Quirke	£600 to £800
Principal Clerks, Wm. Shannon; J. Stuttard; J. J. Coonan	£440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, S. McCurry; F. Taylor; W. H. Hancock; P. J. Keawell, T. B. McDowell	£360 to £430

Solicitor, B. R. Bate	£600 to £900
Medical Officer, H. FitzGibbon, M.D.	£750
Accountant, J. McMahon	£580 to £760
Examiner, E. M. Browne	£450 to £560
Book-keeper, D. P. Gallagher	£450 to £560
Cashier, J. Howard	£440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, P. Mackesy; H. N. Bowesman; J. P. O'Connor; R. R. Jones; H. J. Knowles	£360 to £430

Contr. Sorting Office, S. G. Forsythe	£550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, M. O'Toole	£400 to £500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Headquarters, Dublin Castle.—£1,321,499.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, then styled "the Constabulary of Ireland," was formed in 1836 by the consolidation of the "Barony Constables" and the "Peace Preservation Police." The force is armed with rifle, sword, and pistol. Its duties are varied, and military as well as police work has often to be undertaken. In 1867, by Her late Majesty's command, the title of the force was changed from the Constabulary of Ireland to Royal Irish Constabulary, in special recognition of the splendid services rendered in the past, and in particular during the Fenian

outbreaks of that year. Officers and men alike have given repeated proofs of conspicuous courage and daring, and of exceptional moderation under the most trying circumstances. Approximate strength of the force 1907-8:—230. Head Constables, 1,597 Sergeants, 378 Acting Sergeants, and 7,525 Constables; total, 9,730.

Inspector-General, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B. £1,500 to £1,800
Private Sec., J. E. St. George, J.P. £150
Dep. Insp.-Gen., H. F. Considine, O.B., M.V.O. £1,200
Asst. do., A. Gambell; S. B. Hamilton £700 to £800
Prin. Staff Officer, Hugh M. Metcalfe £600 to £800
Clk. in Charge of Accts., J. F. Balfe £600 to £800
Asst. Accountant, W. Campbell, C. £350 to £550
Staff Officers (1st Class Clerks), G. McConkey; W. Kelly; J. Robb, £350 to £500; J. J. Moore £300 to £400

Depôt.

Asst. Insp.-Genl. Command., Wm. Reeves ... £600
Surgeon, S. T. Gordon, F.R.C.P.I. £400

Counties, &c.

Commr. of Police (Belfast), H. O'H. Hill, J.P. £600
36 County Inspectors each £350 to £500
201 District Inspectors each £125 to £300

LEADING DUBLIN INSTITUTIONS.

ACADEMY, ROYAL HIBERNIAN, Lower Abbey St.
Pres., Sir Thos. Drew, Professor of Architecture.
Academicians, George C. Ashlin; P. Vincent Duffy; Alfred Grey; Nathaniel Hill; Nathaniel Hone; J. Johnston Inglis; A. Bruce-Joy; J. M. Kavanagh; Wm. H. Lynn; Bingham McGuinness; W. M. Mitchell; Howard Pentland; S. Catterson Smith (Sec.); Chas. Russell; Francis S. Walker; Alexander Williams; J. Butler Yeats; H. C. Tidball; R. S. Shore; John Hughes; Henry Allan; H. J. Thaddeus; Oliver Sheppard; N. Blair Browne; J. Doyle Penrose; Harry Scully; Lohm Lavery; Dermot O'Brien.

Honorary Members, Miss M. Allen; Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D.; Edward Dowdon; H. A. Johnston; Sir John Leslie, Bart.; W. Booth Pearshall; Sir Edward Poynter, P.R.A.; Miss S.

THE IRISH COMMAND.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Forces, Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., g. £3,923
Assistant Military Secretary, L. F. Phillips, m. £383
Aides-de-Camp, E. Seymour, M.V.O., capt.; Hon. H. G. O. Bridgeman, lt., R.A. each £274
Maj.-Gen. in Charge of Administration, H. N. Bunbury, O.B. £912
Brig.-Gen. General Staff, Sir C. Fergusson, Bt., M.V.O. £730
A.Q.M.G., F. Waldron, C.B., c. £730
Chief Engineer, C. V. Wingfield-Stratford, c. £730
Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, T. J. O'Dell, C.B., c. £730
P.M.O., J. D. Edge, M.D., C.B., s.g. £730
Asst. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, G. J. Butcher, O.B., c. £730
Principal Vety. Officer, E. H. Hazelton, l.c. £730
Commng. 5th Divn., Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B., Curragh £1,095
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, F. S. Inglesfield, D.S.O., c. £730
A.A.G., H. W. N. Guinness, C.B., c. £730
D.A.Q.M.G., M. F. M. Meiklejohn, V.C., capt. £383
Commng. 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Hon. J. E. Lindley, b.g.; *Brig. Maj.*, G. K. Ansell, m. £912
Commng. 13th Brigade, C. C. Munro, C.B., b.g., Dublin £1,095
Commng. 14th Brig., A. W. Thorneycroft, C.B., b.g., Curragh.

Purser; Sir Thornley Stoker, M.D.; Sir Walter Armstrong; Miss Kathleen Shaw; Sir James Guthrie, P.R.S.A.; Sir George Reid, R.S.A. *Associates*, S. P. Close; John Lawlor; P. H. Miller; Albert E. Murray; J. B. S. MacIlwaine; Fred Batchelor; T. Manly Deane; William Orpon; J. J. Shannon.

Keeper and Treasurer, P. Vincent Duffy.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH, 19 Dawson Street.—*Pres.*, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. *Treas.*, Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, B.D. *Sec.*, J. A. McClelland, D.Sc. *Sec. of Council*, C. Litton Falkner, M.A. *For. Sec.*, E. J. Gwynn, M.A. *Librarian*, R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E. *Resident Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS, Westmorland St., Dublin.

DUBLIN SOCIETY, ROYAL, Leinster House, Kildare Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L. *Hon. Secs.*, Prof. J. Joly, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Capt. J. Lewis Riall, D.L. *Registrar*, Richd. J. Moss, F.C.S. NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND, Merrion Square. DUBLIN.—*Director*, Sir Walter Armstrong. *Registrar*, W. G. Strickland.

PHYSICIANS, IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF.—*Pres.*, J. M. Redmond, M.D. *Vice-Pres.*, Conolly Norman, M.D. *Regist.*, James Craig, M.D.

SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF.—*Pres.*, Sir Henry R. Swanzy. *Vice-Pres.*, J. Lentaigue. *Sec. to Council*, J. Barton. *Curator of Museum*, A. H. White. *Registrar*, G. F. Blake.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, The Rt. Hon. Richard Robert Cherry, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-General, Redmond Barry, K.C., M.P. £2,000
Chief Crown Solicitor, Sir Patrick Coll, C.B.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes...each £4,000

Headquarters, Dublin.

Commng. 15th Brig., V. J. Dawson, O.V.O., b.g., Belfast. £3,923
Commng. 6th Division, Lawrence W. Parsons, C.B., m.g., Cork. £383
General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, W. Douglas, D.S.O., c. £730
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., l.c. £383
Commng. 16th Brig., R. L. Payne, C.B., b.g., Fermoy. £383
Commng. 17th Brig., M. Q. Jones, C.B., b.g., Tipperary.

COAST DEFENCES.

Commander, H. L. Gardiner, c., Londonderry.
Commander, R. F. Johnson, O.M.G., b.g., Cork.

GROUPED REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

North Irish (Nos. 27, 83, 87, 102), Belfast: *Brig.-Gen.*, G. A. Mills, C.B.
South Irish (Nos. 18, 88, 100, 101), Cork: *Brig.-Gen.*, J. B. Forster.
Cols. in Charge of Regimental Records.—*North Irish*, Brig.-Gen. G. A. Mills, C.B., Belfast.
South Irish, Brig.-Gen. J. B. Forster, Cork.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bt.	£8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Richard E. Meredith	£4,000
Judge, Hon. Dunbar P. Barton	£3,500
Land Judge, Rt. Hon. John Ross	£3,500

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Ld. Ch. Justice, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien	£5,000
Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles	£4,600
Judges, Rt. Hon. William Drennan Andrews (Probate); Rt. Hon. Wm. Moore Johnson (Admiralty); Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden; Hon. Walter Boyd (Bankruptcy); Rt. Hon. William Kenny; Hon. George Wright; Hon. Wm. Huston Dodd each	£3,500
Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L.	£1,500
Registrar & Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien	£700 to £900
Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, A.B.	£700 to £900

Asst. do., Torlogh O'Brien	£600 to £700
Chief Clerk, Edward T. Greene	£700
Chief Probate Registrar, H. C. Warren, B.A.	£1,100
Asst. Registrar & Sec., J. T. Geoghegan	£700
Accountant-Genl. Supreme Court, Luke Teeling	
Chief Registrar, Bankruptcy, W. H. S. Monck	£800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle	£800
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell	£510
Deputy Registrar, H. F. Gibson	£500
Senior Clerk, T. Hamilton	£337
Official Assignees, J. Arthur Maconchy, and A. K. McEntire	fees
Consolidated Taxing Offices, Master Jehu Mathews; Master Shapland Morris Tandy; Master Goff.	

IRISH LAND COMMISSION. £239,050.

Judicial Commr., Hn. Mr. Justice Wylie	£3,500;
Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald	£3,000
Commissioners, S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, £3,500; M. Minucane, C.S.I.; W. F. Bailey, C.B.	each £2,000
Secretary, Sir John H. Franks, C.B.	

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Rateable Valuation of Property.	*Irish Emigrants.	Poor Rate lodged during year ended 31 Mar.	Number in receipt of Poor Relief on 31 Mar.	LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODIES ROTURORUM.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow	37,748	221,295	£169,890	296	£18,961	1,337	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin & co. Bo.	448,200	226,821	1,779,955	1,155	249,971	15,102	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Kildare	63,566	418,496	339,389	318	34,626	1,977	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny	79,159	507,254	363,142	393	52,652	2,426	Marq. of Ormonde, K.P.
King's	60,187	493,263	247,691	361	17,683	1,724	Earl of Rosse, K.P.
Longford	46,672	257,770	153,180	570	22,452	1,395	Earl of Longford.
Louth	65,820	201,619	248,129	358	34,409	2,651	Lord Bellew.
Meath	67,497	578,298	551,318	515	55,210	2,296	Col. Nugent T. Everard.
Queen's	57,417	424,853	257,501	261	29,332	1,171	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Westmeath	61,629	473,017	326,520	304	40,342	1,549	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford	104,104	534,200	388,330	295	44,752	3,471	Viscount Stopford.
Wicklow	60,824	499,822	293,995	253	38,788	1,918	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.
MUNSTER.	1,152,829	4,836,708	5,119,040	5,079	648,924	37,017	
Clare	112,334	768,265	326,215	1,438	58,105	3,508	Capt. Hector Vandeleur.
Cork & co. Boro.	404,611	1,838,921	1,292,740	3,729	189,100	12,767	Earl of Bandon, K.P.
Kerry	165,726	1,159,356	309,275	1,971	67,204	5,041	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.
Limerick & co. B	146,098	662,973	546,009	1,127	84,440	6,174	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Tipperary, N.R. & S.R.	160,232	1,048,968	276,852	1,141	32,973	2,036	Lord Dunalley.
Waterford & co. B.	87,187	456,198	318,203	648	51,563	3,205	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
ULSTER.	1,076,188	5,934,681	3,480,438	10,054	536,661	36,208	
Antrim and Belfast co. Bo.	461,634	711,276	2,213,489	4,091	170,745	7,750	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten, Bt.
Armagh	125,392	313,036	438,572	936	51,455	1,282	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Cavan	97,541	467,025	279,175	990	21,591	1,178	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Donegal	173,722	1,190,268	310,895	1,419	61,860	1,379	Thomas Lough, M.P.
Down	289,525	611,927	824,421	1,749	96,062	3,228	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Fermanagh	65,430	417,665	242,104	391	26,027	667	Marq. of Londonderry, K.G.
Londonderry & co. Boro	144,404	513,388	432,501	1,190	49,262	1,321	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Monaghan	74,611	318,806	275,946	490	22,747	1,112	Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt.
Tyrone	150,567	778,943	462,710	1,075	75,506	2,165	Earl of Leitrim.
CONNAUGHT	1,582,826	5,322,334	5,479,813	12,331	575,255	20,082	Lord Rossmore.
Galway	192,549	1,502,362	480,895	2,580	57,421	3,700	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
Leitrim	69,343	376,510	138,562	1,005	27,686	963	Lord Clonbrock.
Mayo	199,166	1,318,130	321,882	2,573	50,239	3,669	Lord Harlech.
Roscommon	101,791	585,407	301,426	790	33,114	1,887	Earl of Lucan, K.P.
Sligo	84,083	451,815	214,712	1,932	31,666	1,475	Rt. Hon. The O'Connor Don.
	646,932	4,234,224	1,457,477	7,880	200,126	11,694	Maj. Charles Kean O'Hara.
Total, IRELAND	4,458,775	20,327,947	15,536,768	35,344	1,966,666	105,001	

* Total of Irish Emigrants, 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1866, 4,063,933; total of all Emigrants, 4,110,698.

ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ}3' - 54^{\circ}25' N.$ and long. $4^{\circ}18' - 4^{\circ}47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 145,325 acres, with a population of 55,598. Curiously enough the history of the island is intimately linked with that of the Hebrides and the Kingdoms of Scotland and Norway. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition, conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man, and added them to the kingdom already beneath his sway. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his heir-general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £427,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram roads. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL: Douglas, pop. 19,223 (Castletown, pop. 1,963, is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel, pop. 3,306, and Ramsey, pop. 4,729.

	1903-4.	1904 5.
Public revenue	£85,535	£86,168
Public expenditure	74,187	76,264
Public debt	255,352	250,652

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , Lord Raglan (with house)	£1,800
<i>Clerk of the Rolls</i> , Thomas Kneen	1,000
<i>First Deemster</i> , S. Stevenson Moore	1,000
<i>Second Deemster</i> , Charles T. C. Callow	1,000
<i>Attorney-General</i> , George Alfred Ring	1,000
<i>Receiver-General</i> , Colonel W. J. Anderson	230

Clerk to Council, A. B. Herbert-Story ... £500
Speaker, House of Keys, A. W. Moore, C.V.O. 400.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey (including the Minquiers and Ecréhou Rocks) and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm), situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles: and the population in 1901 was 95,841 Jersey, 52,796, Guernsey, with Herm and Jéton, 40,328, Alderney, 2,054, and Sark, 506. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounted in 1904 to 19,290 acres, and in Guernsey (1904) 11,071 acres, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and wheat, and in Guernsey green crops and oats. There were 2,292 horses, 11,560 cattle, 218 sheep, and 6,608 pigs in Jersey in 1904; in Guernsey (1904), 1,439 horses, 6,528 cattle, 209 sheep, and 5,099 pigs. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the *Lieut.-Governor*, who represents His Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The *Bailiff*, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1906... £1,353,186
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1906 1,554,217

JERSEY.—*Lieut.-Governor*, Major-General Hugh Sutflo Gough, C.B., C.M.G. £1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt. Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Fallo, M.A.
Attorney-Gen., Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lemprière.
Solicitor-Gen., Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.
Receiver-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
States Treasurer, Henry N. Godfray.

Revenue, 1906, £69,685; Expenditure, £71,120
 Public debt, 1906 310,770

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Lieut.-Gov., Maj.-Gen. Barrington B. D. Campbell, C.V.O., C.B. £1,700
Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B.
Bailiff, Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, K.C. Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Receiver-General, Alfred Henry Collings... 300
Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.

Judge (Alderney), Nicholas Barbousson; *Attorney-Gen.*, W. J. Picot; *Receiver*, W. Gauvain.

Revenue, 1906, £63,392; Expenditure, £46,025
 Public debt, 1904 195,794

The City of London.

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1860, 1861; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1893, 1895. The title of Lord Mayor is said to have been first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge, by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life.

The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folk-mote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time 2 Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Officers of the City of London.

Lord Mayor, 1907-8. £10,000.		Ald. Shff. Mayor.		
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Bell, Kt.	{ Coleman Street	1894	1901	1907
Private Sec. Sir Wm. Jameson Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E.	{ Mansion House, E.C. }			
Aldermen.	Ward.	Address.		
Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart.	Broad Street	16 Upper Brook Street, W.	1872	1874 1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	Cripplegate	41 Hill Street, Mayfair, W.	1874	1875 1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	Bridge Without	31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883	1882 1890
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	Line Street	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888	1892 1895
Sir G. Faudel-Phillips, Bt., G.C.I.M.	Farringdon Wn.	52 Grosvenor Gardens	1888	1884 1896
Sir Horatio D. Davies, K.C.M.G.	Bishopsgate	23 Gt. St. Helens, E.C.	1889	1887 1897
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt.	Bassishaw	17 Cumberland Terrace, N.W.	1890	1888 1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.	Portoken	19 Billiter Street, E.C.	1891	1894 1902
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bt.	Trater	6 Line Street, E.C.	1891	1896 1903
Sir John Pound, Bt.	Ablegate	84 Leadenhall Street, E.C.	1892	1895 1904
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt.	Cordwainer	42 Cannon Street, E.C.	1892	1900 1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt.	Farringdon Without	68 & 70 Ludgate Hill, E.C.	1892	1899 1906

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Kt.	Dowgate	3 Suffolk Lane, E.C.	1895	1902	.....
Frederick Prat Alliston	Bread Street	46 Friday Street, E.C.	1895	1898	.....
Sir John Knill, Bart.	Bridge	Fresh Wharf, London Bridge	1897	1903	.....
Sir Thomas Vezev Strong, Kt.	Queensdike	196 Upper Thames St., E.C.	1897	1904	.....
Sir Henry G. Smallman, Kt.	Cheap	3 Queen Street, E.C.	1898	1905	.....
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	Langbourn	136 Fenchurch Street, E.C.	1898	1906	.....
David Burnett	Candlewick	15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1902	1907	.....
William C. Simmons	Vintny	Hill Street, Finsbury	1903	.....	.....
Walter M. Guthrie	Cornhill	9 Upper Berkeley Street, W.	1903	.....	.....
Francis Stanhope Hanson	Billingsgate	47 Botolph Lane, E.C.	1905	.....	.....
Francis Howse	Walbrook	3 Salter's Hall Court, E.C.	1906	.....	.....
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.	Castle Baynard	28 Queen Street, E.C.	1907	1905	.....
Charles Johnston	Aldersgate	17 Aldersgate Street, E.C.	1907	.....	.....

Elect.

Elect.

Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C.	£4,000	1900
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bt., K.C.V.O.	£3,000	1902
Town Clerk, James Bell	£2,500	1902
Common Serjeant, Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C.	£3,000	1900
Judges of City of London Court (and other offices), Lumley Smith, K.C.	£2,500	1901
J. A. Rentoul, LL.D., K.C.	£2,000	1901
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Frank Stather Jackson	£1,500	1900
Commissioner of Police, Capt. J. W. Nott Bower	£1,250	1902
Comptroller, Edgar Alexander Baylis	£2,000	1898
Remembrancer, Adrian D. W. Pollock	£1,500	1903
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford	£2,500	1885
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A.	£850	1905
Medical Officer, City of London, Wm. Collingridge, M.D., M.A., LL.M.	£1,250	1901
Coroner for London (£1250) and Southwark (£125 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A., J.P.		1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7 0	1900
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£300	1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,000	1905
Engineer, Frank Summer, M.I.C.E.	£1,000	1905
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,000	1905
2nd Master, F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600	1890
Sheriffs, David Burnett (Alderman), 15 Nicholas Lane, E.C.; and Charles Cheers Wakfield, C.C., 27 Cannon Street, E.C.		
Under-Sheriffs, Claudius George Algar, 17 Abchurch Lane, E.C.; and Joseph David Langton, 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.		

Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School, R. E. Montague, M.A.	£500	1890
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss A. E. Blgrave	£300	1894
Reg. of Mayor's Court, David Harrison	£750	1900
Sword-Bearer, Lt.-Col. John C. Ker-Fox, M.A.	£400	1907
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. J. T. Kearns	£300	1907
Librarian, Edward Marto Borrajo	£600	1907
Director, Art Gallery, A. G. Temple, F.S.A.	£	1886
Medical Officer Port of London, Herbert Williams, M.D.	£800	1901
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,150	1887
Assistant, J. G. Trotter	£650	1887
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£1,000	1887
Assistant, S. Richards	£600	1888
Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild	£1,700	1889
Asst. to do., E. B. Tattershall	£800	1896
High Bailiff of do., J. E. Sly	£600	1892
Keeper of Guildhall, James Gannon	£650	1880
Marshal, Alfred E. Wood	£300	1907
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., H. Montague Bates	£1 800	
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. A. Pickering	£1,000	1854
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, H. C. Overall	£1,000	1900

*The City's Estate, 1906.

NET RECEIPTS.	£	£
Estates revenue		157,925
Markets, viz. :—		
London Central	38,312	
Lendenhall	1,090	
Billingsgate	4,931	
	£44,335	
Less Metropolitan Cattle	£3,549	
„ Spitalfields	2,604	
„ Shadwell	2,192	
„ Committee Expenses	503	
	8,849	35,486
Office of Chamberlain (Excess of Income)		4,183
	£197,595	

NET EXPENDITURE.	£	£
To Magistracy		50,360
Criminal Justice		8,093
Civil Government		35,346
Port of London Sanitary Act		7,228
Open Spaces		11,662
Guildhall Library, Museum, &c.		9,744
Guildhall School of Music		1,034
City of London School		6,302
City of London School for Girls		616
Freemen's Orphan School		4,869
Sundries		1,806
Committee Allowances		2,441
To Officers' Establishments		7,740
Expenses of Bond Issues		1,525
Pensions not allocated		12,314
Charitable Donations		4,375
Other Public Donations		847
Grant to City and Guilds Institute		1,000
Sundry Gratuities to Officers, &c.		232
Receptions :—		
H. M. King of Hellenes (bal.) ...	6	
King and Queen of Norway	1,832	
T. R. H. Prince and P'ss of Wales	1,647	
		3,486
To London Almshouses		2,091
Expenses of Bills in Parliament ..		428
Debenture Stock Redemption		15,000
Loss on Realisation		48
Interest on Asylum Loan		377
Balance carried to General Balance Account		8,678
Total	£197,595	

© The above is abstracted from the 274th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1906. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, temp. Queen Elizabeth, have been recently discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The extract is from the 123rd Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1906. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts for the year 1906 are the first issued in a new form under the above Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.—Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Saturday 9.30 to 1).—Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 121 square miles, with boundaries conterminous with those of the area over which, prior to 1889, the Metropolitan Board of Works exercised jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, except that under the London Government Act, 1899, there was some rearrangement of the county boundaries, the principal being that Penge was taken out of and South Hornsey was added to London.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county, and was not much affected by the Act. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties. Such matters as necessitate the consideration of both the administrative county and the non-administrative county are referred to "The Standing Joint Committee" of the London County Council and the London Quarter Sessions.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1910, the seventh council having been elected in March, 1907. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office. *The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery.

In the present Council the Municipal Reform Party have for the first time a large majority, previous Councils having been strongly Progressive.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council include the following: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money, and the sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; main drainage, and the sanctioning of local sewers; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; Thames crossings (bridges, tunnels, and ferry); street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; structure of theatres and music-halls; artisans' dwellings; cattle diseases; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; tramways, &c. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music and dancing licences; provision of asylums for pauper lunatics, and of reformatory and industrial schools; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners; and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord

Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers with respect to registration of electors; public health; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances; regulation of overhead wires; the administration of the Shop Hours and Shop Seats Acts, the Employment of Children Act, and the Midwives Act; reformatories for inebriates; the registration of motor cars; and the establishment of a steam-boat service on the Thames. Under the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council became the authority for all public education in the county, both elementary and higher. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Metropolitan Water Board, the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards, and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

The Council meets weekly, and receives reports from its numerous committees. The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a gross debt, according to the latest returns, of about £78,800,000, a Sinking Fund of £30,500,000, and an annual expenditure, including loans advanced to other bodies, of about sixteen millions, of which upwards of five millions are expended on education. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Asylums Committee have special powers under the Lunacy Acts, and manage Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Cane-hill, Claybury, Bexley, and Horton Asylums. On the Horton estate an experimental working colony for epileptic patients has been opened, and a new asylum for 2,000 patients was opened last year. Accommodation is provided for over 19,000 patients. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The Council in 1893 established a model municipal lodging-house for men at Parker Street, Drury Lane, and has opened a lodging-house for 800 men, on the lines of the Rowton Houses, at Mill Lane, Deptford, and in 1906 a second house of this class was opened at Drury Lane. It is the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings as a whole, it has succeeded, but there is a charge on the rates in respect of estates in course of development.

The Improvements Committee have for some years past been engaged upon the formation of the new street between Holborn and the Strand (authorised by Act of 1899), now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; the new thoroughfare was opened by H.M. the King on the 18th October, 1905. The committee are also engaged upon a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge

(authorised by Act of 1900) and several smaller improvements. This committee are also now responsible for work formerly entrusted to the Bridges Committee in connection with Thames crossings. The construction of a tunnel to connect the districts of Rotherhithe and Shadwell is progressing rapidly. This tunnel will be $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, will accommodate both foot and vehicular traffic, and is estimated to cost upwards of £2,000,000, including the acquisition of property and formation of approaches.

The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised staff now numbers over 1,300 men, and several new stations are being built, while old stations are being improved and enlarged. Perhaps the most popular work of the Council is that connected with its parks and open spaces. Amongst the latest additions to these open spaces in and around London are Marble Hill, Twickenham (to preserve the view from Richmond Hill), Avery Hill, Eltham, Hainault Forest, Essex, Springfield Park, Clapton, and Ruskin Park, Denmark Hill. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of parks and open spaces (nearly 5,000 acres) is about £135,000.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. The metropolitan main drainage system covers about 140 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 200 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, nine pumping stations and two sewage precipitation stations. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, the harmless effluent being allowed to flow into the river. A comprehensive scheme for enlarging the main drainage system was adopted by the Council in 1900, and this was supplemented in 1904 by a scheme of extensive flood relief works. These schemes are already well in hand. The total capital outlay on main drainage up to 31st March, 1907, was £10,351,000.

In previous Almanacks particulars have been given of the purchase by the Council of the most important tramway systems within the county. The Council is now in possession of all the tramways in London with the exception of a few miles of lines, chiefly in the north-west. The tramways purchased by the Council on the north of the Thames, comprising in all about 50 miles of lines, were leased to the North Metropolitan Tramways Company for a period expiring in 1910, but on 1st April, 1906, the Council took over the working of these lines and compensated the company for the surrender of the remainder of the lease. This course was adopted with a view to the reconstruction of the lines for electric traction, and the conversion of a large section has already been completed, and a further section is in a forward state. The tramways on the south of the river, comprising now about 70 miles of lines, have been worked by the Council since their acquisition. These lines are also being reconstructed for electric traction, and about 50 miles of double line have been completed and are already working. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on 31st March last, to £6,946,310, and the debt outstanding to £6,108,905. A report recently presented to the Council on the results of the year 1906-7, showed gross receipts of £1,414,000, a surplus on working of £339,000, and a net sur-

plus, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, of £9,673. The results were adversely affected by the losses incidental to the reconstruction works in progress. Over 30,000,000 car-miles were run and 314,227,000 passengers were carried during the year. This department of the Council's work is directed by the Highways Committee.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and five co-opted lady members. Names of these members will be found under the Alphabetical List of Councillors. The Council is responsible for the education of about 750,000 children in elementary schools, and is doing much to improve the supply of secondary and technical education in London and the provision of training colleges for teachers. The estimates of expenditure on rate account for education for the year 1907-8 amount to £5,255,926, of which £4,317,614 is for elementary and £838,312 is for higher education, which now includes evening schools and pupil teachers' centres, as well as secondary schools, training colleges, polytechnics, and technical institutes. The charge falling on the rates, after deducting grants and other receipts in aid, is £3,290,298, or 18. 6d. in the pound—a decrease of 1d. in the pound upon the rate for 1906-7.

Reference was made in previous Almanacks to the establishment of a service of steamboats on the River Thames under an Act obtained in 1904. This service, though providing a much-needed means of communication on the river, has not proved financially successful, and the question of the future maintenance of the service is under consideration.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31st March, 1907, amounted in round figures to £4,750,000, including improvements (streets, bridges, or tunnels), £759,000; housing of the working classes, £205,000; main drainage, £728,000; fire brigade, £76,000; lunatic asylums, £273,000; tramways, £2,017,000; new county hall site, £292,000; and education, £404,000. The maintenance of these works and services, the sinking fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates, or, in the case of tramways and working-class dwellings, out of receipts. Some idea of the nature and amount of the expenditure on rate account will be gathered from the statement on the next page.

During the year 1907 the Council made a further issue of £5,000,000 London County Consolidated Stock, carrying interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the Stock being issued at a fixed price of £97 per £100 of Stock. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure within a period of 60 years. The total Stock now outstanding amounts to about £72,000,000.

The rating for the year 1907-8 amounts to 28. 8d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 3d. in the pound, together 28. 11d. This includes 18. 6d. for education. The assessable value of the County

of London on 6th April, 1907, was £43,870,652—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £182,794.

The following is a summary of the estimates of the amount to be raised by county rate for

the year to 31st March, 1908, prepared at the beginning of the year. These figures do not include the receipts and expenses on account of the revenue-producing undertakings (tramways, working-class dwellings, &c.):—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

1. CASH BALANCE on 1 April, 1907 (out of which the outstanding net liabilities of the previous year have to be met)	£1,190,578
2. RECEIPTS in aid of expenditure: Exchequer Contribution £504,396 Government Grants in aid of Education	1,463,467
Interest on Loans advanced to Local Authorities, &c.	643,000
Rents	135,275
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	280,577
3. CONTRIBUTIONS from Revenue-producing undertakings for interest and repayment of debt chargeable thereto (Tramways, Working-class Dwellings, &c.)	574,935
4. CONTRIBUTION from Works Account for interest and repayment of debt and interest on working capital (charged as part of cost of works executed)	8,095
5. GRANT from Local Taxation Account under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896	1,633
6. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:— General County— For purposes other than Education (1s. 2d.) ...	£2,559,122
For Education (1s. 6d.) ...	3,290,298
Special County (3d.)	5,849,420
	481,218
[Total rate, 2s. 11d.]	6,330,638

£11,132,594

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

1. DEBT:—Redemption ...	£1,374,087
Dividends on Stock (less tax)	2,053,400
Interest on sundry liabilities	208,651
Income Tax	47,576
Management of stock, &c.	73,565
2. GRANTS:—To Guardians for indoor paupers ...	£328,027
To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution	301,922
Registration of Electors	15,435
Main roads	289
3. PENSIONS (including Superannuation and Provident Fund)	645,673
4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (not charged to particular services) ...	68,055
5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES	233,285
6. SERVICES:— Main Drainage	47,570
Fire Brigade	£269,420
Parks and Open Spaces	261,740
Bridges Tunnels and Ferry	135,175
Embankments	53,060
Pauper Lunatics	12,570
Feltham and Mayford Industrial Schools ...	95,570
Inebriates Acts	30,445
Coroners	12,300
Weights and Measures	31,010
Gas-meter & Gas Testing	15,835
Building Acts	13,275
Diseases of Animals Acts	27,950
Miscellaneous	12,695
	46,015
Education— Elementary	£1,017,060
Higher	4,317,614
	838,312
Less debt charges included in Head 1.	5,155,926
	758,741
	4,397,185
7. PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES, Inquiries, Rating Appeals, &c. ...	5,414,245
8. ESTIMATED DEFICIENCIES of revenue-producing undertakings— Steamboats	35,850
Working-class Dwellings	10,201,957
	42,889
	6,519
Total Expenditure	49,408
9. ESTIMATED CASH BALANCE on 31 March, 1908, out of which liabilities then outstanding have to be met	10,251,365
	881,229

£11,132,594

The Seventh London County Council.

Elected 2nd March, 1907, for three years.

Chairman H. P. Harris, South Paddington.

Vice-Chairman H. Stuart Sankey, City of London.

Deputy Chairman Capt. Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill, Central Finsbury.

** In the following list the figures after each division represent the number of voters on the Register in 1907; the figures after the names represent the votes polled at the General (or subsequent bye-) Election. The names of members are in *italics*, and members of the last Council have an asterisk * prefixed to their names; † denotes an Alderman of the late Council, and ‡ a change of constituency.

BATTERSEA, 22,914		DEPTFORD, 21,549		HAMPSTEAD, 15,012	
*William Davies, P.	7,250	*Sidney Webb, P.	6,185	*J. T. Taylor, M.R.	5,577
A. Shirley Benn, M.R.	7,217	*Robert C. Phillimore, P.	6,083	W. Reynolds, M.R.	5,508
E. Evans, M.R.	6,691	H. G. Wells, M.R.	5,979	G. L. Bruce, P.	2,894
J. West, P.	6,663	W. F. Barrett, M.R.	5,899	C. A. McCurdy, P.	2,878
W. H. Humphreys, Soc.	489	R. R. Fairbairn, Lab.	182		
J. Fitzgerald, Soc.	98				
H. Jansen-Neumann, Soc.	42				
BERMONDSEY, 15,648		DULWICH, 16,834		HOLBORN, 12,396	
*J. Salter, M.D., P.	4,197	Hy. Cubitt Gooch, M.R.	6,689	E. E. Wild, M.R.	4,524
*Arthur A. Allen, M.P., P.	4,195	F. Hall, M.R.	6,641	Hon. Henry Lygon, B.A., M.R.	4,030
J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, M.R.	3,474	*J. A. Hardy, M.P., P.	5,020	H. Drysdale Woodcock, P.	1,629
J. K. Foster, M.R.	3,389	A. Cohn, P.	4,844		
BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 11,027		FINSBURY (Central), 9,733		HOXTON, 12,019	
*Sir E. A. Cornwall, M.P., P.	3,877	*Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill, P.	2,805	Dr. J. D. Davies, M.R.	3,272
*Edward Smith, P.	3,776	*A. B. Russell, F.C.A., P.	2,791	E. Gray, M.R.	3,226
R. A. Robinson, M.R.	1,918	*Capt. G. S. C. Swinton, M.R.	2,508	*Henry Ward, P.	3,112
L. H. Lemon, M.R.	1,907	M. Chapman, M.R.	2,507	*Graham Wallas, P.	3,065
BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 9,708		FINSBURY (East), 6,687		ISLINGTON (East), 15,591	
Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, B.A., P.	2,995	Col. A. C. Earle Welby, M.R.	2,024	C. A. M. Barlow, M.R.	4,430
Percy A. Harris, P.	2,762	Enos Howes, M.R.	2,014	P. E. Pidditch, M.R.	4,402
F. Sebag - Montefiore, M.R.	1,774	*T. E. Harvey, P.	1,988	E. Snallowood, P.	4,292
F. Brinsley-Harper, C.C., M.R.	1,643	F. A. Harrison, P.	1,988	*A. A. Thomas, P.	4,257
J. H. Harley, Lab.	512	FULHAM, 26,409		ISLINGTON (North), 16,977	
BOW AND BROMLEY, 14,745		*Cyril Cobb, M.R.	8,413	F. L. Dore, M.R.	4,924
W. S. M. Knight, M.R.	3,285	E. G. Easton, M.R.	8,301	C. K. Murchison, M.R.	4,797
H. V. Rowe, M.R.	3,212	W. Lloyd Taylor, P.	4,774	H. J. Glanville, P.	4,200
*Wm. Wallace Bruce, P.	3,019	J. Stephenson, P.	3,139	H. G. Chancellor, P.	4,192
*Benjamin Cooper, P.	3,019	T. R. Wall, Soc.	773	J. C. Clutterbuck, Ind.	364
A. A. Watts, Soc.	786	GREENWICH, 15,987		ISLINGTON (South), 11,602	
J. Stokes, Soc.	783	I. Hamilton Benn, M.R.	6,217	*G. Dew, P.	2,996
J. S. Bird, Ind.	159	Lord Alexander Thynne, M.R.	5,991	*Howell J. Williams, P.	2,929
BRIXTON, 13,921		D. McCall, P.	3,727	S. Lambert, M.R.	2,217
W. Haydon, M.R.	4,997	Rev. J. Wilson, P.	3,545	C. Moffatt, M.R.	2,076
S. G. Hoare, M.R.	4,928	HACKNEY (Central), 12,809		George S. Elliott, Ind.	854
*Lewen Sharp, P.	3,546	W. B. Stewart, M.R.	3,722	E. J. James, Ind.	179
Lionel Earle, C.M.G., P.	3,525	G. Billings, M.R.	3,659	ISLINGTON (West), 10,142	
CAMBERWELL (North), 18,204		*W. B. Yates, P.	3,559	H. J. Clarke, M.R.	3,300
*Reginald Bray, P.	5,449	*A. J. Shephard, P.	3,558	Isidore Salmon, M.R.	3,226
*Henry R. Taylor, P.	5,365	E. C. Fairchild, Soc.	256	R. C. Lambert, P.	2,933
A. Campbell, M.R.	3,545	F. V. Fisher, Soc.	257	A. J. Mundella, P.	2,900
W. Edmonds, M.R.	3,472	HACKNEY (North), 16,990		KENNINGTON, 11,842	
CHELSEA, 16,802		Walter Hy. Key, C.C. M.R.	6,205	*Sir John Benn, M.P., P.	3,424
T. C. E. Goff, M.R.	5,877	W. Raymond Greene, M.R.	6,153	Rev. E. Denny, P.	3,326
R. C. Norman, M.R.	5,779	*George Lampard, P.	4,617	*J. F. Budge, M.R.	2,718
*E. J. Horniman, M.P., P.	3,977	— Price, P.	4,530	Sir W. H. Porter, Bt., M.R.	2,666
*James Jeffery, P.	3,915	HACKNEY (South), 18,114		J. G. Butler, Soc.	281
CITY OF LONDON, 25,784		T. Chapman, P.	5,225	F. Kneze, Soc.	235
Ald. Fras. S. Hanson, M.R.	7,603	W. A. Casson, P.	5,138	KENSINGTON (North), 14,770	
N. L. Cohen, M.R.	7,519	C. Winkley, M.R.	3,325	D. Davis, M.R.	4,418
W. H. Pannell, C.C. M.R.	7,484	G. Naylor, M.R.	3,285	Maj. Chas. Skinner, M.R.	4,382
*H. Stuart Sankey, M.R.	7,451	HAGGERSTON, 10,933		*H. L. Jephson, P.	3,181
C. R. Buxton, P.	1,768	*Sir Lion. Rupert Guinness, M.R.	3,307	*Walter Pope, P.	3,170
F. Debenham, P.	1,766	Hon. Gilbert V. D. Johnston, M.R.	3,131	KENSINGTON (South), 14,539	
G. S. Warmington, P.	1,719	*Lord Monkswell, P.	3,085	*Richd. A. Robinson, M.R.	5,869
†W. H. Dickinson, M.P., P.	1,646	Stephen Gee, P.	3,026	*Dr. E. Baxter Forman, J.P., M.R.	5,834
CLAPHAM, 28,076		HAMMERSMITH, 17,949		V. R. Aronson, P.	788
Jas. Wm. Donoway, C.C., M.R.	10,200	*Joeclyn Brandon, M.R.	5,850	Hon. Walter James, P.	770
Sir C. Kintoch-Cooke, M.R.	10,158	*Edward Collins, M.R.	5,839	LAMBETH (North), 8,237	
A. Glegg, P.	7,320	N. Shairp, P.	2,755	*Frank Briant, P.	2,360
J. C. Kipling, P.	7,276	L. E. Camp, P.	2,709	F. Smith, P.	2,249
		W. T. Davidson, Lab.	897	*Jabez Williams, M.R.	2,080
		J. T. Westcott, Lab.	737	G. Hinds, M.R.	2,077

LEWISHAM, 28,217		PECKHAM, 18,538		ST. PANCRAS (West), 10,943	
Viscount Lewisham, M.R.	11,028	*§Thomas Gautry, P.	4,659	P. Vosper, M.R.	3,504
A. Pownall, M.R.	10,828	W. L. Dorton, M.R.	4,426	F. Cassel, E.C., M.R.	3,471
*J. W. Cleland, M.P., P.	7,004	D. C. Preston, M.R.	4,379	H. Cohen, P.	2,461
Hon. Neil Primrose, P.	6,893	R. Steven, P.	4,262	J. C. S. Hanham, P.	2,442
— Gee, Lab.	118	W. T. Kelly, Lab.	499	SOUTHWARK (West), 10,726	
LIMEHOUSE, 3,022		POPULAR, 13,263		*Thomas Hunter, P.	2,993
Cyril Jackson, M.R.	2,141	*William Crooks, M.P., P.	3,504	A. Wilson, P.	2,953
J. Lort-Williams, M.R.	2,026	*Sir John McDougall, P.	3,476	J. T. Scriven, M.R.	2,746
*Arthur L. Leon, P.	1,957	T. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S.,		F. Gillett, M.R.	2,649
T. L. Knight, P.	1,935	M.R.	2,778	STEPNEY, 6,584	
MARYLEBONE (East), 9,411		Col. A. Maude, M.R.	2,579	*A. O. Goodrich, M.R.	2,366
Viscount Duncannon, M.R.	3,612	ROTHERHITHE, 13,199		F. Leverton Harris, M.P.,	
J. Boyton, M.R.	3,562	*Ambrose Pomeroy, P.	3,693	M.R.	2,292
Jno. Fletcher Little,		*Harold J. Glanville, P.	3,663	C. S. Stettaner, P.	1,485
M.R., P.	1,446	F. Fremantle, M.R.	3,365	C. Watson, P.	1,386
F. Gill, P.	467	F. E. Eddis, M.R.	3,259	STRAND, 10,475	
MARYLEBONE (West), 12,255		ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVERSQ., 13,477		*Lt.-Col. C. Prolym, M.R.	3,580
Lord Henry Bentinck, M.R.	4,683	Maj.-Gen. Lord Cheyles-		*Lord Elcho, M.R.	3,558
Earl of Kerry, M.R.	4,625	more, C.V.O., M.R.	5,445	S. H. Lamb, P.	903
*John Lewis, P.	2,434	*H. J. Greenwood, M.R.	5,375	W. H. Howell, P.	895
James Seanson, M.D., P.	2,320	Earl of Craven, P.	1,384	WALWORTH, 11,046	
MILE END, 6,839		T. E. Morris, P.	1,348	*J. A. Dawes, P.	2,823
R. H. Montgomery, M.R.	2,023	ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, 4,751		*C. Jesson, P.	2,819
E. H. Coumbe, M.R.	2,011	*H. Gosling, P.	1,183	F. Oldfield, L.R.C.P., M.R.	2,337
R. Vernon Harcourt, P.	1,988	P. C. Simmons, M.R.	1,104	C. Sproule, M.R.	2,235
Rev. T. Warren, P.	1,925	*John Smith, P.	1,035	J. Clarke, Soc.	187
NEWINGTON (West), 12,483		Rev. T. King, R.C.	952	WANDSWORTH, 43,269	
*†Evan Spicer, P.	3,778	Wm. Robt. Smith, M.D.,		*Sir W. J. Lancaster, M.R.	15,700
*James D. Gilbert, P.	3,759	M.R.	881	*W. Hunt, M.R.	14,535
A. Waddell, M.R.	2,705	J. W. Linch, R.C.	632	F. Kellaway, P.	9,628
H. Jarvis, M.R.	2,700	ST. PANCRAS (East), 12,470		WESTMINSTER, 10,664	
NORWOOD, 16,278		A. W. Claremont, P.	3,482	Hon. Wm. Robt. Peel, M.R.	3,419
C. U. Fisher, M.R.	6,585	Rev. F. Hastings, P.	3,410	*C. Y. Sturge, M.A., M.R.	3,392
F. St. John Morrow, M.R.	6,539	*Edmund Barnes, M.R.	3,181	W. B. Campbell, P.	1,299
*N. W. Hubbard, P.	4,174	T. A. Organ, M.R.	3,005	E. Herrin, P.	1,218
*G. Shrubhall, P.	4,120	G. Horn, Soc.	295	WHITECHAPEL, 5,630	
PADDINGTON (North), 15,664		ST. PANCRAS (North), 12,162		*William C. Johnson, P.	1,756
Hon. Walter Guinness,		*David S. Waterlow, M.P., P.	3,847	*H. H. Gordon, Ind.	1,627
M.P., M.R.	4,711	*Robert M. Beaton, M.B., P.	3,824	E. Hodsoll, M.R.	1,211
J. H. Hunter, M.R.	4,597	Capt. Edwin J. King,		C. Wertheimer, M.R.	980
J. Fairbanks, P.	3,607	M.A., M.R.	3,526	— Elkin, Ind. P.	773
G. C. Maberley, P.	3,453	Lt.-Col. H. A. Pakenham,		WOOLWICH, 22,830	
PADDINGTON (South), 9,582		M.R.	3,501	W. J. Squires, M.R.	8,904
*§Sir Melvill Beachcroft,		ST. PANCRAS (South), 7,972		E. A. H. Jay, M.R.	8,677
M.R.	3,763	George Alexander, M.R.	2,963	*Rev. L. Jenkins Jones, P.	7,880
*H. P. Harris, M.R.	3,709	*F. Goldsmith, M.R.	2,897	George Lansbury, P. &	
J. S. Holmes, P.	248	Rev. Silvester Horne, P.	1,613	Lab.	7,611
A. Y. Mayell, P.	816	G. Giddens, P.	1,583		

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Alexander, George (MR)	East St. Pancras.	Claremont, A. W., J.P. (P)	East St. Pancras.
eAllen, A. A., M.P. (P)	Bermondsey.	eClarke, H. J. (MR)	West Islington.
Anstruther, H. T.	Alderman till 1913.	eCobb, C. S. (MR)	Fulham.
eBarlow, C. A. M., LL.D. (MR)	East Islington.	Cohen, N. L. (MR)	City of London.
Beachcroft, Sir Melvill (MR)	South Paddington.	eCollins, E. (MR)	Hammersmith.
eBeaton, R. M., M.B., J.P. (P)	North St. Pancras.	eCooke, Sir C. Kinloch- (MR)	Clapham.
Benn, A. Shirley (MR)	Battersea.	Cooper, B.	Alderman till 1910.
Benn, I. Hamilton (MR)	Greenwich.	Cornwall, Sir Edwin, M.P.,	
Benn, Sir J., M.P., J.P. (P)	Kennington.	J.P. (P)	N.E. Bethnal Green.
eBentinck, Lord H. (MR)	West Marylebone.	eCoumbe, E. H. (MR)	Mile End.
Billings, G. (MR)	Central Hackney.	Crooks, William, M.P. (P)	Poplar.
Boyton, J. (MR)	East Marylebone.	Davies, Dr. J. D. (MR)	Plaxton.
Brandon, J. (MR)	Hammersmith.	Davies, W., J.P. (P)	Battersea.
eBray, R. (P)	North Camberwell.	Davis, D. (MR)	North Kensington.
Briant, F. (P)	North Lambeth.	Dawes, J. A. (P)	Walworth.
Buxton, Alfred Fowell	Alderman till 1910.	Denny, Rev. E. (P)	Kennington.
Caillard, Sir Vincent	Alderman till 1913.	eDew, G. (P)	South Islington.
Cassel, F., K.C. (MR)	West St. Pancras.	Domoney, J. W. (MR)	Clapham.
Casson, W. A. (P)	South Hackney.	Dove, F. L. (MR)	North Islington.
Chapman, T. (P)	South Hackney.	Dowton, W. L., J.P. (MR)	Peckham.
Cheylesmore, Lord, C.V.O.	St. George's, Hanover Sq.	Duncannon, Viscount (MR)	East Marylebone.
(MR)		Easton, E. G. (MR)	Fulham.

Name.	Electoral Division.
Elcho, Lord (MR)	Strand.
Fisher, C. U. (MR)	Norwood.
Fisher, W. Hayes	Alderman till 1913.
eForman, Dr. E. Baxter, J.P. (MR)	South Kensington.
eGautrey, T. (P)	Peckham.
Gilbert, J. D., J.P. (P)	West Newington.
Glanville, H. J., J.P. (P)	Rotherhithe.
Goff, T. C. E. (MR)	Chelsea.
eGoldsmith, F. (MR)	South St. Pancras.
eGooch, H. C., J.P. (MR)	Dulwich.
Goodrich, A. O., J.P. (MR)	Stepney.
Gordon, H. H. (P)	Whitechapel.
Gosling, H. (P)	St. George's-in-the-E.
eGray, E. (MR)	Hoxton.
Greene, W. Raymond, J.P. (MR)	North Hackney.
Greenwood, H. J. (MR)	St. George's, Han. Sq.
eGuinness, Hon. R., C.M.G. (MR)	Haggerston.
Guinness, Hon. W., M.P. (MR)	North Paddington.
Hall, F. (MR)	Dulwich.
Hanson, Alderman F.S. (MR)	City of London.
Harris, F. L., M.P. (MR)	Stepney.
eHarris, H. P., J.P. (MR)	South Paddington.
Harris, P. A. (P)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Hastings, Rev. F. (P)	East St. Pancras.
Haydon, W. (MR)	Brixton.
eHeadlam, Rev. Stewart (P)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
eHemphill, Capt. the Hon. FitzRoy (P)	Central Finsbury.
eHoare, S. J. G. (MR)	Brixton.
Howes, Enos, J.P. (MR)	East Finsbury.
Hunt, W., J.P. (MR)	Wandsworth.
Hunter, J. H. (MR)	North Paddington.
Hunter, Thomas (P)	West Southwark.
eJackson, C. (MR)	Limehouse.
eJay, E. A. H. (MR)	Woolwich.
Jephson, H. L.	Alderman till 1910.
Jesson, C. (P)	Walworth.
Johnson, W. C., J.P. (P)	Whitechapel.
Johnstone, Hon. G. (MR)	Haggerston.
Kerry, Earl of, M.V.O. (MR)	West Marylebone.
eKey, W. H. (MR)	North Hackney.
Knight, W. S. M. (MR)	Bow and Bromley.
eLancaster, Sir W. J., J.P. (MR)	Wandsworth.
Lewisham, Viscount (MR)	Lewisham.
eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott	Alderman till 1910.
eLygon, Hon. H. (MR)	Holborn.

NOTE.—The italic capital letters (P), (MR), (I), (Soc.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (P) Progressive; (MR) Municipal Reform; (I) Independent; (Soc.) Socialist.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE. Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted lady members:—Miss N. Adler, Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc., Miss M. Frere, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mrs. Wilton Phipps.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, G. Laurence Gomme...£2,000	Ch. Insp., Eden. Dept., Dr. C. W. Kimmins...£1,000
Deputy Clerk, J. Bird.	Med. Officer, Sir Shirley F. Murphy, M.D. ...£1,250
Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.£2,000	Assts., (General) Dr. W. H. Hamer;
Chief Asst. Engineer, C. Elwin.	(Education) Dr. J. Kerr.
Architect, W. E. Riley	Public Control Dep., J. Ollis
Chief Asst. Archt., J. Briggs.	Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper
Architect (Education), T. J. Bailey	Chemist, F. Clowes, D.Sc.
Valuer, A. Young	Parks Dep., Lt.-Col. J. J. Sexby
Senior Asst. Valuer, P. W. Cook.	Chief of Fire Brigade, Capt. J. de Courcy
Comptroller, H. E. Haward	Hamilton, R.N. (retired)
Deputy Compt., C. D. Johnson.	Manager Works Dep., G. W. Humphreys
Solicitor, E. Tanner	Tramways Chief Officer, A. L. C. Fell
Deputy Solicitor,	Electrical Engineer, J. H. Rider
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett	Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess
Executive Officer, Education Dept., R. Blair	Clerk Asylums Com., H. F. Keene

Metropolitan Water Board.

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft, L.C.C.	unp.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i> , E. B. Barnard, M.P.	unp.
<i>Clerk of the Board</i> , A. B. Pilling	£1,750
<i>Assist. do.</i> , W. J. G. Norris	£550
<i>Supervisor</i> , F. W. Drake	£700
<i>Solicitor</i> , W. Moon	£800
<i>Chief Engineer</i> , W. B. Bryan	£2,500
<i>Deputy do.</i> , J. W. Restler	£1,827
<i>Comptroller and Registrar of Debenture</i> Stocks, F. E. Harris	£1,500
<i>Deputy Comptroller</i> , A. Newton	£650
<i>Chief Revenue Officer</i> , J. Wilson	£618
<i>Director of Water Examinations</i> , Dr. A. C. Houston	£1,000

The Metropolitan Water Board was created in 1902, and came into existence in 1903, the duties of the Board being to supply water to the districts previously supplied, or authorised to be supplied, by the various authorities superseded. The total amount of water supplied during the year 1906-7 was 82,125,249,347 gallons. It is to be noted that London water, taken as a whole, contained only 10·8 microbes per cubic centimeter; practically always yielded a negative result with the B. Enteritidis Sporogenes test (with 10 c.c. of water); and in 75·4 per cent. of the samples contained no typical (*flaginac*) B. coli in 100 cubic centimeters of water, and in 1·3 per cent. only of the samples was this microbe present in one cubic centimeter. The Board consists of 66 members, nominated by the constituent authorities of the water area, and meets on alternate Fridays at Metropolitan Asylums Board Offices, Thames Embankment, E.C. Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

Life-Boats.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION was founded in 1824, and during the year 1906 the receipts in subscriptions and donations amounted to £10,207; in contributions from branches, £20,834; Life-boat Saturday Fund, £17,685; and in dividends and interest on capital invested, £22,026; a gross total of £70,752. The expenditure of the year reached a total of £79,726. The total number of lives saved by the life-boats of the Institution and by special efforts for which it has awarded grants since its foundation in 1824 amounts to 46,189, the number of lives saved in 1906 being 772. In 1906 forty-six vessels were also saved. The rewards granted by the Institution since 1824 include 99 gold medals and clasps, 1,232 silver medals and clasps, besides aneroids, binocular glasses, addresses, and £267,037 in money. Two hundred and seventy-nine life-boats are maintained under the auspices of the Institution on the coasts of the United Kingdom. *Patron*, H.M. the King; *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Offices*, 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.; *Secretary*, Charles Hibdin.

Royal Humane Society.

THE income of the Society (which was instituted in 1774) was £1,770, and the expenditure £2,615, in 1906. During the year 1906, 765 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 717 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 65 others. The Stanhope Gold Medal was awarded in 1906 to Sub-Lieut. D. J. D. Noble, R.N. The other rewards include 9 silver medals, 107 bronze medals, 5 bronze clasps (which are

London Police.

THE CITY POLICE district comprises an area of 673 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 189). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 26,923 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 ditto, Detective Department, 4 Chief Inspectors, 15 District Inspectors, 20 Station Inspectors, 9 Detective Inspectors, 74 Sergeants, 12 Detective Sergeants, and 865 Constables; also 1 Sergeant and 59 Constables on private service duty.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of between seven and eight millions. There are within this area fifteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, Marlborough St., Greenwich, Lambeth, Marylebone, North London (Stoke Newington Rd.), Old Street, South Western (Lavender Hill), Thames (Stepney), Tower Bridge, West Ham, West London (Vernon St.), Westminster, and Woolwich (see p. 189).

The force on Oct. 20, 1907, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 562 Inspectors, 2,349 Sergeants, and 14,939 Constables, making a total of 17,882, with 286 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1906-7 was £52,911,670.

usually given for a second act of bravery, to those already in possession of the medal), 506 testimonials, and 101 pecuniary rewards. Forty-three awards went to the Royal Navy, Coast Guard and Royal Naval Reserve, 17 to the Army, 45 to the Police Force, and 28 were made on the recommendation of the Indian and Colonial Offices.

In addition to boats and ice-boats for the protection of bathers, life-buoys and drags, &c., are maintained at the cost of the Society in nearly 300 places in and around the Metropolis. *Patron*, H.M. the King; *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross; *Secretary*, Major F. A. C. Cloughton.

British Red Cross Society.

THE Society is the outcome of a fusion of two bodies—the "British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War" and the "Central British Red Cross Council," and was inaugurated in 1905 to co-ordinate all such associations as are concerned with the succour of the sick and wounded in war.

The primary object of the British Red Cross Society is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war. Such aid must necessarily be supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy and Army.

The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the British Red Cross Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the Empire. *Patron*, H.M. the King; *President*, H.M. Queen Alexandra; *Offices*, 9 Victoria St., London, S.W.; *Secretary*, James G. Vokes.

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN (1907),
CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, but of the "corporate" property they are the sole owners, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year, and most of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. The Editor is apparently regarded with

suspicion by the majority of the Companies, for his annual request for information as to the amount of the funds is, in almost every case, ignored. The following list is compiled from returns made (in many cases but partially) at the Editor's request. Where the return was incomplete the Editor allowed the old figures to remain. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1907-1908.	Clerk.	Hall.*
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	John H. Blakesley	G. H. Blakesley	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	Stephen C. Goodhart	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers (3)	300	50,000	28,000	78,000	William How	Sir William Sawyer	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4) ..	335	49,955	2,428	52,383	G. L. Dorman	J. Wrench Towse	Adelaide Pl., Lond. Br.
Goldsmiths (5) ..	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	Gen. Sir R. Buller, [†]	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinner (6)	230	31,600	31,000	62,600	Arthur T. Marson, M.A.	E. H. Draper, B.A.	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	336	37,000	13,000	50,000	G. S. Gordon Clark	Edward Nash	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8)	341	9,000	49,000	58,000	S. Warren	J. H. Townend	33 Gresham St.
Salters (9)	180	20,000	2,000	22,000	Edward Coventry	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers (10)	37	12,000	11,000	23,000	W. T. R. Price	R. C. A. Beck	Fenchurch St.
Woolmen (11)	205	9,500	1,500	11,000	William Aste	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers (12)	176	42,000	18,000	60,000	Francis Farnan	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Minching Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	600	600	George Wilkes	A. Mowbray Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers (22) ..	92	7,940	60	8,000	Robert A. Hill	Marshall Pontifex	81 Coleman St.
Bakers (19)	127	1,580	320	1,900	James Dewar	Frank C. Lingard	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	109	..	..	..	J. D. Hobson	Do.	Monkwell St.
*Basketmakers (52)	80	..	none	..	F. H. Pullen	H. H. Hobart	[22 Basinghall St., E.C.]
*Blacksmiths (40)	96	684	none	684	Japheth Tickle, c.c.	W. H. Garrett	[6 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.]
*Boyers (38)	26	618	42	660	K. J. Glazier	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.]
Brewers (14)	42	2,500	15,000	17,500	F. P. Whitbread	W. Higgins	Addle St., E.C.
*Broderers (48) ..	32	..	..	..	Col. Charles Allen	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's Ln., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	168	..	834	..	F. Seymour Banks	H. J. V. Philpott	Bartholomew Close.
*Carmen (89)	35	70	none	70	R. N. Stollery	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26) ..	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	Lt.-Col. A. C. Preston, v.n.	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av.
*Clockmakers (61)	61	..	..	..	J. Scovell Adams	H. C. Overall	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Coachmakers (79)	100	960	none	960	R. Greenwood Alford	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C.
*Cooks (35)	75	1,850	150	2,000	John Robert Stevens	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	W. F. Baker	H. Pellham Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers (27)	101	7,700	1,600	9,300	H. W. Peal	C. H. W. Mander, L.L.M.	7 Cannon St.
Curriers (29)	71	1,128	74	1,202	Sir Ralph Littler, G.B., K.C.	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutlers (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	C. Welch	W. C. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
*Distillers (74) ..	55	..	none	..	W. A. Carden	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Dyers (13)	88	6,000	1,000	7,000	E. Arthur Butler	George F. Sutton, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
*Fammarers (84)	101	150	none	150	Edmund Poole	George Slade, M.A.	[90 Cannon St., E.C.]
*Furriers (55)	74	120	none	192	Charles Sheather, F.R.C.V.S.	B. F. Popham	[140 Leadenhall St.]
*Feltmakers (64)	65	..	126	..	Charles John Price	Alfred Peachey	[17 Salisbury Sq., E.C.]
Fletchers (39)	20	100	none	100	J. Thomas	P. B. Shephard	[6 Finsbury Circus.]
Pownders (33)	92	1,710	115	1,825	C. H. Devey	Arthur Hughes	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
*Frame-makers (65)	98	310	220	530	Robert Rowley, J.P.	John Woodhouse, J.P.	[45 Ludgate Hill, E.C.]
*Fruiters (45)	80	90	..	90	Alfred James Barber	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane.]
Gardeners (70)	64	45	..	45	Sir Thomas R. Dewar	F. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	[1 Paper Bldgs., Temple.]
Girdlers (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	Edward Simmons	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
*Glass-sellers (77)	51	none	21	21	T. L. Green	R. H. Evans	[83 Gracechurch St.]
*Glaziers (60)	76	260	40	300	W. Colpoys	W. J. B. Tippetts	[11 Maiden Lane.]
*Glovers (81)	79	100	58	158	The Lord Mayor	A. W. Burn	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
*Gold & Silver Wire-drawers (82)	130	35	3	38	Richard Stapley, c.c.	W. E. Baxter	[9 Laurence Pntny. Hill.]
Gunnmakers (80) ..	34	900	none	2,800	H. Brandon White	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Road E., E.
Horners (60)	100	89	none	89	H. S. Foster, J.P.	Howard Deighton	[44 King William St., E.C.]
Innholders (32) ..	85	2,000	230	2,230	H. H. Montague Smith	J. A. & F. Druce	College St., Dowgate Hill.
Joiners (41)	211	1,300	none	1,300	Benjamin C. Turner	H. L. Bedford	[St. Sepulchre's Ch., E.C.]
Leathersellers (15)	152	18,000	5,000	23,000	F. Gleadon Neall	W. A. Hepburn	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
*Loriners (57)	300	1,000	6	1,006	Ald. Sir H. Davies, R.C.M.G.	C. F. J. Jennings	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]
*Masons (56)	57	550	none	550	F. G. Dray	R. L. Hunter	[9 New St., Line. Inn, W.C.]
*Musicians (93) ..	104	400	90	490	C. T. D. Crews, D.L.	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporation Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1907-1908.	Clerk.	Hall.*
Needlemakers (60)	50	230	none	250	Spyridion Mavrojani	J. King Farlow	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
Patenters (28)	150	700	2,000	3,000	W. H. Pitman, c.c.	H. & T. Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane, Guildhall, E.C.]
Pattenmakers (76)	40	63	26	89	Herbert H. Bartlett	Charles Vith	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
Paviors (56)	79	..	none	..	J. H. Scott	William P. Neal	[15 Lime St., E.C.]
Peniters (16)	114	4,400	167	4,567	Gordon Johnson	C. W. Sawbridge	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Plasterers (46)	46	1,100	30	1,130	A. Fox	Alfred F. Mott	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Pl. Card Mkr. (83)	130	50	5 5 0	55 5 0	B. Latham	W. Hayes	[1 Adelaide Bgs., Lond. Br.]
Plumbers (31)	40	880	20	900	W. D. Caroe, F.S.A.	W. R. E. Coles	[Libr. Chambers, Temple.]
Poulterers (34)	113	800	320	1,120	R. Pain Walkden	H. W. Liveridge	[141 Cheapside, E.C.]
Saddlers (25)	95	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	J. W. Sherwell	[2 Finsbury Circus, E.C.]
Scriveners (44)	50	..	..	..	Richard Phillips	J. C. Wootton	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Shipwrights (59)	200	830	none	830	Sir J. Mowlem Burt	Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S.	[Do.]
Spectaclemakers (60)	320	1,300	50	1,350	H. Hylton Foster	Do.	[Stationers' Hall Ct.]
Stationers (47)	282	3,100	1,600	4,700	H. H. Hodgson	C. R. Rivington	[Dowgate Hill, E.C.]
Tailor & Clothiers (21)	108	..	220	220	J. Arthur Humphrey	M. F. Monier-Williams	[1 Paper Bgs., Temple, E.C.]
Tin Plate Workers (72)	122	13	60	73	Charles Sibun	E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
Turners (51)	170	64	none	64	Edward Terry, J.P.	W. M. Shirreff	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
Tyler & Bldg. (37)	78	1,900	80	1,980	Frederick Wright	A. Horace Bird	[17 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
Upholders (49)	30	277	20	297	R. C. Fish	Wm. H. C. Crump	[Gresham St., E.C.]
Waxchandlers (20)	27	1,370	430	1,600	H. C. Todd	T. R. Bridgewater	[70 Basinghall St., E.C.]
Weavers (42)	92	1,130	1,168	2,298	F. E. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.	C. A. Bannister	[32 Coal Exchange, E.C.]
Wheelwrights (73)	150	..	none	..	G. H. Peters, J.P.	J. B. Scott	[19 Gt. Winestr. St., E.C.]
Wire Workers (36)	..	See Tin Plate Workers.	..	..	..	..	..
Woolmen (43)	25	376	none	376	W. F. Baker	P. C. C. Francis	..

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 1880 (Chairman, the late Earl of Derby), stated the rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies at about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year; the value of their Plate and Furniture at £320,000; and the annual income of the livings in their gift—several of the "great" Companies are patrons of livings—about £12,300. In 1880 the Companies were indebted to the extent of about £270,000.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1891.	1901.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,839	4,228,317	4,536,541
Within the Limits of the County of London	673	37,702	26,923
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	269,148	5,260,680	6,101,664
Central Criminal Court District	442,746	5,596,104	6,554,449
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	443,419	5,633,806	6,581,372
Metropolitan and City Police Districts			

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes of boundaries under the London Government Act, 1899, the County of London does not now include the whole of certain Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions; on the other hand, it includes portions of certain Extra-Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1906-1907 of £52,911,670, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1870 up to and including the year 1906 is 621,719, with 5,296 in course of erection: the new mileage since 1870 being 1,718.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, etc., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1897-1906.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.*	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1897	16,094	11,350	£132,248	£21,775	£110,473	6,376,610	2'524
1898	17,134	12,332	149,139	31,858	117,281	6,496,723	2'637
1899	16,149	11,540	111,857	23,451	88,406	6,620,434	2'439
1900	16,665	12,089	212,340	39,178	173,162	6,576,648	2'534
1901	17,433	12,347	376,206	142,490	233,716	6,678,808	2'610
1902	17,759	12,272	158,992	46,268	112,724	6,779,336	2'619
1903	17,896	12,735	191,885	42,108	149,777	6,880,696	2'601
1904	18,806	12,897	163,876	42,562	121,314	6,983,249	2'693
1905	18,515	12,850	181,018	52,915	128,103	7,086,638	2'613
1906	17,197	12,255	147,963	42,035	105,928	7,191,018	2'391

* The Census of 1901 showed that the Population for the years from 1897 to 1899 had been over-estimated.

THE following list of Life Offices contains the names of all the more important British offices, of eight Colonial companies, and of three offices founded in New York.

DATE OF FORMATION.—This is of importance, as the normal rate of mortality is not experienced until the company has been doing business for five-and-twenty or thirty years. Any company established more recently than this must be judged largely by its prospects instead of by its results.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system, whereby the whole of the surplus or profits are allotted to the participating policyholders, or whether the company has proprietors or shareholders by whom part of the surplus is received. Many of the Life offices also transact other insurance business as well. These are indicated by letters in the column headed "Class." In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital, however, is usually liable for the claims of all branches. The companies in the first part of the Table all transact "ordinary" Life business; the companies doing Industrial business are stated separately.

FUNDS.—The Funds as stated in the table are in all cases taken from the Revenue Accounts deposited by the offices with the Board of Trade. The Paid-up Capital of Proprietary offices that transact Life business only is included in the Funds. Paid-up capital of offices transacting other classes of business as well is excluded from the Funds as stated in the Table, because such capital is available for other claims than those of the Life Branch. The Funds as well as the premium income are derived from the latest annual accounts published by the offices, the date in the majority of cases being December, 1906. The amount of the funds taken alone affords no indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless its liabilities are known as well as its assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsurance parts of such risks as the offices do not feel justified in retaining in their entirety.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include not only the salaries of officials, rents of offices, cost of advertising, &c., but also, in all cases where it is paid, the commission paid to agents for the introduction of business. The amount of expenses as so understood is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently we have stated in the table the percentage of the premium income absorbed in commission and expenses. The average percentage of the whole of the British offices is about $14\frac{1}{2}\%$, of which $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ is expended on commission and 9% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because a large proportion of a company's expenditure is incurred in obtaining new business. If the proportion of new business to total business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses is also large; but when the expenses are distributed between new business and old, or renewal, business, a fair indication is obtained of the real expenditure

that an office is incurring. Perhaps the most satisfactory way to split up this expenditure is to assume that the percentage of new premiums absorbed in expenses is ten times as much as the percentage of renewal premiums absorbed in expenses. The expenses per cent. of new premiums given in the table means therefore that if, as in the case of the Atlas, 82.7% of the new premiums goes in expenses, one-tenth of this percentage or 8.27% of the renewal premiums is the cost of managing the renewal business. These two percentages taken together exactly amount to the total expenditure of the office. The relative economy or extravagance of the various offices may therefore be better judged by the percentage of new premiums absorbed in expenses than by the percentage of total premiums. The average annual expenditure of British offices is 80% of new premiums and 8% of renewal premiums.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned upon the funds is especially important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing the liabilities, since the greater the margin between the rates of interest earned and assumed, the greater is the surplus, and, speaking generally, the larger the bonus, though bonuses may fall at the time when a lower rate of interest is first adopted in valuing liabilities. The rate of interest here quoted is derived from the latest annual accounts, and is obtained by dividing 100 times the amount of interest, less Income Tax, by the mean of the funds at the beginning and the end of the year after deducting half a year's interest from the mean fund.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade usually every three, five, or seven years. It is not possible in the space here available to give anything but a very small part of the information supplied by these returns. A valuation consists of a calculation of the present liability of an office under its existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts it will have to pay and to receive. In making this calculation it has to be assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various tables are employed, those most frequently used being Healthy Males (H^m), and British Offices (O^m) and the corresponding Tables $H^m(3)$ and $O^m(5)$ which exclude from observation the mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes that only a low rate of interest will be earned, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. Consequently the position of an office is very strong and satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated liability and the experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is larger also. The H^m and $H^m(3)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the H^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent the valuation.

The O^m Tables usually require slightly stronger reserves than the H^m .

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.					VALUATION.	
			Funds.	Premium Income.	Expenses. % of		Rate of Interest %	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
					Total Prem.	New Prem.			
			£	£			£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P	I Abstainers & Gen. (Ord.)	324,165	63,880	24.8	95.6	3 14 0	H ^m	3 10 0
1824	P	SF Alliance	5,365,062	440,386	10.0	51.4	3 17 1	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0
1808	P	SF Atlas	1,935,652	169,213	14.2	82.7	3 15 3	O ^m & H ^m (5)	2 10 0
1866	P	I Britannic (Ordinary)...	632,987	174,020	20.5	89.0	4 9 7	H ^m	4 0 0
1854	P	FS British Equitable	1,758,251	127,035	27.4	...	3 17 4	H ^m	3 1/2 & 3 1/4
1806	P	British Life	127,551	18,426	41.5	e	4 3 4	H ^m	4 1/2 & 4 1/4
1891	P	I British Natural Prem.	291,143	57,931	38.5	e	19 10	H ^m	4 0 0
1833*	P	F Caledonian	2,524,007	239,649	13.9	74.9	3 12 3	O ^m & H ^m	3 0 0
1847	P	P Canada Life	6,580,666	656,998	26.4	e	4 9 9	H ^m	3 1/2 & 3 1/4
1898*	P	S Century	170,123	44,221	14.9	45.3	4 0 0	H ^m	3 0 0
1838	P	City of Glasgow	2,882,755	230,635	15.2	91.1	3 17 6	O ^m	3 0 0
1829	M	Clergy Mutual	4,242,821	262,201	8.3	59.3	3 16 3	O ^m & O ^m (5)	2 10 0
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	4,529,555	346,185	20.4*	121.4*	3 16 1	O ^m (5)	2 10 0
1873	M	Colonial Mutual	2,982,019	347,066	29.5	130.9	3 19 7	O ^m	3 10 0
1861	PFMS	Commercial Union	3,195,297*	321,269	15.3	61.9	4 5 5	O ^m	3 0 0 ob
1871	P	Confederation	2,415,014	299,465	28.4	e	5 0 0	...	...
1807	P	Eagle	2,544,835	180,236	17.8	98.6	3 18 7	H ^m	3 0 0
1823	M	Economic	4,444,054	241,950	12.9	92.5	4 0 11	H ^m	3 0 0
1823	P	Edinburgh	4,219,763	310,723	14.9	79.0	3 17 6	O ^m	3 0 0
1839	P	English & Scottish Law	2,792,024	229,865	18.2	102.9	4 0 10	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0
1762	M	Equitable	4,910,346	188,202	7.1	49.5	3 11 0	O ^m *	2 10 0
1859	P	Equitable United States	88,248,003	11,523,669	17.9	e	4 8 4	Amer. Act	4 1/2 & 3
1844	P	Equity & Law	4,284,403	329,449	10.9	70.6	3 16 4	O ^m & O ^m (5)	2 15 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident	3,321,513	175,220	9.6	73.2	3 17 4	O ^m	3 0 0 ob
1837	P	General	2,016,893	192,657	19.8	104.9	3 10 0	O ^m & H ^m	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	9,326,892	1,001,150	21.0	11.9	4 3 1	H ^m	3 10 0
1821	P	FS Guardian	3,266,185	230,744	14.3	84.7	3 17 3	H ^m & H ^m (5)	3 0 0
1881	M	Ind. Order Foresters	1,863,888	617,374	5.9	e	3 3 1	H ^m	4 0 0
1823	P	Law Life	4,231,187	269,172	12.6	71.8	4 2 1	H ^m	2 15 0
1825*	P	FS Law Union & Crown	4,761,518	373,925	15.0	95.8	4 5 3	H ^m	3 0 0
1836	P	Legal & General	5,116,498	531,489	13.4	48.7	4 0 5	O ^m	2 10 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,744,149	360,296	15.5	107.3	3 15 0	O ^m	3 1/2 & 3 1/4
1836	P	SF L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,395,824	239,657	10.0	64.7	3 14 4	O ^m & O ^m (5)	3 0 0
1862	P	London & Lancashire	2,139,765	313,282	20.6	106.3	3 18 4	H ^m	3 10 0
1720	P	Fm London Assurance	2,240,926	173,949	12.7	78.1	3 19 5	O ^m	2 15 0
1881	P	I Lond., Edin. & Glasgow	406,521	81,084	20.6	79.5	3 10 0	O ^m (5)	3 1/2 & 3 1/4
1806	M	London Life	4,856,939	369,534	4.3	33.4	3 17 1	O ^m (5)	3 1/2 & 3 1/4
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life	1,716,163	389,951	27.8	e	5 0 11	...	3 10 0
1852	M*	Marine & General	1,480,500	130,266	18.0	104.7	3 19 4	O ^m & O ^m (5)	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan	2,174,797	156,110	6.8	48.8	3 15 11	O ^m (5)	3 0 0
1869	M	S Mutual of Australasia	2,065,933	238,300	25.2	117.0	4 9 4	H ^m & O ^m	3 1/2 & 3
1842	M	Mutual, New York	100,701,692	11,529,356	18.9	e	4 11 9	17 Offices	4 0 0
1830*	M	National Mutual	2,765,850	186,192	15.9	89.3	4 1 11	O ^m	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mutual of Austral.	4,478,070	580,357	25.1	93.6	4 16 10	H ^m	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	6,428,821	471,647	10.4	64.6	3 18 1	O ^m	3 0 0
1845	M	New York Life	96,370,165	16,678,138	16.8	e	4 6 11	American	4 1/2 & 3
1823	P	SF Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	14,124,573	1,049,079	13.9	60.7	3 17 2	O ^m	3 0 0
1836	P	SF Northern	4,638,315	283,380	10.0	55.6	3 10 7	H ^m & H ^m (5)	2 15 0
1808	M	Norwich Union	6,253,271	817,762	16.5	48.7	4 5 3	O ^m	2 10 0
1864	P	Pearl (Ordinary)	1,145,291	217,645	14.3	49.0	3 8 0	H ^m	3 0 0
1797	P	Pelican & Brit. Emp.	5,353,098	411,417	14.6	88.4	4 0 5	O ^m	3 0 0
1840	M	Provident Clerks'	2,451,918	177,264	14.5	97.6	3 16 0	O ^m	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.					VALUATION.	
			Funds.	Premium Income.	Expenses. % of		Rate of Interest %	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
					Total Prem.	New Prem.			
			£	£			£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1848	P	I Prudential (Ordinary)....	34,103,667	4,290,971	8'7	46'1	3 10 1	H ^m	3 0 0
1864	P	I Refuge (Ordinary)	3,322,393	648,436	10'0	39'3	3 12 0	H ^m	3 0 0
1806*	P	S Rock	2,421,080	208,112	21'3	106'0	3 13 5	O ^m (3)	3 & 34
1845	P S F	Royal	9,373,635	687,126	12'4	74'7	3 14 8	O ^m & O ^m (3)	3 0 0
1720	P F S ^m	Royal Exchange	3,317,019	261,849	14'3	78'2	3 17 6	O ^m	3 0 0
1864	P	Sceptre	1,104,625	72,028	12'7	85'0	3 17 9	O ^m & O ^m (3)	2 10 0
1896*	P	S Scottish Accident	92,337	22,626	17'4	56'9	3 17 3	(1) ^m (5)	3 5 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	4,917,329	301,912	14'8	55'4	3 17 8	O ^m & O ^m (3)	2 10 0*
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	5,530,364	401,386	13'6	84'6	3 15 2	O ^m	3 0 0
1881	P	Scottish Life	1,123,125	130,254	16'3	60'1	4 2 0	O ^m & O ^m (3)	3 0 0
1876	P S	Scottish Metropolitan...	678,065	80,003	15'6	74'9	3 17 0	O ^m	3 10 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	13,765,157	659,287	12'1	70'2	3 16 2	O ^m	3 & 34
1883	P S	Scottish Temperance ...	1,203,473	146,262	15'8	75'6	3 18 0	H ^m	3 5 0
1824	P S F	Scottish Union & Nat. ...	4,453,616	300,736	13'5	84'4	3 15 8	O ^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows	18,309,483	1,134,907	10'2	66'7	3 15 4	H ^m & H ^m (3)	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	11,764,530	1,005,230	30'3	106'4	4 2 5	O ^m	3 & 34
1843	P	Star	6,606,702	540,563	13'6	95'5	3 11 8	H ^m	3 0 0
1810	P S	Sun Life	6,619,388	666,894	17'2	90'7	4 4 10	O ^m & O ^m (3)	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada	4,780,445	906,910	28'5	103'4	5 4 0	H ^m	4 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Temp.	8,361,166	565,152	12'5	75'1	3 12 7	O ^m & O ^m (5)	2 10 0
1825	P	University	934,865	59,797	12'4	79'2	3 17 2	O ^m & O ^m (5)	2 10 0
1860	M	Victoria Mutual	153,580	13,062	20'6	e	4 3 4	H ^m	3 0 0
1824	P F S	Yorkshire	1,535,797	135,222	16'0	80'7	4 4 8	O ^m & O ^m (3)	3 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	O Britannic	1,141,931	871,516	42'5	e	4 9 7	Eng. No. 3	4 0 0
1863	P	British Legal	189,596	165,254	48'4	e	2 18 7	Eng. No. 3	3 5 0
1881	P	O London, Edin. & Glasgow	400,142	431,656	45'8	e	3 10 0	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester ...	442,582	411,888	49'3	e	3 6 6	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P	O Pearl	2,077,238	1,297,485	45'1	e	3 12 6	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1891	P	O Pioneer	38,930	54,350	60'4	e	3 12 3	Eng. No. 3	3 10 0
1848	P	O Prudential	26,366,238	6,499,028	40'6	e	3 10 8	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1864	P	O Refuge	1,280,908	1,561,622	48'9	e	4 0 6	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	302,856	206,712	55'0	e	3 6 0	Eng. No. 3	3 5 0
1841	M	O Wesleyan & General ...	1,005,825	734,344	46'2	e	3 18 7	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0

P = Proprietary.

M = Mutual.

F = Transact Fire Business also.

S = Transact Sickness or Accident Business also.

O = Transact Ordinary Life Business also.

I = Transact Industrial Life Business also.

a = Expenses include cost of Valuation.

b = Special Reserve in addition to provide for assuming lower rates of interest in future, or for other purposes.

e = New Premiums not stated.

f = Does not pay Commission.

g = Interest earned excludes Reversions.

m = Transact Marine Business also.

* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.

* Century. Accident business commenced 1885.

* Clerical, Medical. Expenses include cost of pension.

* Commercial Union. Funds exclude Hand-in-Hand and West of England funds.

* Equitable. With additional reserve of more than one-half of clear surplus. Expenses exclude provision for pensions.

* Law Union and Crown amalgamated 1891.

* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c. effects. Expenses include those of Marine Branch.

* National Mutual. Amalgamated 1886.

* Scot. Acc. Accident Business commenced 1877.

* Scot. Amicable. Net Premiums valued at 34 per cent. so strengthening Reserves by £272,984.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If the policy does not participate in profits, both the sum assured and the premium remain unchanged. If the policy does participate in profits, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses are declared from time to time. The bonuses may usually be used either to increase the sum assured or to reduce the premium, or they may be taken in cash. It is usually to the advantage of an assurer to take a policy that participates in profits, but to overcome the objection of the higher premium

that participation in profits usually involves, a plan has been adopted in recent years whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce the premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed the bonuses anticipated, the difference is paid to the policyholder; if however the anticipated bonuses exceed the declared bonuses, the difference has to be paid by the policy holder or to remain as a debt upon the policy. We give below the average premiums charged by British offices for the three classes of policies. The rates quoted are the amounts payable annually for the whole of life to assure £100 at death.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Discounted Bonus.	Age at Entry.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Discounted Bonus.	Age at Entry.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Discounted Bonus.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 19 6	1 13 8	1 12 2	31	2 10 0	2 2 9	2 0 2	41	3 6 9	2 17 10	2 13 11
22	2 0 3	1 14 4	1 12 9	32	2 11 3	2 3 11	2 1 2	42	3 8 8	2 19 10	2 15 9
23	2 1 2	1 15 1	1 13 4	33	2 12 8	2 5 2	2 2 4	43	3 10 11	3 1 11	2 17 9
24	2 2 1	1 15 11	1 14 0	34	2 14 1	2 6 5	2 3 6	44	3 13 3	3 4 2	2 19 9
25	2 3 1	1 16 7	1 14 9	35	2 15 8	2 7 9	2 4 10	45	3 15 9	3 6 7	3 1 11
26	2 4 1	1 17 6	1 15 5	36	2 17 3	2 9 3	2 6 2	46	3 18 5	3 9 0	3 4 3
27	2 5 2	1 18 5	1 16 3	37	2 18 11	2 10 10	2 7 6	47	4 4 1	3 14 5	3 9 3
28	2 6 4	1 19 5	1 17 3	38	3 0 8	2 12 5	2 9 0	50	4 11 6	4 0 7	3 15 0
29	2 7 6	2 0 6	1 18 2	39	3 2 7	2 14 2	2 10 7	55	5 12 0	5 0 3	4 13 1
30	2 8 9	2 1 7	1 19 1	40	3 4 6	2 15 11	2 12 3	60	7 0 8	6 6 8	5 16 3

The rates in the above table are the average of the rates of all the offices that quote these three classes of policy respectively. The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for the assurance of £100 at death with participation in profits in the different offices. Premium rates alone are not sufficient for judging the relative methods of life offices for participating policies. An office charging a high premium is more likely to give high bonuses than an office charging a low premium, and therefore

the bonuses as well as the premiums have to be taken into account. But the details of bonuses are too voluminous to be given here; they may be obtained from various insurance annuals. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. The offices that make a special feature of this sort of policy are the London Life and the Metropolitan.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstiners' Gen...	1 16 11	2 1 0	2 7 1	2 14 8	3 4 0	3 15 6	4 11 3	5 13 9	7 3 3
Alliance	2 0 9	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 10 9	5 10 6	6 17 1
Atlas	2 2 5	2 4 8	2 9 3	2 15 5	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	5 8 0	6 14 3
Britannic	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 6	2 15 10	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 0	5 16 1	7 6 4
British Equitable ..	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	5 12 0	...
British Life	1 18 6	2 2 10	2 9 1	2 16 3	3 5 8	3 16 4	4 12 0	5 15 9	7 7 8
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	6 15 9
Canada Life	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 5 10	3 19 2	4 16 8	5 6 0	7 12 2
Century	2 2 5	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 8	3 5 4	3 16 7	4 11 0	5 10 5	6 16 6
City of Glasgow	1 19 6	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 10	4 9 10	5 12 9	...
Clergy Mutual	1 16 0	2 0 2	2 6 4	2 13 0	3 2 2	3 12 4	4 7 4	5 10 4	7 1 6
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	1 18 7	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 16 4	3 6 9	3 19 2	4 16 3	5 6 0	7 11 3
Colonial Mutual	1 18 4	2 2 1	2 7 4	2 14 10	3 3 2	3 15 2	4 9 9	5 12 0	7 3 3
Commercial Union ..	1 19 8	2 3 8	2 9 5	2 15 9	3 4 2	3 13 10	4 7 8	5 9 2	6 17 8
Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Eagle	2 2 4	2 5 7	2 10 8	2 17 1	3 5 5	3 16 6	4 11 4	5 10 11	6 17 4
Economic	1 15 5	1 19 0	2 4 4	2 11 1	2 19 6	3 10 9	4 5 5	5 5 3	6 12 3
Edinburgh	1 17 8	2 1 8	2 7 11	2 15 5	3 4 2	3 15 3	4 10 2	5 10 10	6 17 11
English & Scot. Law	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 1	2 13 11	3 2 8	3 13 7	4 7 9	5 6 2	6 12 4
Equitable	2 4 5	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 7 11	3 17 10	4 10 7	5 8 0	6 12 3
Equitable, U.S.	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	5 1 5	7 15 5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Equity and Law	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	7 2 5
Friends' Provident ...	1 17 11	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 2	4 9 7	5 8 7	6 13 11
General	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	6 18 0
Gresham	2 0 5	2 3 0	2 8 2	2 15 0	3 4 1	3 16 0	4 11 5	5 12 5	7 0 11
Guardian	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6
Law Life	2 0 1	2 3 8	2 9 4	2 16 2	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 0	5 10 9	6 17 6
Law Union & Crown ...	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
Legal and General ...	2 1 2	2 5 1	2 10 9	2 17 7	3 5 11	3 16 7	4 10 9	5 11 6	6 19 5
Life Assoc. of Scot. ...	1 19 8	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 4	3 17 4	4 13 4	5 13 8	7 2 4
L'pool & Lond. & Gl. ...	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
London & Lancashire	1 16 9	2 0 10	2 6 10	2 13 7	3 2 4	3 12 5	4 6 10	5 9 1	6 18 11
London Assurance ...	2 0 8	2 4 0	2 9 6	2 16 3	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 5	5 11 5	7 2 11
Lond., Edin., & Glas. ...	1 19 0	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 15 8	3 4 9	3 16 11	4 13 4	5 15 3	7 4 10
+London Life	2 8 6	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 8 6	3 19 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 12 8
Manufacturers	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Marine & General ...	1 19 0	2 3 1	2 8 10	2 16 4	3 5 11	3 17 7	4 11 11	5 12 5	7 0 0
Metropolitan	2 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	7 2 10
Mutual of Australasia	1 19 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 17 0	4 13 0	5 14 0	7 2 0
Mutual of New York ...	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	6 1 5	7 15 5
National Mutual ...	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
National Mut. of Aust.	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
National Provident ...	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	6 11 10
New York	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 16 3	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	6 1 5	7 15 5
Nth. Brit. & Mercan. ...	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	6 16 2
Northern	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
Norwich Union	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 2 0
Pearl	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 10	7 6 2
Pelican & Brit. Emp. ...	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 15 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	5 10 3	6 16 6
Provident Clerks' ...	1 16 10	2 0 1	2 6 4	2 13 5	3 2 8	3 16 1	4 12 2	5 17 4	7 11 7
Provident Free Home ...	1 19 0	2 3 2	2 9 7	2 17 6	3 6 10	3 18 4	4 13 9	5 14 5	7 6 7
Prudential	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	7 6 11
Refuge	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
Rock	1 18 9	2 2 10	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 16 10	4 10 1	5 11 11	7 1 4
Royal	2 0 3	2 4 2	2 9 9	2 16 2	3 4 1	3 14 6	4 8 3	5 10 6	7 1 3
Royal Exchange	1 19 10	2 3 6	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
Sceptre	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 15 4	4 10 6	5 13 4	7 4 6
Scottish Accident ...	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 2
Scottish Amicable ...	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	5 11 0	7 0 0
Scottish Equitable ...	2 1 7	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 5	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 10 8	6 17 5
Scottish Life	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
Scottish Metropolitan	1 15 1	1 16 10	2 0 8	2 6 7	2 14 7	3 5 4	3 19 7	4 19 0	6 6 1
Scottish Provident ...	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 8 6	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 2 3	6 6 9
Scot. Temperance ...	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 3	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	6 16 10
Scottish Union & Nat. ...	2 0 9	2 4 0	2 10 6	2 17 6	3 5 6	3 16 0	4 11 0	5 11 8	7 0 0
Scottish Widows'	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	7 4 9
Standard	1 18 9	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	5 11 2	7 1 0
Star	1 18 3	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 7	7 4 9
Sun Life	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 19 11	7 14 11
Sun Life (of Canada) ...	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
United King. Temp. ...	2 1 0	2 4 3	2 8 10	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 8	7 4 9
University	2 3 0	2 4 10	2 9 11	2 16 8	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 11 5	5 11 2	6 18 0
Victoria	1 19 2	2 3 4	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 7	3 17 2	4 13 0	5 16 0	7 7 1
Wesleyan & General ...	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	5 15 11	7 5 4
Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11

† London Life—These Rates are for nearest age and are Subject to reductions—anticipated to be not less than 50%—in the eighth year and thereafter. α Abstainers' Rates are less.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the assured however die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death. The annual premiums payable throughout the endowment period, or till death if previous, for the assurance of £100 at

various ages of entry and maturity, are given in the next table. Endowment assurance may be taken either with or without participation in profits; it is usually advantageous to take participating policies. The discounted bonus system described above is also applied to endowment assurance policies.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.																
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.								
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.							
Abstainers & Genrl. B	3	2	63	17	11	5	0	66	17	3	10	7	9	2	13	10	3	5	44	1	05	4	37	2	0		
Alliance	3	3	93	18	7	5	1	06	18	8	10	15	0	2	15	7	3	6	44	1	05	4	57	3	2		
Atlas	3	5	74	0	55	2	11	7	0	8	10	17	2	2	17	5	3	8	34	3	55	6	47	5	2		
Britannic	3	6	14	1	10	5	5	77	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	8	9	4	10	5	9	27	10	1	1		
British Equitable	3	4	43	19	35	1	66	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	0	3	7	04	2	35	5	07	2	7	...		
British Life	3	1	43	15	10	4	17	56	15	10	...	...	...	...	3	2	93	19	45	2	56	19	3	...	...		
Caledonian	3	3	13	17	10	4	19	86	15	7	10	7	2	14	7	3	5	64	0	65	2	96	19	10	...		
Canada Life	3	5	34	0	11	5	5	77	55	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	11	4	3	11	5	7	87	7	4	...	
Century	3	5	13	19	65	0	36	15	1	10	4	6	2	17	9	3	7	74	1	95	3	26	18	9	...		
City of Glasgow	3	6	04	0	65	2	06	17	6	...	...	...	2	17	0	3	7	64	2	65	4	67	1	6	...		
Clergy Mutual	3	3	11	3	18	7	5	0	56	16	4	...	...	2	14	4	3	5	14	0	25	2	66	19	3	...	
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	3	5	24	1	11	5	7	77	10	1	...	...	...	2	15	7	3	7	84	5	15	10	11	7	14	7	
Colonial Mutual	3	1	03	14	6	4	15	66	13	7	...	...	...	2	13	6	3	3	17	11	4	18	106	18	1	...	
Commercial Union	3	6	74	2	75	6	17	5	7	...	...	...	2	17	7	3	9	24	5	15	9	07	7	11	...		
Confederation	3	4	53	19	11	5	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	...	...	3	7	04	2	10	5	4	67	3	8	...	
Eagle	3	5	10	3	19	4	4	19	10	6	14	3	10	3	6	2	18	0	3	7	94	1	75	2	96	18	3
Economic	3	1	23	15	2	16	4	16	10	1	9	18	3	2	13	0	3	3	23	17	64	19	26	13	...	...	
Edinburgh	3	4	23	19	8	5	0	96	14	11	10	3	9	2	15	8	3	6	10	4	11	5	3	86	18	7	...
English & Scot. Law	3	3	3	17	6	18	11	6	14	5	...	...	...	2	14	11	3	5	54	0	05	1	106	17	9	...	
Equitable	3	4	73	19	25	1	7	6	19	6	10	15	6	2	16	1	3	6	10	4	1	85	4	67	3	3	...
Equitable (U.S.)	3	6	44	1	85	4	11	7	4	0	11	1	11	...	...	3	8	64	4	65	8	77	7	8	11	...	
Equity and Law	3	5	24	0	45	3	17	0	10	...	...	...	2	16	8	3	7	94	3	25	6	47	5	2	...	...	
Friends' Provident	3	4	43	18	9	4	19	10	6	14	3	...	...	2	16	1	3	6	11	4	1	85	3	26	18	2	...
General	3	5	74	1	10	5	6	47	7	2	11	8	11	2	18	4	3	10	04	5	95	9	67	11	0	...	
Gresham	3	2	03	16	11	5	0	56	19	10	...	...	...	2	14	6	3	5	44	0	85	4	107	5	6	...	
Guardian	3	4	23	17	10	5	1	7	1	0	...	...	...	2	17	0	3	6	94	0	105	5	07	5	6	...	
Law Life	3	4	03	18	2	4	19	36	14	4	10	4	7	2	16	13	6	74	1	05	2	76	18	7	...	...	
Law Union & Crown	3	5	04	0	05	2	86	19	1	...	...	...	2	16	6	3	7	64	3	05	5	67	3	6	...	...	
Legal and General	3	5	34	0	45	3	17	0	10	...	...	...	2	16	8	3	7	94	3	25	6	47	5	2	...	...	
Life Assoc. of Scotlnd	3	4	73	19	15	0	96	16	10	10	9	2	15	6	3	7	44	2	15	4	27	1	4	...	...		
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	3	7	14	1	95	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	5	3	9	24	4	25	7	07	4	11	...	
London & Lancashire	3	4	74	0	85	4	07	3	9	11	0	5	2	15	6	3	7	34	2	11	5	6	11	7	4	10	
London Assurance	3	5	44	0	55	3	37	1	4	...	...	...	2	17	6	3	8	74	3	105	7	17	6	3	...	...	
Lond., Edin., & Glasg.	3	6	11	4	2	65	5	57	3	10	17	8	2	17	3	8	94	4	75	8	107	6	8	...	...		
London Life	3	18	10	4	15	25	18	07	12	8	10	10	0	3	9	04	1	44	17	106	1	27	16	0	...	...	
Manufacturers	3	4	53	19	11	5	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	...	...	3	7	04	2	105	4	67	3	8	...	...	
Marine and General	3	5	54	0	65	3	47	1	5	10	18	1	2	16	9	3	7	84	3	55	7	27	6	0	...	...	
Metropolitan	3	7	44	3	55	6	11	7	4	5	...	...	...	2	17	11	3	9	14	6	45	10	37	8	7	...	
Mut. of Australasia	3	0	03	14	0	16	0	6	10	0	10	0	0	...	...	3	3	03	16	04	19	05	14	0	...	...	
Mut. of New York	3	6	44	1	85	4	17	7	4	0	11	1	11	...	...	3	8	64	4	65	8	77	8	11	...	...	
National Mutual	3	4	93	18	85	0	15	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	4	3	6	44	0	105	3	17	0	1	...	...	
Nat. Mutual of Aust.	3	0	10	3	15	14	18	3	6	15	0	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	63	18	95	1	46	18	4	...	
National Provident	3	6	44	1	25	3	26	19	1	10	9	4	2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	45	7	107	4	3	...	
New York	3	6	44	1	85	5	07	4	0	11	1	11	...	...	...	3	8	64	4	65	8	77	8	11	...	...	
North Brit & Mercan.	3	6	24	1	15	3	06	18	10	...	...	...	2	17	6	3	8	84	3	95	6	17	2	11	...	...	
Northern	3	5	83	19	85	1	16	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	44	1	115	4	17	0	8	...	...	
Norwich Union	3	4	43	17	54	19	45	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	7	3	6	74	1	35	3	07	...	...	...	...	
Pearl	3	6	14	1	95	5	57	5	0	...	...	...	2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	15	9	57	9	0	...	
Pelican	3	6	14	0	55	1	56	18	1	...	...	...	2	17	9	3	8	10	4	5	15	9	57	9	0	...	
Provident Clerks	3	4	03	19	75	2	37	0	3	10	18	4	2	15	11	3	7	04	2	45	5	67	4	7	...	...	
Provident Free Home	3	8	24	4	12	5	8	77	10	0	11	7	9	...	...	3	11	94	8	95	12	07	13	10	...	...	
Prudential	3	7	04	4	25	7	10	7	9	5	...	...	2	18	1	3	10	54	7	85	10	107	12	9	...	...	
Refuge	3	4	24	0	85	5	27	6	2	...	...	...	2	14	10	3	6	94	4	05	8	67	10	4	...	...	
Rock	3	3	03	19	65	2	57	1	10	17	8	2	16	4	3	8	14	4	45	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.					SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS.				
	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.
Royal.....B	£ s. d. 5 84 0	£ s. d. 8 5 2	£ s. d. 8 7 0	£ s. d. 10 14 0	£ s. d. 12 17 4	£ s. d. 8 0 4	£ s. d. 3 4 5	£ s. d. 6 0 7	£ s. d. 4 0 0	£ s. d. 7 4 0
Royal Exchange.....I	5 10 4	0 5 5	2 4 7	0 5 11	0 12 17	3 3 7	11 4 2	10 5 5	2 7 3	10 10 10
Sceptre.....B	3 4 94	0 10 5	4 2 7	3 10 11	0 6 2	15 7 3	4 4 3	1 5 7	2 7 5	5 0 0
†Scottish Accident B	3 10 3	18 8 5	1 2 6	18 7 10	13 6 2	14 11 3	5 9 4	1 1 5	4 0 7	2 0 0
Scottish Amicable...I	3 6 94	1 5 5	3 0 7	2 4 10	17 3 2	18 3 3	9 1 4	4 1 5	6 0 7	6 5 5
Scottish Equitable...I	3 5 53	19 8 5	1 1 6	16 6 1	2 16 11	3 7 5	4 2 1	3 11 6	10 10 10	10 10 10
Scottish Life.....B	3 6 54	1 1 5	2 3 6	16 6 1	2 17 10	3 8 10	4 3 9	5 4 7	0 3 3	0 3 3
Scot. Metropolitan B	3 2 53	16 0 4	18 6 6	17 4 10	15 10 2	13 11 3	3 5 3	18 5 5	2 0 7	1 11 11
Scottish Provident ...	3 9 04	3 2 5	4 5 6	19 8 1	3 0 5	10 11 4	5 5 5	7 2 7	2 2 11	2 11 11
αScottish Temp'anceB	3 4 11	19 7 5	1 10 6	19 4 10	17 0 2	16 7 3	7 3 4	2 3 5	4 11 7	3 6 11
Scottish Un. & Nat.B	3 5 64	0 0 5	1 0 6	15 6 10	4 0 2	17 0 3	7 6 4	2 0 5	3 6 6	19 0 0
Scottish Widows' ...I	3 11 64	5 3 5	5 9 1	... 3 2	10 3 12	10 4 6	10 5 8	0 10 0	... 0 0 0	... 0 0 0
Standard.....B	3 6 44	1 4 5	3 7 7	0 0 0	2 17 8	3 8 9	4 3 11	5 6 2	7 2 10	2 10 10
Star.....I	4 84	1 2 5	3 0 7	1 0 1	2 15 4	7 4 4	3 5 5	5 11 7	5 5 5	5 5 5
αSun Life.....I	3 4 04	0 0 5	2 7 7	0 1 10	11 7 2	15 8 3	7 9 4	3 4 5	6 11 7	3 5 5
Sun of Canada.....B	3 4 53	19 11 5	3 1 7	2 1 11	0 8 2	15 8 3	7 0 4	2 10 5	6 7 7	6 8 8
United King. Temp. B	3 7 94	4 6 5	8 11 7	10 3 1	2 18 4	10 6 4	6 11 5	11 11 7	11 5 5	11 5 5
University.....B	3 6 64	0 7 5	2 7 6	19 7 10	13 7 2	13 0 8	6 4 3	9 5 6	7 7 4	9 9 9
Victoria.....B	3 7 54	3 6 5	7 4 7	7 1 1	2 18 3	3 9 11	4 6 2	5 10 3	7 7 10	2 2 2
Wesleyan & General	3 5 34	1 4 5	5 8 7	7 1 11	6 5 2	16 3 3	7 10 4	4 3 5	9 0 7	11 1 1
Yorkshire.....B	3 5 64	0 2 5	2 7 7	0 1 10	15 8 2	16 8 3	7 3 4	2 5 5	5 6 7	3 10 10

† With Tontine or Deferred Bonuses. B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
† London Life, see note p. 376.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	Blue Book issued in		Blue Book issued in	
	188a.	1907.	188a.	1907.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£25,332,993	£1,941,994	£11,619,303
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,185,859	...	6,722
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	10,860,172	45,716	1,032,835
Increase in value of Investments.....	238,573	181,738	...	638
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,157	15,766	141	1,568
Miscellaneous	44,571	261,493	1,832	172,895
Total Income	17,907,538	38,838,021	1,989,683	12,833,961
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses).....	9,850,250	17,527,265	697,778	4,409,035
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	1,132,576	...	334
Surrenders	734,051	1,706,448	2,533	103,811
Annuities	512,214	2,137,657	15	6,925
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	3,431,931	935,180	5,039,357
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	705,658	479,922	2,661	579,819
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	583,018	422	7,380
Miscellaneous	7,631	326,338	345	311,642
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	11,512,866	350,749	2,375,658
Total	17,907,538	38,838,021	1,989,683	12,833,961
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	299,319,913	1,529,965	31,765,237

Assurances in Force as shown by the latest Returns issued by the Board of Trade	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
	2,397,915	£713,491,783	25,544,045	£251,553,949

Immediate Annuities.

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THE following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies for every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year of age. By a few Companies a proportionate amount of Annuity is payable to day of death.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly; the annual payment is in nearly all cases higher if paid annually and less when paid quarterly.

OFFICE.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.		Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 65.	Age 70.
Caledonian	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canada Life	7 13 10	8 18 1	10 11 2	12 15 10		6 4 4	6 18 9	7 18 10	9 6 11	11 8 7
Century	7 16 7	9 0 10	10 13 10	12 16 5		7 2 2	7 2 2	8 3 2	9 11 2	11 11 2
City of Glasgow	7 13 10	8 18 0	10 11 1	12 14 10		6 4 4	6 19 4	8 0 6	9 10 0	11 13 10
Clergy Mutual	7 14 11	8 19 8	10 13 5	13 0 1		6 6 10	7 0 8	8 0 3	9 9 0	11 11 1
Clerical, Med., & Gen. Confederation	7 11 10	8 16 2	10 9 2	12 14 10		6 4 4	6 17 10	7 17 2	9 5 2	11 6 6
Eagle	8 1 5	9 5 11	10 19 0	13 4 3		6 11 10	7 6 10	8 7 11	9 17 10	12 2 1
Economic	7 15 0	8 18 10	10 11 2	12 14 6		6 5 10	7 0 8	8 1 6	9 10 8	11 13 6
Edinburgh	7 16 0	9 0 4	10 14 2	12 18 6		6 6 4	7 1 6	8 2 10	9 12 10	11 16 6
Eng. and Scottish Law Equitable	7 12 6	8 16 6	10 10 0	12 15 6		6 4 6	6 18 0	7 17 6	9 6 6	11 9 6
Equitable (U.S.)	7 13 2	8 17 8	10 11 0	12 17 0		6 5 8	6 19 2	7 18 6	9 6 8	11 8 4
Friends' Provident	7 9 10	8 13 4	10 5 2	12 9 4		6 2 10	6 16 4	7 14 10	9 2 0	11 1 0
General	7 6 0	8 9 6	10 2 6	12 10 2		6 7 6	7 3 0	8 4 10	9 15 2	11 14 6
Gresham	7 8 2	8 11 4	10 2 8	12 5 7		7 5 1	6 14 10	7 13 2	9 0 0	10 19 0
Guardian	7 7 6	8 11 1	10 3 4	12 7 8		6 0 10	6 14 0	7 12 8	9 0 0	11 0 0
Law Life	7 14 9	8 18 6	10 11 2	12 15 3		6 5 10	7 0 8	8 1 2	9 10 7	11 13 9
Law Union and Crown Legal and General	7 9 2	8 13 4	10 6 0	12 9 8		6 0 0	6 15 0	7 16 0	9 5 6	11 8 8
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7 13 4	8 17 10	10 11 4	12 17 6		6 4 7	6 19 3	7 19 10	9 6 11	11 2 2
L'pool & Lndn. & Globe	7 11 8	8 15 6	10 8 0	12 12 4		6 2 8	6 17 4	7 18 2	9 7 6	11 10 10
Marine and General	7 18 8	9 2 4	10 7 0	...		6 7 4	7 3 0	8 4 0	9 6 4	...
Mutual of Austral.	7 13 4	8 17 10	10 11 4	12 17 6		6 5 8	6 19 4	7 18 8	9 7 2	11 8 8
Mutual of New York	7 8 10	8 15 2	10 8 0	12 13 6		6 17 6	6 13 6	7 14 10	9 4 2	11 5 2
National Mutual	7 13 0	8 14 6	10 10 0	12 12 0		6 4 0	6 18 6	7 19 6	9 8 0	11 10 6
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7 13 5	8 18 0	10 11 4	12 17 6		6 5 7	6 19 4	7 18 8	9 7 1	11 8 9
National Provident	7 6 0	8 9 6	10 2 6	12 10 2		6 7 6	7 3 0	8 4 10	9 15 2	11 14 6
New York	7 11 0	8 15 2	10 8 0	12 13 6		6 3 8	6 17 2	7 16 4	9 4 4	11 5 2
Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	8 2 8	9 7 2	10 6 13	13 0 6		6 12 10	7 10 8	8 9 2	9 19 2	12 3 10
Northern	7 12 8	8 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 2		6 5 0	6 18 8	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8
Norwich Union	7 6 0	8 9 6	10 2 6	12 10 2		6 7 6	7 3 0	8 4 10	9 15 2	11 14 6
Pearl (Ord.)	7 13 0	8 18 0	10 11 4	12 17 6		6 3 2	6 18 8	8 0 4	9 10 2	11 14 3
Pelican & Brit. Emp. Provident Clerks'	7 17 3	9 0 11	10 13 3	12 17 2		6 5 6	6 19 0	7 18 1	9 6 3	11 7 8
Prudential	7 13 11	8 19 0	10 12 1	12 17 6		6 3 10	6 19 5	8 1 1	9 11 3	11 15 6
Rock	7 2 0	8 3 8	9 13 4	11 13 0		5 15 4	6 8 8	7 8 0	8 14 8	10 14 0
Royal	7 11 10	8 16 2	10 9 2	12 14 10		6 4 4	6 17 10	7 17 0	9 5 4	11 6 6
Royal Exchange	7 11 9	8 15 1	10 6 10	12 9 5		6 3 3	6 17 10	7 18 1	9 7 0	11 8 7
Scottish Amicable	7 13 6	8 18 0	10 12 0	12 17 0		6 3 0	6 19 0	8 0 6	9 11 0	11 15 0
Scottish Equitable	7 14 9	8 19 1	10 13 6	12 19 3		6 3 6	6 19 6	8 0 6	9 11 4	11 16 0
Scottish Life	7 10 4	8 14 9	10 7 12	12 13 7		6 2 7	6 16 4	7 15 8	9 4 0	11 5 3
Scottish Metropolitan	7 10 8	8 14 2	10 6 4	12 10 8		6 4 0	6 17 1	7 15 8	9 3 0	11 3 0
Scottish Provident	7 12 0	8 15 6	10 10 6	12 16 0		6 3 0	6 17 0	7 17 0	9 5 0	11 3 6
Scottish Union Nat.	7 12 0	8 15 6	10 10 6	12 16 0		6 6 6	6 18 0	7 17 6	9 5 6	11 7 0
Scottish Widows'	7 14 10	8 18 2	10 10 12	12 18 6		6 6 6	6 18 0	7 18 0	9 8 0	11 11 6
Standard	8 1 3	9 2 6	10 14 12	12 18 11		6 6 5	6 19 8	7 18 2	9 5 2	11 4 5
Star	7 12 10	8 16 11	10 9 9	12 14 4		6 3 8	6 18 7	7 19 6	9 8 11	11 12 8
Sun Life	7 11 0	8 14 6	10 6 0	12 10 2		6 5 0	6 18 0	7 16 0	9 3 0	11 2 6
Sun Life of Canada	7 12 8	8 17 2	10 10 4	12 16 4		6 5 0	6 18 8	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8
Un'd. Kgd. Tempnce	7 14 6	8 18 2	10 10 4	12 9 0		6 7 10	7 0 11	7 19 6	9 6 10	11 1 10
Yorkshire	7 18 0	9 0 10	10 11 9	12 13 7		7 6 7	7 2 0	8 1 5	9 8 4	11 3 10
Post Office (Gov. Anns.)	7 12 8	8 17 2	10 10 4	12 16 4		6 5 0	6 18 8	7 18 0	9 6 4	11 7 10
Sun Life of Canada	8 4 10	9 9 5	11 3 5	13 6 0		6 14 7	7 9 10	8 11 2	10 1 7	12 3 10
Un'd. Kgd. Tempnce	7 10 3	8 12 5	10 2 0	12 0 12		6 2 11	6 16 11	7 16 4	9 3 4	11 2 3
Yorkshire	7 18 0	9 0 10	10 11 9	12 13 7		6 5 8	7 2 0	8 2 6	9 12 0	11 12 0
Post Office (Gov. Anns.)	7 9 10	8 14 0	10 6 10	12 10 10		6 0 6	6 15 8	7 16 8	9 6 4	11 9 6

Directory of Insurance Companies.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; E=Employers' Liability; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; Ha=Hailstorm; He=Health; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; P=Plate Glass; Pr.=Profits; V=Various other classes.

Est'd.	Fire, Accident, Life, &c.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L, A	Abstainers and Gen. (Ord.) ...	City-bldgs, Carr's-lane, <i>Birmingham</i> .
1824	F, Ha, L, A, E	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.
1808	F, L, A, E	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.
1865	G	Bankers' Guar. and Trust	94, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad-st.-cor., <i>Bingham</i> .; West-st., Finsbury, E.C.
1854	L, F, A, E	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C.
1808	L	British Homes	6, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.
1888	F, E	British Law	5, Lothbury, Bank, E.C.
1863	L	British Legal	7, Blythswood-square, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1896	L	British Life	101, St. Vincent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1891	L	British Natural Premium	56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1881	A, E	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand.
1833	F, L, E	Caledonian	19, George-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 82, King William-st., E.C.
1847	L	Canada Life	<i>Toronto</i> ; 14, King William-street, E.C.
1903	A, E, Ma	Car and General	1, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1885	A, E, F, G, L	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 35, Moorgate-st., E.C.
1838	L	City of Glasgow	30, Renfield-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 12, King William-st., E.C.
1829	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster.
1886	L	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen. ...	15, St. James's-square, S.W.
1873	L	Colonial Mutual	<i>Melbourne</i> ; 33, Poultry, E.C.
1861	F, L, M, A	Commercial Union	26, Cornhill, E.C.
1899	E, A, G, V	Compensation and Guarantee	6, Lawrence Pountney-hill, E.C. [row, W.C.
1867	F, G, L	Co-operative	Long Millgate, <i>Manchester</i> ; 4, Southampton-
1807	L	Eagle	79, Pall Mall, S.W.
1887	F, Bu, P, E	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand.
1823	L	Economic	6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
1823	L	Edinburgh	22, George-st., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 11, King William-st., E.C.
1880	A, E, G	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment.
1839	L	English and Scottish Law	12, Waterloo-place, S.W.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	<i>New York</i> ; 6, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
1802	F	Essex and Suffolk	High-street, <i>Colchester</i> ; 56, New Broad-st., E.C.
1707	A, Bu, E	Essex and Suffolk Indemnity	<i>Colchester</i> ; 56, New Broad-street, E.C.
1800	F, A, E, Bu, E	Fine Art and General	89, Cheapside, E.C. [E.C.
1832	L	Friends' Provident	45, Darley-st., <i>Bradford</i> , <i>Yke.</i> ; 17, Gracech.-st.,
1886	A, E, Bu, G	General (Perth)	43, Tay-street, <i>Perth</i> ; 9, King-street, E.C.
1837	L	General	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1843	L	Gresham	St. Mildred's House, E.C.
1821	F, A, E, L, Bu	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	19, Birch-in-lane, E.C.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General	17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1878	A, C	Imp. Acc., Live Stock, & Gen. ...	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1823	L	Law Life	187, Fleet-street, E.C.
1888	Mo, Li, G, V	Law Guarantee and Trust	49, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1825	F, A, E, L	Law Union and Crown	126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
1836	L	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C.
1891	Li	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C. [street Within, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-street, <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 18, Bishopgate-
1836	F, L, A, E	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 1, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .

Est'd.	Fire, Accident, Life, &c.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1720	F, M, L, A, E	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.
1862	F, A, E	London and Lancashire Fire...	43, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 76, King William-st.
1862	L	London and Lancashire Life...	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1861	P	London and General	19, Haymarket, S.W.
1881	A, L	London, Edin. and Glasgow...	Insurance-buildings, Farringdon-street, E.C.
1869	A, E, G	London Guarantee and Acc...	61, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.
1716	M, V	Lloyd's	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, <i>Manchester</i> .
1852	L	Marine and General.....	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1835	L	Metropolitan	13, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1869	L	Mutual of Australasia	<i>Sydney</i> ; 5, Lothbury, E.C.
1876	Bu, A, F, V	Mutual Guarantee	30, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1842	L	Mutual, New York	<i>New York</i> ; 16, 17 & 18, Cornhill, E.C. [st., E.C.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler.....	22, St. Ann's-sq., <i>Manchester</i> ; 60, Qn. Victoria-
1892	Bu	National Burglary	10, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	George-st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; Finsbury Pavement Ho.
1830	L	National Mutual	20, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral...	<i>Milbourne</i> ; 5, Cheapside, E.C.
1835	L	National Provident.....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
1854	P, G	National Provincial.....	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
1897	L	New Era	68A, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
1845	L	New York Life	<i>New York</i> ; Trafalgar-bldgs., Trafalgar-sq., W.C.
1809	F, L, E	North British and Mercantile	61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1836	F, L, E	Northern	1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1906	A, E	Northern Equitable	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 8, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1797	F	Norwich Union Fire	Surrey-street, <i>Norwich</i> ; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	<i>Norwich</i> ; 50, Fleet-street, E.C.
1856	{ A, E, Ha, } { G, Bu, V }	Norwich and London Acc. ...	St. Giles-street, <i>Norwich</i> ; 114, Cannon-st., E.C.
1871	{ A, E, Mo, } { G Bu, V, F }	Ocean Accident.....	36-44, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1864	L	Pearl	London-bridge, E.C.
1797	L	Pelican and British Empire...	70, Lombard-street, E.C.
1782	F, E	Phoenix	19, Lombard-street, E.C.
1891	L	Pioneer.....	31, North John-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1903	Bu, F, Pr, A	Premier	3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
1901	He, Pr	Profits and Income	9, Fleet-street, E.C.
1840	L	Provident Clerks'	27 & 29, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1876	A, E	Provident Clerks' Acc.	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1865	G	Provident Clerks' Guarantee...	61, Coleman-street, E.C.
1839	L	Provident Free Home.....	72, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.
1848	L	Prudential	Holborn-bars.
1849	A, E, G, V	Railway Passengers.....	64, Cornhill, E.C.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford-st., <i>Manchester</i> ; 29, New Bridge-st., E.C.
1806	A, E, L	Rock	15, New Bridge-street, E.C.
1845	F, L, A, E	Royal	Royal Insur.-bdgs., <i>L'pool</i> ; Lombard-st., E.C.
1720	F, L, M, A, E	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.
1887	L	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)...	28, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1867	L	Salvation Army.....	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1864	L	Sceptre.....	40, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.
1877	A, G, L	Scottish Accident.....	115, George-st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	St. Vincent-pl., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 1, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	{ 111, Union-street, <i>Glasgow</i> ; 128A, Qn. Victoria-
1895	F	Scottish County & Mercantile	street, E.C.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	10, St. David-st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 12, Poultry, E.C.
1881	A, L	Scottish Life	28, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edin.</i> ; 19, King William-st., E.C.
			19, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edin.</i> ; 13, Clement's-lane, E.C.

Est'd.	Fire, Accident, Life, &c.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1876	A, E, L	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 8, King-st., E.C.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 17, King William-st., E.C.
1883	A, L	Scottish Temperance	105, St. Vincent-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 3, Cheapside, E.C.
1824	F, L, E	Scottish Union and Nat.	35, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 3, King Wm.-st., E.C.
1825	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 28, Cornhill, E.C.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 83, King William-st., E.C.
1843	L	Star	32, Moorgate-st., E.C.
1891	F, E	State	State Ins.-bdgs., <i>L'pool</i> ; 13, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
1710	F	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1810	A, L, E, G	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	<i>Montreal</i> ; 93, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
1895	P	Union Plate Glass	89, W. Regent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1900	L	United Provident	96, Oxford-road, <i>Manchester</i> .
1840	L	United Kingdom Temp.	Strand, W.C.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W.
1860	L	Victoria Mutual	Memorial Hall-buildings, Farringdon-st., E.C.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General.	Corporation-st., <i>Birm'ham</i> ; 101, Finsbury-pavem't,
1851	F, M	Western	<i>Toronto</i> ; 2, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C. [E.C.]
1888	F	West of Scotland	131, St. Vincent-st., <i>Glasgow</i> ; 7, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
1824	F, A, L, E	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-sq., <i>York</i> ; 2, Bank-bdgs., Princes-st.,
1870	L	Yorkshire Provident.	10, Corporation-street, <i>Manchester</i> . [E.C.]

Fire Insurance Rates.

RATES.—For merchandise at the principal ports, and for mills and manufactories and other leading industries throughout the United Kingdom, all the tariff or associated offices charge an identical minimum. Non-tariff and some class offices advertise that they assess individual risks on their merits. The following is a digest of the scale put forward by some of the oldest companies, and the rates and classification are those which are generally adopted.

Common Insurances.—At 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and built on all sides with brick or stone, or separated by party-walls of brick or stone which are carried through the roof, and used for residence, or non-hazardous purposes.

2. Goods in buildings as above, such as household goods, plate, wearing apparel, and printed books, liquors in private use, and personal effects not comprised in the following categories.

Hazardous Insurances.—At 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings of timber and plaster, or not separated by partition walls of brick or stone, or not covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and thatched barns and outhouses, having no chimney, nor adjoining to any building having a chimney; and buildings falling under the description of common insurances, but in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades are carried on.

2. Goods.—The stock and goods of bread-bakers, tallowchandlers (not melters), drapers, stationers, also chemists and grocers not dealing in mineral oils.

Doubly Hazardous Insurances.—At 4s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings.—All thatched buildings having chimneys, or communicating with or adjoining to buildings having one, although no hazardous trade shall be carried on, nor hazardous goods deposited therein, and all hazardous buildings in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades carried on.

2. Goods.—All hazardous goods deposited in hazardous buildings, and in thatched buildings having no chimney; also china, glass, mathematical and musical instruments, pictures, and jewels in private use.

Much depends upon the surroundings of the building insured; for a printer's or bookbinder's workshop, in a narrow lane, with old wooden houses near it, the premium would possibly be from 10s. to 15s.

Special Insurances.—5s. per cent. per annum and upwards:—

Buildings and contents among others of workers in wood, dealers in mineral oils, large drapers, some mills, warehouses, and factories; in the case of some theatres the rate is as high as 3rs. 6d. per cent.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.

A special article on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, appears on pp. 655-656. Specimen premium rates for insurance are appended to the article.

The following are Dr. W. Ogle's tables founded on the death-rates of 1871-80; in the 1897 Almanack a table appeared (p. 357) giving, alongside of the following, statistics compiled by Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, on the basis of the death-rates of 1838-54. These columns are now omitted, and only the more recent figures appear. The first columns show the survivors of each sex at each year of life out of a million born; the other columns show the expectation of life at each year.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	41 '35	44 '62	50	476,980	520,901	18 '93	20 '68
1	841,417	871,266	48 '05	50 '14	51	467,254	512,607	18 '31	20 '01
2	790,201	820,480	50 '14	52 '22	52	457,022	504,188	17 '71	19 '34
3	763,737	793,359	50 '86	52 '99	53	446,510	495,645	17 '12	18 '66
4	746,587	775,427	51 '01	53 '20	54	435,729	486,973	16 '53	17 '98
5	734,068	762,622	50 '87	53 '08	55	424,677	477,440	15 '95	17 '33
6	726,815	755,713	50 '38	52 '56	56	413,351	467,443	15 '37	16 '69
7	721,103	750,276	49 '77	51 '94	57	401,740	456,992	14 '80	16 '06
8	716,309	745,631	49 '10	51 '26	58	389,827	446,079	14 '24	15 '45
9	712,337	741,727	48 '37	50 '53	59	377,591	434,695	13 '68	14 '84
10	708,990	738,382	47 '60	49 '76	60	365,011	422,835	13 '14	14 '24
11	706,146	735,405	46 '79	48 '96	61	352,071	410,477	12 '60	13 '65
12	703,595	732,697	45 '96	48 '13	62	338,820	397,644	12 '07	13 '08
13	701,200	730,122	45 '11	47 '30	63	325,256	384,319	11 '56	12 '51
14	698,840	727,571	44 '26	46 '47	64	311,368	370,495	11 '05	11 '96
15	696,419	724,956	43 '41	45 '63	65	297,156	356,165	10 '55	11 '42
16	693,695	722,084	42 '58	44 '81	66	282,638	341,326	10 '07	10 '90
17	690,746	718,993	41 '76	44 '00	67	267,829	325,988	9 '60	10 '39
18	687,507	715,622	40 '96	43 '21	68	252,763	310,170	9 '14	9 '89
19	683,941	711,946	40 '17	42 '43	69	237,487	293,899	8 '70	9 '41
20	680,033	707,949	39 '40	41 '66	70	222,056	277,225	8 '27	8 '95
21	675,769	703,616	38 '64	40 '92	71	206,539	260,207	7 '85	8 '50
22	671,344	699,141	37 '89	40 '18	72	190,971	242,934	7 '45	8 '07
23	666,754	694,521	37 '15	39 '44	73	175,449	225,497	7 '07	7 '65
24	661,997	689,759	36 '41	38 '71	74	160,074	208,003	6 '70	7 '25
25	657,077	684,858	35 '68	37 '98	75	144,960	190,566	6 '34	6 '87
26	651,998	679,822	34 '96	37 '26	76	130,227	173,316	6 '00	6 '52
27	646,757	674,661	34 '24	36 '54	77	115,686	156,392	5 '68	6 '16
28	641,353	669,372	33 '52	35 '83	78	102,359	139,927	5 '37	5 '82
29	635,778	663,959	32 '81	35 '11	79	89,449	124,065	5 '07	5 '50
30	630,038	658,418	32 '10	34 '41	80	77,354	108,935	4 '79	5 '20
31	624,124	652,747	31 '40	33 '70	81	66,153	94,662	4 '51	4 '90
32	618,056	646,957	30 '71	33 '00	82	55,842	81,305	4 '26	4 '63
33	611,827	641,045	30 '01	32 '30	83	46,489	68,666	4 '01	4 '37
34	605,430	635,003	29 '33	31 '60	84	38,132	57,723	3 '58	4 '12
35	598,860	628,842	28 '64	30 '90	85	30,785	47,631	3 '56	3 '88
36	592,107	622,554	27 '96	30 '21	86	24,436	38,710	3 '36	3 '66
37	585,167	616,144	27 '29	29 '52	87	19,054	30,958	3 '17	3 '46
38	578,019	609,599	26 '62	28 '83	88	14,576	24,338	2 '99	3 '26
39	570,656	602,924	25 '96	28 '15	89	10,926	18,788	2 '82	3 '08
40	563,077	596,113	25 '30	27 '46	90	8,015	14,225	2 '66	2 '90
41	555,254	589,167	24 '65	26 '78	91	5,748	10,553	2 '51	2 '74
42	547,288	582,104	24 '00	26 '10	92	4,025	7,658	2 '37	2 '58
43	539,161	574,919	23 '35	25 '42	93	2,749	5,429	2 '24	2 '44
44	530,858	567,612	22 '71	24 '74	94	1,828	3,756	2 '12	2 '30
45	522,374	560,174	22 '07	24 '06	95	1,183	2,533	2 '01	2 '17
46	513,702	552,602	21 '44	23 '38	96	742	1,661	1 '90	2 '11
47	504,836	544,892	20 '80	22 '71	97	452	1,057	1 '81	2 '03
48	495,761	537,043	20 '18	22 '03	98	266	653	1 '72	1 '83
49	486,479	529,048	19 '55	21 '36	99	151	389	1 '65	1 '73
					100	82	225	1 '61	1 '62

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	1 ² Per Ct.	2 ³ Per Ct.	3 ⁴ Per Ct.	4 ⁵ Per Ct.	5 ⁶ Per Ct.
1	*1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	2'025	2'030	2'035	2'040	2'045
3	3'076	3'091	3'106	3'122	3'137
4	4'153	4'184	4'215	4'246	4'278
5	5'256	5'309	5'362	5'416	5'471
6	6'388	6'468	6'550	6'633	6'717
7	7'547	7'662	7'779	7'898	8'019
8	8'735	8'892	9'052	9'214	9'380
9	9'955	10'159	10'368	10'583	10'802
10	11'203	11'464	11'731	12'006	12'288
11	12'483	12'808	13'142	13'486	13'841
12	13'796	14'192	14'602	15'026	15'464
13	15'140	15'618	16'113	16'627	17'160
14	16'519	17'085	17'677	18'292	18'932
15	17'932	18'599	19'296	20'024	20'784
16	19'380	20'157	20'971	21'825	22'719
17	20'865	21'762	22'705	23'698	24'742
18	22'386	23'414	24'500	25'645	26'855
19	23'946	25'117	26'357	27'671	29'064
20	25'545	26'870	28'280	29'778	31'371
21	27'183	28'676	30'269	31'969	33'783
22	28'863	30'537	32'329	34'248	36'303
23	30'584	32'453	34'460	36'618	38'937
24	32'349	34'426	36'667	39'083	41'689
25	34'158	36'459	38'950	41'646	44'565
26	36'012	38'553	41'313	44'312	47'571
27	37'912	40'710	43'759	47'084	50'722
28	39'860	42'931	46'291	49'968	53'991
29	41'856	45'219	48'911	52'966	57'423
30	43'903	47'575	51'623	56'085	61'007
31	46'000	50'003	54'429	59'328	64'752
32	48'150	52'503	57'335	62'701	68'666
33	50'354	55'078	60'341	66'210	72'756
34	52'613	57'730	63'453	69'858	77'030
35	54'928	60'462	66'674	73'652	81'497
36	57'301	63'276	70'008	77'598	86'164
37	59'734	66'174	73'458	81'702	91'041
38	62'227	69'159	77'029	85'970	96'138
39	64'783	72'234	80'725	90'409	101'464
40	67'403	75'401	84'550	95'026	107'030
41	70'088	78'663	88'510	99'827	112'847
42	72'840	82'023	92'607	104'828	118'925
43	75'661	85'484	96'849	110'012	125'276
44	78'552	89'048	101'238	115'413	131'914
45	81'516	92'720	105'782	121'029	138'850
46	84'554	96'501	110'484	126'871	146'098
47	87'668	100'397	115'351	132'945	153'673
48	90'860	104'408	120'388	139'263	161'588
49	94'131	108'541	125'602	145'834	169'859
50	97'484	112'797	130'998	152'667	178'503

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	1 ² Per Ct.	2 ³ Per Ct.	3 ⁴ Per Ct.	4 ⁵ Per Ct.	5 ⁶ Per Ct.
1	1'0250	1'0300	1'0350	1'0400	1'0450
2	1'0506	1'0609	1'0712	1'0816	1'0920
3	1'0769	1'0927	1'1087	1'1249	1'1412
4	1'1038	1'1256	1'1475	1'1699	1'1925
5	1'1314	1'1593	1'1877	1'2167	1'2462
6	1'1597	1'1941	1'2293	1'2653	1'3023
7	1'1887	1'2299	1'2723	1'3159	1'3609
8	1'2184	1'2668	1'3168	1'3686	1'4221
9	1'2489	1'3048	1'3629	1'4233	1'4861
10	1'2801	1'3439	1'4106	1'4802	1'5513
11	1'3121	1'3842	1'4510	1'5395	1'6229
12	1'3449	1'4258	1'5111	1'6010	1'6959
13	1'3785	1'4685	1'5640	1'6651	1'7722
14	1'4130	1'5126	1'6187	1'7317	1'8519
15	1'4483	1'5580	1'6753	1'8009	1'9353
16	1'4845	1'6047	1'7340	1'8730	2'0224
17	1'5216	1'6528	1'7947	1'9479	2'1134
18	1'5597	1'7024	1'8575	2'0258	2'2085
19	1'5987	1'7535	1'9225	2'1068	2'3079
20	1'6386	1'8061	1'9898	2'1911	2'4117
21	1'6796	1'8603	2'0594	2'2788	2'5202
22	1'7216	1'9161	2'1315	2'3699	2'6337
23	1'7646	1'9736	2'2061	2'4647	2'7522
24	1'8087	2'0328	2'2833	2'5633	2'8760
25	1'8539	2'0938	2'3632	2'6658	3'0054
26	1'9003	2'1566	2'4460	2'7725	3'1407
27	1'9478	2'2213	2'5316	2'8834	3'2820
28	1'9965	2'2879	2'6202	2'9987	3'4297
29	2'0464	2'3566	2'7119	3'1187	3'5840
30	2'0976	2'4273	2'8068	3'2434	3'7453
31	2'1500	2'5001	2'9050	3'3731	3'9139
32	2'2038	2'5751	3'0067	3'5081	4'0900
33	2'2589	2'6523	3'1119	3'6484	4'2740
34	2'3153	2'7319	3'2209	3'7943	4'4664
35	2'3732	2'8139	3'3336	3'9461	4'6673
36	2'4325	2'8983	3'4503	4'1039	4'8774
37	2'4933	2'9852	3'5710	4'2681	5'0969
38	2'5557	3'0748	3'6960	4'4388	5'3262
39	2'6196	3'1670	3'8254	4'6154	5'5659
40	2'6851	3'2620	3'9593	4'8010	5'8164
41	2'7522	3'3599	4'0978	4'9931	6'0781
42	2'8210	3'4607	4'2413	5'1928	6'3516
43	2'8915	3'5645	4'3897	5'4005	6'6374
44	2'9638	3'6715	4'5433	5'6165	6'9361
45	3'0379	3'7816	4'7024	5'8412	7'2482
46	3'1139	3'8950	4'8669	6'0748	7'5744
47	3'1917	4'0110	5'0373	6'3178	7'9153
48	3'2715	4'1323	5'2136	6'5705	8'2715
49	3'3533	4'2562	5'3961	6'8333	8'6437
50	3'4371	4'3839	5'5849	7'1067	9'0236

* When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36'012, and deduct £1—£35'012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1858, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed

as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 20, 30, 40, and 50 years:—

Years	3 per Ct.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	12 14 5½	12 0 5½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0
30	6 14 5½	7 0 8½	7 7 7	7 13 9	8 0 5½
40	5 2 0½	5 8 9	5 25 ½	6 3 9½	6 10 1½
50	4 6 6½	4 13 7½	5 2 0½	5 9 8½	5 16 6½

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

TABLE of Succession applicable to England and Scotland, and showing persons entitled to administer.

The persons entitled to administer are shown in brackets.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, a very important change was made in the law as regards provision for widows of men dying intestate and without issue. Under this Act the widow in such a case is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving

His representatives take in the proportions following:—

Widow only.....	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and father.....	*One-third to widow. One-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate during life must collate the advances). One-third amongst living children <i>per capita</i> and issue of deceased children <i>per stirpes</i> . See NOTE A, next page.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	*Half to widow, one-sixth to mother. Two-sixths to Crown.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Husband, with or without children	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . [Widow.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	*Half to widow. One-sixth to mother, two-sixths to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All to husband. [Husband.]
Mother, but no other kin	*Half to husband. Half to wife's next-of-kin. [Husband.]
Child, children, or grandchildren by deceased child	All to father. [Father.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces.....	*One-half to father. One-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Brother or sister, and grandfather.....	All equally. [Mother.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	*Mother one-third. Brothers and sisters two-thirds equally.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to mother. [Mother.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	*One-third to mother. Two-thirds to the Crown.
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Uncles and aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.]
	*All to uncles and aunts if paternal.
	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]

Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	*Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Cousins	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister...	*Nephew and niece.
	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.]
	Equally <i>per capita</i> . [Any number not exceeding three.]
	*All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father only) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother only) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous children take equally with those born in the lifetime of their father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The Dower (*viz.*, widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

<i>If Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>Real Property would descend to—</i>
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children ...	Husband for life; afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father...	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.

Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	See above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson.
Brother and two aunts	All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and wife	Brother, all.
Grandfather (no nearer)	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to grandfather.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to father's father.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child ..	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother ..	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Nephew.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	Nephew by brother.
	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

THE entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as remodelled under

the Finance Act of 1894, will be found in detail on pp. 458-459.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the District Probate Registries (see Appendix), application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

FEEs TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.

Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000 up to £100,000; 1s. extra per £1,000 above £100,000; but no fee higher than £50.

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s. up to £200, £1 above £200.

For ad valorem stamp on capital see p. 457.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 5. No money received after 4 (Saturdays, 2).

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and December 26 or 27 (as the case may be). The Stock Exchange, in addition to the Bank holidays, is also closed on Jan. 1, May 1 and November 1. And special Bank Holiday for Ireland, March 17.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Quarter Term Days (see p. 34), and there are special holidays in Edinburgh (see pp. 30, 50), and Glasgow (see p. 42).

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, 1 Nov., 1906-31 Oct., 1907.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1906) Nov. 3. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught presented with the diamond star of the Order of St. Patrick, formerly the property of the Duke of Cambridge, K.P. 5. His Majesty opened the new buildings of King Edward VII. Grammar School at King's Lynn. 6. The Duke of Connaught opened the new buildings of University College Hospital. 12. The King and Queen of Norway arrived at Portsmouth and proceeded to Windsor. 13. At a chapter of the Order of the Garter the King of Norway was invested with the Order; a State banquet was subsequently held in St. George's Hall. 14. His Majesty received the members of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, at Windsor Castle.—The King and Queen of Norway were entertained at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. 27. His Majesty addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor supporting the movement on behalf of crippled children. 30. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, opened the new Cotton Exchange buildings at Liverpool. Dec. 1. The Queen's Birthday celebrated throughout the country. 10. His Majesty was present at the Smithfield Club Exhibition at Islington. 14. The King and Queen of Norway left London on their return home. 17. The Prince of Wales presided at the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London; £110,000 was allocated for distribution. 18. His Majesty held an investiture at Buckingham Palace. (1907) Jan. 1. The King and Queen left Sandringham on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth; their Majesties returned to Sandringham on 7th. 10. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, left London on a tour of inspection in Ceylon, Egypt, and the Straits Settlements. 12. The King and the Prince of Wales were present at a lecture on the Mountains of Equatorial Africa, by the Duke of the Abruzzi, at the Queen's Hall. 22. The King and Queen and many of the Royal Family were present at a special service at Frogmore Mausoleum in memory of Queen Victoria. Feb. 2. The King and Queen, travelling as the Duke and Duchess of Lancaster, arrived in Paris. Their visit was warmly welcomed in the French Press. 6. Their Majesties dined with President Fallières at the Elysée. 9. Their Majesties returned to England. 14. The King held a Levée at St. James's Palace. 22. His Majesty held a Diplomatic and Official Court at Buckingham Palace. 27. His Majesty opened the new buildings of the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, E.C. March 4. The King left London for Biarritz. 7. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Calcutta.—The Dowager Empress Marie of Russia arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to her sister, Queen Alexandra. 18. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Ceylon. April 5. The King left Biarritz for Toulon, and inspected the wrecked battleship *Iéna*. 8. The King and Queen Alexandra were met at Cartagena by the King and Queen of Spain. 13. The King and Queen arrived at Malta. 18. The King and Queen were met by the King of Italy at Gaeta. 23. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Glasgow and opened the new University buildings. 25. The Princess of Wales opened the new Rothesay Dock at Clydebank. 27. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new house of the Society for the Propagation of

the Gospel, at Westminster. 30. The King left Naples for Rome and Paris. May 2. The King visited the President at the Elysée. 4. His Majesty returned to England. 7. The King gave a State banquet to Prince Fushimi.—The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the extension of the General Hospital at Tottenham. 14. The Prince of Wales took the chair at a dinner at the Hotel Cecil in aid of the Association for Providing Sanatoria for Sufferers from Consumption. 23. His Majesty received Mr. John Kirk, for forty years secretary of the Ragged School Union, at Buckingham Palace, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. 25. The King received a number of Crimean and Mutiny veterans resident in the county of Norfolk, at Sandringham. 29. Queen Alexandra returned to London from the Continent. 30. Their Majesties received farewell visits at Buckingham Palace from Prince Fushimi. June 3. The King held a Levée at St. James's Palace. 6. Their Majesties held a Court at Buckingham Palace. 8. The King and Queen of Denmark arrived at Portsmouth and proceeded to London. 10. Their Danish Majesties entertained by the Corporation of London at Guildhall. 11. Gala performance at the Opera in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark. 13. The Queen's Fête in aid of the Lord Mayor's Fund for Crippled Children was opened by Her Majesty at the Mansion House.—The King and Queen of Denmark concluded their visit and returned to Copenhagen. 16. The King reviewed the Corps of Commissaires at Buckingham Palace. 22. Their Majesties gave a garden party at Windsor Castle; over 8,000 guests were present. 24. The King received a special mission to announce the accession of the Shah of Persia. 25. Levée at St. James's Palace. 26. The King visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Lincoln. 27. The King laid the foundation stone of the British Museum extension. 28. Official celebration of the King's Birthday; His Majesty and Queen Alexandra were present at the Trooping of the Colour on Horse Guards Parade. 29. His Majesty inspected the Yeomen of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, and subsequently left London on a week-end visit to Mr. Lewis Harcourt at Nuneham. July 1. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the "Union Jack Club" in Waterloo Road.—The Prince of Wales presided at the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund at Marlborough House. 5. The King and Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace. 8. The King and Queen left London on a visit to Wales and Ireland.—The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party to the members of the League of Mercy at Marlborough House. 9. The King and Queen visited Bangor.—His Majesty laid the foundation stone of the new buildings of the North Wales University College, and conferred the honour of knighthood on the Principal (Dr. Reichel). 10. The King and Queen arrived at Kingstown and proceeded to the Irish International Exhibition at Dublin. They received a most enthusiastic welcome. 11. The King and Queen were present at Leopardstown Races.—A letter from the King was conveyed to the Lord Lieutenant in which His Majesty thanked the Irish people for their warm reception. 13. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the new "Queen Alexandra" Dock at Cardiff. 15. The King held an investiture at Buckingham Palace.

17. The Duke of Connaught inspected the boys of the Duke of York's Royal Military School at Chelsea. 19. The King and Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace. 20. The King and Queen paid a week-end visit to the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Bowood Park. 23. The Prince of Wales opened the new Out-Patients' Department at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the Princess of Wales received her "charge" as a Governor. 24. The King and Queen took part in the Commemoration of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth.—H.M. the Queen opened the new Hostel of St. Luke, Fitzroy Square, Aug. 14. The King was met at Wilhelmströbe by the German Emperor. 15. The King and the Emperor of Austria met at Gmunden. 17. The King began his annual "cure" at Marienbad. 21. The King entertained the French Premier at luncheon at Marienbad. 23. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, embarked at Dundee for Norway. Sept. 5. The King entertained the Russian Foreign Minister at luncheon at Marienbad. 6. The King left Marienbad en route for London. 7. The King arrived in London. 9. The King received the President of Liberia (Mr. Arthur Barclay) at Buckingham Palace. 16. The King visited Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon at Speyside, and arrived at Balmoral on the 23rd. Oct. 14. The King returned to London. 16. The early portion of "The Letters of Queen Victoria" (edited by Lord Esher and Mr. A. C. Benson) published, by permission of His Majesty. 26. Queen Alexandra returned from Copenhagen in company with Queen Maud of Norway and the Crown Prince Olaf.—The King received the Lords Lieutenant of Great Britain, and commended the "New Model" to their careful attention. 29. The King and Queen of Spain arrived on a visit to His Majesty.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (GENERAL).—(1906) Nov. 20. Explosion at the Albion Colliery, Rhondda Valley; five men killed. 21. A charger containing about 40,000 gallons of hot liquid suddenly collapsed at Loch Katrine Distillery, Glasgow, killing one man and maiming several others. 28. Fire and explosion at the Roburite Works, near Dortmund, Rhenish Westphalia; the towns of Witten and Annen were wrecked, and many persons killed. Dec. 7. Fatal fire at Cornell University, U.S.A.; several undergraduates suffocated. (1907) Jan. 1. The Ryde lifeboat capsized near the pier-head; two of the crew drowned. 5. Fatal fire at Brooks's Hotel, Surrey Street, W.C. 7. The Chinese quarter at Bangkok, Siam, devastated by fire; estimated damage, £750,000. 9. Three lives lost in a timber fire at New Barnet. 19. A truck-load of gunpowder exploded at Sandford, U.S.A., killing 19 and wounding a great number of others. 28. Explosion of fire-damp at a pit in Rhenish Prussia; 258 men killed. Feb. 4. A fire in Wood Street, Cheshire, caused damage to the extent of £150,000. 5. Explosion of nitro-glycerine at Nobel's factory, Ayrshire, N.B.; three killed and two injured. 11. Great damage caused by an explosion at the chemical research department in Woolwich Arsenal. March 21. Fire at Farland's wharf, Bermondsey, caused damage to the extent of £100,000. July 27. Coney Island, New York, devastated by a disastrous fire. Aug. 21. At the Welsh National Eisteddfod, at Swansea, several persons were injured through the collapse of the floor of the hall. 30. A large portion of the new bridge under construction

over the river St. Lawrence, nine miles from Quebec, collapsed, killing 70 persons and injuring many others; the damage was estimated at nearly £500,000. Sept. 16. A serious fire occurred at Rotherhithe; the damage was estimated at about £25,000. Oct. 4. Nine lives lost by fall of a cage at Davey Lever Mine, near Bolton. 15. The Dupont Blasting Powder Mills, near Fontanet, Indiana, U.S., blew up, and killed many persons. 15. A Halifax Corporation electric car got out of control at Sowerby Bridge, and was wrecked going backwards down a steep incline; several killed and injured. 24. A terrible earthquake devastated Calabria, Italy; over 250 persons killed.

ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS (WRECKS AND DISASTERS AT SEA).—(1906) Nov. 18. Forty-one persons drowned by a collision between two steamships in Paget Sound, U.S.A. 22. The *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* collided with ss. *Orinoco* outside Cherbourg Harbour in a fog; several persons were swept overboard and drowned. (1907) Feb. 12. Ss. *Larchmont* sunk in Block Island Sound after collision with the *Harry Knowlton*; nearly 200 persons drowned. 17. The British steamers *Heliopolis* and *Oriando* collided in the Bristol Channel; the latter sank, and 14 lives were lost. 21. The G.E. Ry. steamship *Berlin* stranded while trying to enter the waterway of the Maas River, Hook of Holland, and broke in half; the fore part foundered, causing great loss of life, and the remainder stranded with a few survivors, 15 of whom were eventually rescued after terrible privations. March 18. The White Star liner *Suevic* went ashore near the Lizard in a dense fog; all the passengers were safely landed, but the bow half of the vessel was lost and the remainder salvaged and towed to safety. The Elder-Dempster liner *Jebba* went ashore near Salcombe and became a total wreck. April 10. It was announced that the King had awarded a number of medals to those concerned in the rescue of survivors from the *Berlin* disaster. May 8. News received of the total loss of the French steamer *Poictou*, with over 100 lives. June 24. News reached England of the total loss of the Pacific S.N. Co.'s ss. *Santiago* off the coast of Chile, with heavy loss of life. July 21. The American ss. *Columbia* collided with the *San Pedro* on the coast of California; nearly 100 lives were lost.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—(1907) May 25. Balloon race from Hurlingham to Goring, under the auspices of the Aero Club, won by Mr. F. H. Butler. July 22. The French war balloon *Patrie*, with M. Clemenceau and Gen. Picquart on board, made a most successful ascent from Chalais-Meudon, and, after circumnavigating the Eiffel Tower and traversing Paris, descended at the point of departure. Sept. 29. A balloon race for the Grand Prix of the Aero Club of France started from Paris. Oct. 5. The British airship *Nulli Secundus*, after a trial voyage at Aldershot, journeyed to London, and alighted in the grounds of the Crystal Palace; owing to unfavourable weather on the days immediately following the return voyage was delayed, and eventually the airship was partially wrecked in a storm while moored in the Palace grounds. 8. The German Crown Prince witnessed some highly successful manoeuvres of Count Zeppelin's airship on Lake Constance. 9. The German military airship made a successful excursion from Tegel over the city of Berlin and

home again to her shed. During the month the Wellman alrship, after repeated disasters, was forced to abandon all attempts to reach the North Pole during the present year.

ATLANTIC RECORDS.—(1907) The Cunard ss. *Lusitania* left Liverpool on her maiden voyage, and arrived at New York in record time for land to land crossing; each voyage reduced the records East and West [the best passage was 4 days 18 hrs. 40 mins. on Nov. 8].

AUTOMOBILE RECORD.—(1907) June 30. S. F. Edge created records at Brooklands Motor Track, and drove altogether 1,581 miles 1,310 yards in 24 hours.

BANK RATE AND FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES.—(1907) Oct. 22. The New York Clearing House declined to accept the business of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which led to a run on that bank and caused a panic in Wall Street; the U.S. Treasury endeavoured to allay the disturbance, but several suspensions were announced on 24th. 31. The U.S. Treasury ordered the immediate coinage of £3,000,000 of gold double eagles (\$20). (1906) The Bank of England minimum rate of discount had stood at 6 per cent. since Oct. 19, and was lowered to 5 per cent. on (1907) Jan. 17; April 11, 4½; 25, 4; Aug. 15, 4½; Oct. 31, 5½; Nov. 4, 6; Nov. 7, 7 per cent. (in consequence of the drain from U.S.).

BILLIARDS—THE "ANCHOR" STROKE.—(1907) March 22-23. In a match at Hull, W. A. Lovejoy scored 1,068 cannons (2,257 points in all) by means of the "anchor" stroke. T. Reece, who had made the first sensational break by these means on March 5, terminated a run on July 6 with the colossal score of 499,135 in a match 500,000 up.

CRICKET.—Three South African Test Matches were played—at Lord's, July 1-2 (England 428, S. Africans 149 and 185 for 3), drawn; at Leeds, July 29-31 (England 76 and 162, S. Africans 110 and 75), won by England; at the Oval, Aug. 19-21 (England 295 and 138, S. Africans 178 and 159 for 5), drawn. Nottingham won the County Championship with an unbeaten record. The highest individual score of the year was G. L. Jessop's 240, on July 15, for Gloucestershire v. Sussex; and Kent made 596 v. Hampshire at Tonbridge. C. B. Fry headed the batting averages with 46½; R. O. Schwarz (137 wickets for 1179 each) and Hallam (168 wickets for 1269) the bowling averages. Cambridge defeated Oxford at Lord's by five wickets, and Harrow defeated Eton, the Harrow captain scoring a double century. An English team under the captaincy of A. O. Jones sailed for Australia in Sept., and played the first match v. Western Australia at Perth on Oct. 25, winning by an innings and 134 runs.

CRIMES AND CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.—(1906) Nov. 17. Signor Caruso, the famous tenor, arrested in New York and charged with disorderly conduct in the Central Park Zoological Gardens; on the 23rd he was found guilty and fined \$10. 18. A bomb exploded in St. Peter's, Rome; much alarm caused, but little damage. 28. At the Liverpool Assizes, F. H. Woolfries was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for uttering criminal libels on Mr. Seymour Hicks, the well-known actor. Dec. 1. Daring robbery of a mail van at Toulouse; £28,000 worth of registered letters

and securities stolen. 5. Mr. Justice Parker approved of a scheme whereby the *Times* would be controlled by a limited liability company, with Mr. Walter as governing director; the scheme was propounded in settlement of an action brought by some of the proprietors. 22. Count Alexis Ignatieff, brother of the diplomatist, assassinated by a young student at the nobles' assembly rooms at Tver. (1907) Jan. 3. The Prefect of St. Petersburg assassinated at the Institute of Experimental Medicine. 5. Bomb outrage at the National Bank, Philadelphia, U.S.; several persons killed and injured. 9. General Pavloff, Russian Prosecutor-General, assassinated in his garden at St. Petersburg. 24. Mr. William Whiteley, the well-known "Universal Provider," shot dead in his private office at Westbourne Grove. Horace George Rayner subsequently arrested at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and formally charged with the murder. Feb. 12. Daring burglary at the house of Mr. Wertheimer; many valuable pictures, snuff-boxes, &c., stolen. March 15. The action by Mr. William O'Brien against the *Freeman's Journal* for libel resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages, on each of the six counts. 18. The first session in the new buildings of the Central Criminal Court opened. 22. Rayner sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Whiteley; the sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life. April 6. A convict escaped from the exercise yard at Wormwood Scrubbs Prison and defied capture for several hours. 13. Lord William Neville was convicted at the County of London Sessions of obtaining jewellery by fraudulent means, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. 29. Trial of the West Ham Guardians commenced at the Central Criminal Court. 30. In the spiritualist case, Colley v. Maskelyne, which had occupied several days, the jury decided in favour of Archdeacon Colley, and awarded him £75 damages. May 9. The Empress Eugénie was awarded the custody of a number of objects claimed, since 1879, as the property of Napoleon III., in the Civil Court at Paris. 17. The Parliamentary Committee reported on the Edalji case, and the Home Secretary ordered his immediate release, but would grant no compensation.—The West Ham trials concluded; several of the accused were convicted, and certain of them deprived of civil rights. 31. John Smith was sentenced, with the receiver, to penal servitude, to be followed by deportation, for the recent burglary at Mr. Wertheimer's house. June 3. The trial of seven persons accused of complicity in the attempt to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain on their wedding day, commenced in Madrid. 18. The Ascot Gold Cup was stolen during the racing, the thief getting away undiscovered. July 8. It was stated that a quantity of jewellery, including some State regalia, to the value of many thousands of pounds, had been stolen from Dublin Castle. 10. It was announced that a free pardon had been granted by His Majesty to Arthur Lynch, who was convicted of high treason in 1903 for having fought on the side of the enemy in the late South African War. 14. At the celebration of the National Fête, a couple of shots were fired at the President of the French Republic. 16. General Alihanoff, a prominent figure in the "Penjdeh Incident" of 1885, was assassinated at Alexandropol. 17. In the case of Lever Bros., Ltd., v. The Associated Newspapers, Ltd., the defendants, after expressing

regret for statements made, agreed to £50,000 damages and costs. 18. In the House of Commons, Mr. F. E. Smith raised the question of the Edalji case. 25. Richard Brinkley was found guilty in the Croydon poisoning case and sentenced to death at the Guildford Assizes by Mr. Justice Bigham. Aug. 14. A supposed attempt to murder by an explosion of gunpowder took place at Lord Ashtown's shooting box, in the County Waterford. Sept. 6. A free pardon, with compensation from the public funds, was granted to Henry Underwood, twice imprisoned for alleged fraud, by order of the Home Secretary. 23. At Waterford, before Judge Fitzgerald, an inquiry was held into the outrage perpetrated at Lord Ashtown's shooting lodge. Lord Ashtown was awarded £140 damages. Oct. 25. The Druce-Portland case revived in a perjury trial before Mr. Plowden; remarkable evidence was given bearing upon the question of identity. 28. At St. Pancras Coroner's Court, Edward Wood, an artist, was committed for trial for murder of a young woman in Camden Town.

NOTABLE DEATHS.—(1906) Nov. 2. Mr. George Herring, beneficent contributor to Hospital Funds, aged 73. 9. Miss Dorothea Beale, educationalist, aged 75. 30. Sir Edward Reed, naval designer, aged 76. Dec. 30. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, aged 92; buried in Westminster Abbey. Jan. 5. (1907) Jan. 8. The Shah of Persia, at Tehran. 9. Queen Mary of Hanover, at Gmunden, aged 87. Feb. 4. Lord Thring, for many years Counsel to the Treasury, aged 88. 7. Viscount Goschen, at Hawkhurst, aged 76. 10. Sir W. H. Russell, war correspondent, aged 86. 16. Princess Clementine of Coburg, daughter of Louis Philippe, aged 89. 22. Baron de Staal, for 18 years Russian Ambassador in England, aged 85. March 4. Sir Augustus Manns, the famous conductor; Miss Rosina Brandram, the Savoy contralto. 12. M. Casimir Perier, formerly French President, aged 60. May 6. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), distinguished author and preacher, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, aged 56. 19. Sir Benjamin Baker, designer of Assuan Dam and joint engineer of Forth Bridge, aged 66. Aug. 1. David Christie Murray, journalist and author, aged 60. Sept. 4. Dr. Edward Grieg, celebrated composer, aged 64. Oct. 6. Lord Brampton (Sir Henry Hawkins), aged 90.

ECCLASTICAL.—(1906) Dec. 6. Dr. Stubbs enthroned as Bishop of Ely. (1907) Jan. 5. A message was issued to the nation on the observance of Sunday, with signatures of the Primate, the Archbishop of Westminster, and the President of the Free Church Council. 11. The Pope issued an Encyclical letter on the Church in France and the Separation Law. Feb. 26. Dr. Clifford presented with a number of presents and testimonials at Whitefield's Central Mission on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. 27. Mr. Everett's motion in favour of Disestablishment carried in the House of Commons by 198 votes to 90. April 24. London Diocesan Conference opened at the Church House. May 13. Uproarious scenes at Church House, Westminster; Mr. Kensit protested against the action of the Archbishop of Canterbury in supporting a meeting of the Mirfield Community of the Resurrection. July 17. The Bishop of Southwark dedicated the Harvard Memorial Chapel at Southwark Cathedral. 22. Exeter Hall was finally vacated by the Young Men's Christian Association. 31. The Archbishop of Canterbury

addressed a letter to the Bishops of the Anglican Communion on the Lambeth Conference of 1908. Aug. 28. The Bishop of London, in a letter to the *Diocesan Magazine*, strongly condemned the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and urged the clergy not to solemnise such marriages. Sept. 17. The first Conference of the United Methodist Churches began at Wesley's Chapel, City Road. 26. The Bishop of London preached to a crowded congregation in Trinity Church, New York. 30. The Bishop of London was present, with Mr. Roosevelt, at the laying of the foundation stone of the new cathedral at Washington. Oct. 9. Dr. Straton enthroned as Bishop of Newcastle. 10. A convention of Welsh Nonconformists met at Cardiff, and agreed to press for Welsh Disestablishment. 19. The nave of Selby Abbey, recently restored after the fire, opened for service. 30. Father Tyrrell excommunicated by the Pope for his recent article on the Encyclical. 31. The Centenary of Protestant Missions in China celebrated at the Albert Hall.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1906) Dec. 14. In the House of Lords, judgment was given in the West Riding case, reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal and restoring that of the Divisional Court—"That the County Council were obliged by the Act of 1902 to defray the cost of giving denominational instruction." (1907) Jan. 1. Tenth annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers opened at Leamington; the next day a resolution was carried condemning the increase of mixed schools. 10. Mr. Haldane delivered his Rectorial Address at Edinburgh University. 11. Mr. Asquith installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. 13. Death of Dr. Story, Principal of Glasgow University. Feb. 1. A protest against the Government scheme for the reorganisation of Trinity College, Dublin, was signed by 13 Bishops of the Church of Ireland. 13. The forthcoming establishment announced of a separate Department for Education in Wales. 15. A letter issued by the Chancellor expressing the urgent necessity of the re-endowment of the University of Cambridge. March 14. Lord Curzon of Kedleston elected Chancellor of Oxford University in succession to the late Viscount Goschen; Lord Curzon received 1,001 votes against 440 given for Lord Rosebery. 25. A meeting was held in Middle Temple Hall to consider the Government scheme for Irish University education. April 1. The Annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers opened at Oxford. 23. New buildings of Glasgow University opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. May 8. Lord Rosebery spoke at Presentation Day at London University. 11. Lord Curzon installed as Chancellor of the University at Oxford. 16. A meeting was held at Burlington Gardens to consider the needs of the University of Oxford; the new Chancellor presided. 24. The Federal Conference on Education was opened at Caxton Hall, Westminster. June 7. Death of Dr. Routh, the famous Cambridge mathematical tutor. 12. Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of Cecil Rhodes in the Examination Schools, Oxford. 26. At Oxford, the degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon General Booth, Mark Twain, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. July 20. A deputation, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, waited on the Prime Minister and Mr. McKenna on the subject of the new regulations for Training Colleges. 24. In the House of Lords, the Bishop of Birmingham

ham asked the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the endowment, government, administration, and teaching of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. 25. A deputation of Roman Catholics, headed by Archbishop Bourne and the Duke of Norfolk, waited on the Prime Minister and Mr. McKenna with reference to the new regulations of the Board of Education. 26. The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened the new buildings of University College School at Hampstead. Aug. 2. A Non-conformist deputation waited on the Prime Minister and Mr. McKenna with reference to the new Education regulations. Sept. 25. The American Ambassador spoke at the opening of the John Bright Secondary School at Llandudno. Oct. 2. At the Church Congress at Yarmouth, the Bishop of Manchester outlined proposals for the settlement of the Education question.

GERMANY.—(1906) Dec. 1. Herr Bebel caused a tremendous sensation in the Reichstag by his revelations of cruelty and outrages on the natives in S.W. Africa.—The shoemaker Voigt (of Köpenick fame) sentenced to four years' imprisonment for his escapade. 11. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag rejected the Supplementary Estimates for South-West Africa (£1,500,000); the credits were submitted to the Reichstag on 13th, and rejected by 178 to 168 votes; the Imperial Chancellor thereupon read a message dissolving the Reichstag. (1907) Jan. 25. First ballots in the General Election showed increase in the Centre (Clerical) party, and a great set-back to the Socialists. May 24. Dismissals from the immediate entourage of the Emperor broke up the famous *Camarilla*, or *Tafelrunde*, which was said to be poisoning the mind of His Imperial Majesty in all affairs of State. Aug. 22. Harry Quelch, one of the English delegates to the Stuttgart Socialist Congress, was expelled from Germany. Oct. 23. Sensational trial of Herr Harden, editor of the *Zukunft*, for libel; the plaintiff, Count Kuno von Moltke, had been a member of the *Camarilla*, and the charges made against him had caused his downfall; Herr Harden maintained his case, and emerged triumphant from the trial.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.—(1906) Nov. 1. The Governor of New Zealand opened an Industrial Exhibition at Christchurch. 15. The Earl of Selborne laid the foundation stone of new docks at Simons Town, South Africa. 17. It was announced that Ferreira and all his followers had been captured by a force of the Cape Mounted Rifles. Dec. 5. The Amir of Afghanistan left Kabul on a visit to British India. 12. The new Constitution of the Transvaal, and the King's letter thereon, published as a Parliamentary Paper. 15. The Het Volk Congress at Pretoria unanimously approved the new Constitution. 17. At Bloemfontein, the Earl of Selborne cut the first sod of the railway to Kimberley. 26. The Indian National Congress was opened at Calcutta. (1907) Jan. 2. The Amir of Afghanistan arrived at Peshawar; and on 9th at Agra. 14. A terrible earthquake devastated Jamaica; Kingston was practically destroyed, with enormous loss of life, among the victims being Sir James Fergusson. 15. The King telegraphed to the Governor of Jamaica, giving expression to his sorrow at the loss of life through the earthquake. 17. Relief fund opened at the Mansion House for the sufferers in Jamaica; the King and Queen each contributed £1,000. 19. Admiral Davis, of the U.S.

Navy, withdrew his ships from Kingstou at the request of the Governor. 28. The Amir arrived at Calcutta. Feb. 20. The Ferreira raiders sentenced to death at Kimberley, S. Africa; the sentence was subsequently commuted to penal servitude. 23. A South African Products Exhibition opened by H.M. the King at Westminster. March 11. Mr. Botha spoke at a banquet in Pretoria in honour of the newly formed Transvaal Ministry. 21. The members of the Transvaal Parliament were sworn in, and the Speaker elected; the speech from the throne was read by Lord Selborne. 30. Dr. Jameson and other South African delegates to the Colonial Conference arrived at Southampton. April 5. A large portion of the McGill University buildings at Montreal destroyed by fire. 11. Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons the impending resignation of Earl Cromer, and paid a warm tribute to his long and eminent services in Egypt; a like tribute was paid by Mr. Balfour. 15. The preliminary meeting of the Colonial Conference was held at the Colonial Office. 16. The Colonial Premiers were presented with the Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall. 19. The Colonial Premiers were entertained at Claridge's Hotel by the Pilgrims' Club. 24. The Premiers were entertained in Westminster Hall by members of both Houses of Parliament. 27. The 137th anniversary of the landing of Captain Cook was celebrated at Sydney. May 1. The Imperial Conference considered the question of a Preferential Tariff. 3. The Premiers were present at a great naval display at Portsmouth.—Serious rioting took place at Rawal Pindi. 4. Lord Cromer made his farewell speech at a demonstration held in his honour at the Opera House, Cairo. 8. The Premiers were entertained by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace. It was announced in the House of Commons that a grant of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 would be arranged for the Government of Jamaica. 9. News reached England of extensive military precautions at Lahore, and of the deportation of several leaders of sedition in India. 13. The Earl of Cromer arrived in London from Egypt, and was greeted at Victoria Station by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Prime Minister; he was subsequently received by the King at Buckingham Palace. 16. Sir Eldon Gorst presented his credentials to the Khedive. 24. "Empire Day" was celebrated throughout the Imperial dominions; at Montreal the Strathcona and South African Memorial was unveiled. 31. Prince Fushimi left London for a tour in Canada before his return to Japan. June 4. The Minutes of the Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, in abbreviated form, were issued as a Blue Book. July 23. Letter from the Maharajah of Bikanir was published in the *Times*, speaking in the name of many of his fellow princes of their unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. 24. In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister handed to the Speaker the King's message, "signed by His Majesty's own hand," recommending a grant of £50,000 to the Earl of Cromer for his eminent services. Aug. 26. Riotous scenes were witnessed in Calcutta at the sentence passed on two "national volunteers" for assaulting the police. 28. Lord Selborne laid the foundation stone of the Transvaal University College at Johannesburg. Sept. 10. The *London Gazette* contained a Proclamation by the King, that on and after 26th September this year the

colony of New Zealand should have the title of "The Dominion of New Zealand." 11. Riotous scenes were witnessed in Calcutta at the conviction of a seditious leader, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Oct. 1. Seditious speeches by Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., at Calcutta, caused much discussion in England. 4. Serious riots in Calcutta. 16. Mr. Keir Hardie received in audience by the Viceroy of India. 17. A Marconi wireless installation inaugurated between Cape Breton and Connemara. 18. Great indignation in Pretoria at the discovery that President Kruger's grave had been desecrated. 21. Notable declaration of the Government's Indian policy by Mr. Morley, at Arbroath. 22. The Premier spoke at Dunfermline. 28. Lord Cromer received the Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall, and made a striking speech on Egypt, with reference to the mischievous effects of seditious speeches by irresponsible politicians.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.—(1906) Nov. 3. The International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy concluded its proceedings at Berlin. 15. An Exhibition of Motor Cars was opened at Olympia. 26. The Duke of Argyll presided at the inaugural banquet of the General Committee of the Franco-British Exhibition in London for 1908. Dec. 7. International Automobile Exhibition opened by the French President at the Grand Palais, Paris. Jan. 17. Exhibition of Australian products opened by the Governor-General at Melbourne. Feb. 20. Central Poor Law Conference concluded its meetings at Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. March 5. Association of Chambers of Commerce met at Hotel Metropole.—Hackney Horse Show opened at Agricultural Hall. April 15. National Arbitration and Peace Congress formally opened at New York, Mr. Carnegie presiding. May 4. Irish International Exhibition opened in Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant.—Balkan States Exhibition opened at Earl's Court by the Lord Mayor.—Royal Academy banquet at Burlington House. June 5. The Bath and West of England Agricultural Show was inaugurated at Newport, Mon. 7. An International Horse Show, in emulation of the *Concours Hippique* of Paris, was opened at Olympia; the undertaking met with the greatest success. 26. Royal Agricultural Show visited by the King at Lincoln. Aug. 1. At the Peace Conference, the American and Russian delegates introduced proposals for a Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague. 5. The International Housing Congress was opened at Caxton Hall, Westminster.—The second International Congress on School Hygiene was opened at the Imperial Institute. 10. The third International Esperanto Congress was opened at Cambridge. Sept. 16. The Annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists was opened at Scarborough. 19. An Engineering and Machinery Exhibition was opened at Olympia. 26. An Exhibition and Sale of Irish Manufactures was opened at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. Oct. 5. At the Hague, the question of Compulsory Arbitration was adopted by a committee of the Peace Conference. 8. The new *Ausgleich* treaty between Austria and Hungary signed by the respective Premiers, to the relief and satisfaction of both nations.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—(1907) Feb. 25. Mr. Bryce presented his credentials to President Roosevelt at Washington. May 6. Prince Fu-

shimi arrived in England, to express the thanks of the Mikado to the King for the Order of the Garter. The Prince was entertained by His Majesty and by the Corporation of London, and left England on 31st for Japan *via* Canada. 27. Delegates from London University warmly welcomed by the Municipality of Paris. 29. British journalists visited Berlin, and were received by the Emperor at Potsdam. June 17. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation of London visited Berlin as the guests of the Municipality. Oct. 6. Members of the *Conseil Municipal* of Paris were entertained by the Corporation of London.

MUSIC.—(1906) Dec. 1. Farewell appearance of Madame Patti at the Albert Hall. 29. Mr. W. S. Gilbert entertained at the Hotel Cecil in celebration of the revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas at the Savoy Theatre. (1907) Jan. 14. The Winter German Opera Syndicate opened a four weeks' season at Covent Garden, under the general management of M. Ernest van Dyck; the success attained was less than was anticipated, and the season closed on 26th; some of the performers sailed homeward in the ill-fated *ss. Berlin*, and lost their lives in the wreck. 31. Beethoven's *Fidelio* performed, M. Eugene Ysaye conducting. April 29. The Lord Chancellor's licence of *The Mikado* was withdrawn. 30. The Grand Opera Season opened with Wagner's *Ring des Niebelungen*, and closed on July 30, Dr. Richter conducting. May 1. Mr. (now Sir) Charles Santley's jubilee as a singer was celebrated at a concert in the Albert Hall. June 17. The Home Secretary promised to cancel the prohibition of *The Mikado*. 18. Reappearance of M. Paderewski at the Queen's Hall, after a long absence. July 15. The Moody-Manners Season of Grand Opera in English, at popular prices, opened at the Lyric Theatre, and closed on Sept. 7. Aug. 17. The thirteenth Promenade Concert Season commenced at the Queen's Hall, Mr. Henry Wood conducting as before; the series closed on Oct. 26. Sept. 8. The Festival of the Three Choirs commenced in Gloucester Cathedral. Oct. 3. The Royal Italian Opera season opened with *Madama Butterfly*; the season was remarkable for the success achieved by Madame Tetrazzini in several rôles.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.—(1906) Nov. 5. A number of stokers engaged in a mutinous demonstration at the R.N. barracks, Portsmouth; much damage was done by the rioters. 15. The battleship *Satsuma*, the largest afloat, was launched in the presence of the Mikado at Yokosuka. 16. Lord Rosebery unveiled a war memorial to the Royal Scots Greys at Edinburgh. 17. The Russian cruiser *Rurik* launched at Barrow. 23. A court-martial on the disturbances at Portsmouth was opened on H.M.S. *Victory* on 26th; Edwin Moody, a ringleader, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Dec. 1. A speech by Mr. Carnegie at the St. Andrew's Society Dinner in New York caused a sensation by his disparaging remarks concerning Scotch soldiers in the British Army. 3. The keel plates of a new battleship of *Dreadnought* class laid down at Portsmouth. 4. A court-martial on Lieut. Collard, R.N., for using abusive language, and thus indirectly leading to the recent rioting at Portsmouth, found the first charge not proved; Lieut. Collard was reprimanded on the second charge. 20. A court-martial at Chatham sentenced a yeoman of signals to five years' penal servitude for stealing a boat signal book, and for improperly leaving

his ship. (1907) Jan. 2. A fire at camp equipment store at Portsmouth caused enormous damage. 15. The King ordered the Victoria Cross to be delivered to the representatives of officers and men who would have received the decoration had they survived; one of the acts of heroism dated back to 1859.—An official statement was made that the Minister for War dissented from the Channel Tunnel Scheme. Feb. 1. The Russian Military Commission investigating the surrender of Port Arthur recommended the trial of Generals Stössel, Reiss, and Fock. 21. The Prince of Wales opened the Keyham Dockyard extension at Devonport. 25. Mr. Haldane unfolded a scheme for a National Army in a three hours' speech in the House of Commons. March 12. The French battleship *Iéna* wrecked by a series of explosions while in dry dock at Toulon; the loss of life was enormous. 16. The armoured cruiser *Indomitable* launched from the Fairfield yard at Govan. 24. Three Russian warships visited Portsmouth; two days later the officers were entertained in London. April 11. The British Minister to Belgium unveiled a tablet on the farmhouse at Hougoumont in memory of the British soldiers who fell at Waterloo. 13. Launch of the armoured cruiser *Invincible* at Elswick.—The t.b.d. *Ariel* struck the breakwater at Malta and had to be beached. 22. At Chatham, a number of gifts were presented to H.M.S. *Natal* on behalf of residents in Natal. 27. The armoured cruiser *Defence* launched at Pembroke. May 16. The Prince of Wales was present at extensive military operations at Aldershot. 17. The King was present at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia. 24. Prince Fushimi visited Portsmouth and inspected the Dockyard, the *Victory*, and the *Dreadnought*; naval manoeuvres were subsequently witnessed. 28. The King, with Prince Fushimi, and accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, witnessed extensive military operations in the neighbourhood of Aldershot. 29. The King presented new colours to the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, at Buckingham Palace.—The Duke of Connaught inspected the pensioners at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. 30. H.M.Y. *Alexandra* launched at Glasgow.—A military balloon, with empty car attached, identified as one employed at the recent Aldershot manoeuvres, discovered in the sea off Exmouth. June 11. A number of officers and men of Japanese cruisers visiting England were entertained in London. 12. The King held a review at Aldershot; torrents of rain curtailed the proceedings. 13. Fatal explosion on submarine C8 in Portsmouth Harbour. 15. The King unveiled the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Cambridge in Whitehall. 18. Extensive cavalry manoeuvres commenced in Scotland.—Torpedo Boat 99, while steaming at full speed off Berry Head, broke her screw shaft and foundered; no lives were lost. 26. Launch of the armoured cruiser *Inflexible* at Clydebank. 28. The King presented long service medals to members of the Honourable Artillery Company at a special parade of the corps in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. July 8. The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association opened at Bisley. 11. At the Bisley meeting, the Ashburton Shield was won by Rugby. 15. A gun charge exploded on the U.S. battleship *Georgia*; five men were killed and many injured. 20. The King's Prize at Bisley was won by Lieut. Addison, of Australia, after the disqualification of Armourer-Sergeant Padgett, 1st V.R. East Yorks Regt. on the ground

of his inadvertently having been allowed an extra shot. 27. The battleship *Bellerophon* was launched at Portsmouth by Princess Henry of Battenberg. Aug. 2. Interesting siege operations were witnessed by Mr. Haldane at Chatham. 3. The King inspected the Home Fleet in the Solent. 5. The King witnessed some remarkable shooting from the great guns of the *Dreadnought*. 7. While exercising off Portland, the scout *Attentive* cut the bows of t.b.d. *Scout* completely off, fortunately without loss of life. 8. In the House of Commons, Mr. Haldane announced the creation of the new Mediterranean Command, and the acceptance of it by the Duke of Connaught. 17. The final in a series of artillery competitions between British and Canadian teams resulted in the latter winning the King's Cup. 19. The Duke of Connaught opened the Memorial Arch erected in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, to the officers and men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers who fell in the South African War. 24. The battleship *Temeraire*, of the *Dreadnought* class, was launched at Devonport. Sept. 3. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland visited Queenstown, and turned the first sod of the Admiralty Docks Extension Works at Haulbowline. 7. The United States team won the Palma Trophy, at the Rockcliffe Ranges, Canada being second, 41 points behind. Oct. 30. The crew of the Russian destroyer *Skonj* broke into mutiny and shelled the fortress of Vladivostock; eventually the destroyer was sunk and the mutineers killed or captured.

PAGEANTS.—(1907) June 27. The Oxford Historical Pageant opened on the banks of the Cherwell in most unfavourable weather, which brightened considerably for the concluding stages next day; the general success of the undertaking was thereby assured. July 15. At St. Albans, a battle scene marked the opening of a realistic representation of the incidents in the Wars of the Roses, which, with a historical *revue*, constituted a memorable week in the history of the city. Aug. 1. The Isle of Wight Pageant was opened at Carisbrooke Castle by Princess Henry of Battenberg in aid of the funds of the Royal Isle of Wight County Hospital. 3. Liverpool celebrated its 700th anniversary by a pageant which nearly 40,000 people witnessed at one time; the city sanctioned and inaugurated the scheme. 7. Coventry celebrated the Mercian legend in a pageant, the amount collected during the day being devoted to the Hospital Saturday Fund; there was considerable discussion as to the costume of Lady Godiva. Pageants were also held at Bury St. Edmunds, Warwick, and other places during the year.

POLITICS, IMPERIAL.—(1906) Nov. 1. Mr. W. Long elected leader of the Irish Unionist Party in succession to Col. Saunderson. 2. Mr. Balfour entertained at dinner by the "1900" Club, at the Gaiety Restaurant. 3. Mr. S. Gwynn (N.) elected for Galway City by a majority of 424 over Capt. Shawe-Taylor (N.Ind.); serious rioting supervened. 5. A largely attended meeting at the Holborn Restaurant, convened by the Free Churches, considered the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill. 6. The Prime Minister and Mr. J. Burns received a deputation from the National Housing Reform Council. 7. The New Hebrides Convention was issued. 8. The Prime Minister and Home Secretary received a deputation from the Licensed Victuallers' National

Defence League. 9. The Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Haldane spoke at the Guildhall Banquet. 13. Mr. Birrell spoke at the dinner of the "Anchor" Society, at Bristol, on the Education Bill. 20. A deputation, headed by Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., was received by the Foreign Minister, with reference to the state of affairs in the Congo Free State.—A number of Liberal and Labour Party Members of Parliament waited on the Prime Minister and Mr. Asquith with reference to the question of Old Age Pensions, and received a sympathetic reply. 22. A deputation waited on the Prime Minister and Mr. John Burns with reference to the question of Infant Mortality. 24. The Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways issued its first report. 26. A question of privilege raised in the Commons with regard to a letter in the *Times* from constituents in the Isle of Thanet. 27. The claim of Lord Mowbray to the Earldom of Norfolk disallowed by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. 29. The Marquess of Lansdowne received a deputation of Roman Catholics on the subject of the Education Bill.—Report of Select Committee of House of Commons on Income Tax published. Dec. 7. Mr. Austen Chamberlain presided at a Unionist demonstration in Dublin. 8. Lord Rosebery spoke on National Defence at Edinburgh, and Mr. Lloyd-George on British Shipping at Liverpool. 19. In the House of Lords, the motion of Lord Lansdowne protesting on Constitutional grounds against the action of the House of Commons in rejecting all the amendments made by the Peers to the Education Bill, was carried by 132 votes to 52. 22. The National Passive Resistance Committee issued a manifesto urging increased agitation. (1907) Jan. 7. The New Hebrides correspondence published as a Blue Book. 24. Official announcement was made of Mr. Birrell's appointment as Irish Secretary, and of Mr. McKenna's as his successor at the Board of Education.—The seventh Annual Conference of the Parliamentary Labour Party was opened at Belfast. 25. The Prime Minister was presented with the honorary Freedom of the City of Glasgow.—Mr. Bryce, speaking to a deputation of Irish Presbyterians and Roman Catholics at Dublin Castle, outlined the decision of the Government on the University Question. 29. Mr. Birrell was sworn in as Chief Secretary for Ireland, at Dublin Castle. 30. In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, the application to attach Mr. Walter Long for contempt of court in connection with a speech made by him on December 7th, in Dublin, was refused. Feb. 12. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament in State. 15. Mr. Balfour entertained at dinner at the Savoy Hotel by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. 16. Col. Waring (L.) elected for Banffshire by 2,009 majority.—Disturbance in the Cambridge Guildhall after a Socialist speech by Mr. Keir Hardie. 18. The Earl of Crewe and Mr. Birrell entertained at the National Liberal Club. March 27. Mr. Lewis Harcourt present at a meeting of the Cabinet, to which he had recently been admitted. 29. The twenty-seventh Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Federation opened at Carlisle. April 1. Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was opened at Derby. 18. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget before a crowded House. 25. Mass meeting of the Tariff Reform League held at the Albert Hall; Mr. Austen Chamberlain was the principal speaker. May 3.

Mr. Balfour spoke at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League at the Albert Hall. 10. Mr. Leverton Harris (U.) elected for Stepney Division. 15. Mr. H. Chaplin (C.) elected for Wimbledon by an overwhelming majority over his Women's Suffrage opponent. 21. At a meeting of the Irish Nationalist Convention, held at the Dublin Mansion House, Mr. Birrell's Irish Bill was unanimously repudiated. 22. Mr. G. H. Finch, Member for Rutland, and "Father" of the House of Commons, died, in his 73rd year. June 6. The annual meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation was held at Plymouth. 10. Bye-election in Rutland; Mr. Gretton (C.) returned by an increased majority. 13. Mr. Balfour presided at an Anti-Home Rule meeting at the Queen's Hall. July 4. The Jarrow bye-election resulted in the return of Mr. Curran, the Labour candidate. 9. Sir A. Billson, M.P. for North Staffordshire, died suddenly of heart failure, during a debate in the House of Commons on a motion for the reduction of the Sugar Tax. 12. In the House of Commons, the Attorney-General moved that an address be presented to the King for the appointment of an additional Judge to the King's Bench Division.—The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated in Ulster in the usual manner. 14. A protest against any agreement with the Russian Government led to riotous scenes in Whitehall. 18. The bye-election in the Colne Valley resulted in the return of Mr. Victor Grayson (Socialist). 31. Mr. Stanley (L.) elected for N.W. Staffs.; majority, 2,349. Aug. 3. Considerable rioting took place in the streets of Belfast at meetings of the constabulary on strike. 10. Further serious rioting occurred in Belfast. 12. The rioting in Belfast became so serious that the Riot Act was read, and the troops were called upon to fire a volley; two persons were killed and several wounded. 15. In the House of Commons, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed the third reading. 26. In the House of Lords, the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed the third reading. 27. Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., was arrested and charged at Longford for inciting to riot. 30. The annual meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance took place in Dublin, Lord Ardilaun presiding. 31. The Anglo-Russian Agreement with regard to the mutual relations of the two Powers in Asia was signed at St. Petersburg. Sept. 26. The Prime Minister visited Montrose, and was created an honorary Burgess of the burgh. 27. The Kirkdale Division of Liverpool bye-election resulted in the return of the Unionist candidate, Mr. McArthur, with a slightly increased majority. Oct. 4. Freedom of the burgh of Peebles conferred upon the Premier. 5. The Premier spoke at Edinburgh on the Lords question and legislative progress. 12. Lord Rosebery unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria at Leith, and paid a striking tribute to Her late Majesty in his accompanying speech. 19. Mr. Asquith spoke on Socialism at Ladybank, N.B. 30. The Premier received the Freedom of Edinburgh.

POLITICS, MUNICIPAL.—(1906) Nov. 1. The London Borough Council elections resulted in a striking victory for the Moderate (Municipal Reform) Party. 6. L.C.C. decided, by 80 votes to 34, to proceed with the "electricity in bulk" scheme. 27. Seven guardians and officials of West Ham were arrested in connection with coal contracts. Dec. 15. The L.C.C. tramways were opened along the Thames Embankment.

(1907) *Jan. 26.* The motion on behalf of the *Standard* for the committal of Mr. John Burus for contempt of court, in a speech made by him at a meeting of the Progressive Party held on the 24th, was refused by Justices Darling and Phillimore. *Feb. 23.* Riotous scenes in Trafalgar Square during a Municipal Reform demonstration. *28.* A number of West Ham guardians and officials committed for trial. *March 2.* The triennial elections of the London County Council resulted in a sweeping majority for the Municipal Reform Party. *19.* A proposal for a "commercial audit" of the London County Council accounts, in preference to that of the Local Government Board, gave rise to heated debate. *May 7.* Mr. A. F. Buxton presented the estimates for the coming financial year to the L.C.C. *June 5.* A deputation, headed by the Bishop of London, waited on the Theatre and Music Hall's Committee of the L.C.C. to urge the suppression of the "Living Statuary" exhibitions; the committee subsequently decided to disallow the performances.

RAILWAYS.—(1906) *Nov. 12.* Emigrant and freight trains collided at Woodside, U.S.A.; 50 persons killed. *24.* Collision on N.E. Ry. at Uleskelf, between Leeds and York; several railway servants killed and some passengers injured. *Dec. 13.* Board of Trade report on the Grantham disaster was issued; no definite explanation could be given. *15.* Great Northern, Brompton and Piccadilly "Tube" opened for passenger traffic. *28.* Terrible accident at Elliot Junction, near Arbroath; 21 persons killed, including Mr. A. W. Black, M.P. for Banffshire. (1907) *Jan. 2.* Collision near Altavista, U.S.A.; many killed and injured. *18.* At the conclusion of the public inquiry into the Elliot Junction Railway disaster, the jury found that it was caused by general negligence on the part of the driver, the stationmaster, and by the methods of the company. *Feb. 10.* The remaining portions of the new L.B. & S.C.R. station at Victoria were opened for traffic. *16.* An electric suburban train left the rails in New York, many persons being killed and injured. *March 12.* George Gourlay, driver of the express in the Arbroath accident, sentenced at Edinburgh to five months' imprisonment. *June 22.* The Charing Cross and Hampstead "tube" railway was opened to the public. *Aug. 4.* A train fell through the bridge over the Loire, near Pont-de-Cé; many persons were killed and injured. *19.* Mr. Whitelaw Reid unveiled a tablet in Salisbury Cathedral in memory of those who lost their lives in the great railway disaster in July, 1906. *24.* The Paris-Bordeaux express collided with a goods train near Coutras; many persons were killed and injured. *Sept. 15.* At a mass meeting held in St. James's Theatre, Manchester, Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., announced that a ballot would be taken of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to consider the future conduct of the dispute with the railway companies. *28.* A collision occurred on the Great Western Railway, near Newport, Mon-

mouthshire, between an express and a mineral train; one person was killed and several injured. *30.* A serious accident took place on the North British Railway at Coatbridge. The railway crisis became acute at the end of Oct., but was settled by the agency of Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, on Nov. 6.] *Oct. 15.* A joint L. & N.W. and G. W. Ry. express left the rails while travelling at great speed by Shrewsbury Station; many people were killed and injured. *26.* Collision on the Metropolitan Railway at West Hampstead, the first fatal accident on that line; three persons killed and many injured.

NOTABLE SALES.—(1906) *Dec. 13.* The Lyceum Theatre, with adjoining property, was sold by auction at the Mart for £119,500. (1907) *March 23.* At a sale of books at Sotheby's, a first folio Shakespeare was sold to Mr. Quaritch for £3,600. *April 15.* At a sale at Christie's, a rope of 229 pearls, the property of the late Mrs. Lewis-Hill, realised the sum of £16,700. *20.* A first edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets was sold at Sotheby's for £800 to Mr. Quaritch, who also bought an imperfect first folio of the Plays for £680.—The sale of the jewels, &c., of the late Mrs. Lewis-Hill was concluded at Christie's; the total proceeds amounted to £134,128. *May 29.* The original warrant for the Massacre of Glencoe was sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson for £1,400. *June 1.* Remarkable prices were given at Sotheby's for copies of Shakespeare folios and quartos; Mr. Quaritch bid £2,400 for a first folio. *6.* The Glastonbury Abbey Estate was bought by Mr. Jardine, of Nottingham, for £30,000. *Oct. 24.* The Baroness Burdett-Coutts's estate (Holly Lodge) withdrawn at £205,000.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—(1906) *Dec. 13.* Several women suffragists were convicted of riotous behaviour at the House of Commons, and, refusing to pay the fines, went to prison on 14th. *17.* A further demonstration made in the Central Lobby of the House of Commons. (1907) *Feb. 9.* Demonstrations in favour of Women's Suffrage at Exeter Hall and Trafalgar Square. *13.* A demonstration of suffragists outside Westminster Palace culminated in a riot, and many arrests were made. *March 8.* The second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was moved in the Commons, but was talked out. *20.* A demonstration at Caxton Hall, and subsequent march by suffragists to Westminster Palace, led to disorderly scenes and 76 arrests. *May 15.* At the annual meeting of the Home Counties Liberal Federation, held at the Alexandra Palace, noisy demonstrations were made by suffragists. Similar demonstrations were made during the year.

THE QUALIFICATION OF WOMEN.—The Bill to Qualify Women to Serve on County and Borough Councils, introduced on May 14, which had been subjected to modification, was considered in the Commons on Aug. 12, who on Aug. 16 sent it back to the other House with portions restored. The Lords on Aug. 24 agreed to the amendments.

- Aldé, Charles Hamilton, novelist and playwright.
—Dec. 13, 1906.
- Ajduhya, H.H. Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of.—Dec. 25, 1906.
- Aldenharn, Henry Hucks, 1st Baron, M.P. for the City of London, 1891-2, aged 88.—Sept. 13.
- Alison, Gen. Sir Archibald, 2nd Baronet, G.C.B. (Crimea, &c.), aged 81.—Feb. 5.
- Allendale, Wentworth Blackett, 1st Baron, aged 77.—Feb. 13.
- Allsopp, Hon. George Higginson, M.P. for Worcester 1885-1906, aged 61.—Sept. 9.
- Anderson, Gen. Sir Horace Searle, K.C.B. (Persia, Mutiny, &c.), aged 73.—June 2.
- Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., aged 84.—June 10.
- Ardagh, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Charles, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., F.R.C.S. (Egypt, Soudan, and S. Africa), aged 67.—Sept. 30.
- Armstrong, Capt. Sir George Carlyon Hughes, 1st Baronet, of Ashburn Place, proprietor of the *Globe*, aged 70.—April 20.
- Arundell of Wardour, Rev. Everard Aloysius Gonzaga, 13th Baron, aged 72.—July 11.
- Ashbrook, William Spencer, 7th Viscount, aged 76.—Nov. 26, 1906.
- Ashburner, Lionel Robert, C.S.I., once Acting Governor of Bombay, aged 79.—Jan. 26.
- Ashmore, Sir Alexander Murray, K.C.M.G., late Lieut.-Gov. of Ceylon, aged 51.—Dec. 7, 1906.
- Aylmer, Capt. John Evans Freke, formerly M.P. for Maidstone, aged 69.—Oct. 14.
- Badcock, Gen. Sir Alexander Robert, K.C.B., C.S.I. (India, &c.), aged 62.—March 23.
- Baillie, Sir Robert Alexander, 4th Baronet, aged 48.—Oct. 16.
- Baker, Sir Benjamin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Past President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, aged 66.—May 19.
- Banes, George Edward, late M.P. for West Ham, aged 78.—July 16.
- Barclay, James William, formerly M.P. for Forfarshire, aged 74.—Feb. 27.
- Barnardiston, Adm. Thomas (Burma, Baltic, and Abyssinia), aged 73.—Jan. 21.
- Barry, Sir Francis Fress, 1st Baronet, late M.P. for Windsor, held the Portuguese title of Baron de Barry, aged 81.—Feb. 28.
- Baynes, Lieut.-Gen. George Edward (Indian Mutiny), aged 83.—Dec. 29, 1906.
- Beal, Lieut.-Col. Robert, C.M.G. (Matabeleland), —Jan. 9.
- Beauchamp, Henry King, C.I.E., editor of the *Madras Mail*, aged 40.—Feb. 19.
- Beecham, Thomas, the pill-maker, aged 85.—April 6.
- Berney, Sir Henry Manson, 9th Baronet, aged 62.—Feb. 27.
- Billson [Sir] Arthur, M.P. for N.W. Staffordshire, aged 67.—July 9 (recently designated for knighthood).
- Birdwood, Herbert Mills, C.S.I., late a Puisne Judge in Bombay, aged 69.—Feb. 21.
- Black, Alexander William, M.P. for Banffshire, aged 47.—Dec. 29, 1905.
- Blind, Karl, noted writer and politician, aged 80.—May 31.
- Bodley, George Frederick, R.A., well-known architect, aged 77.—Oct. 21.
- Bolton, Thomas Dolling, M.P. for N.E. Derbyshire, aged 65.—Dec. 16, 1906.
- Booth, Adm. Augustus Sinclair (Syria and Baltic), of the *Challenger*, aged 96.—Dec. 24, 1906.
- Bowring, Sir Charles Clement, aged 62.—March 22.
- Brampton, Henry, 1st and only Baron, P.C., long distinguished as a Judge, aged 90.—Oct. 6.
- Brandis, Sir Dietrich, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., formerly Insp.-Gen. of Indian Forests, aged 82.—May 28.
- Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd Marquess of, formerly M.P., aged 75.—July 7.
- Broadbent, Sir William Henry, 1st Baronet, K.C.V.O., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., a Physician in Ordinary to the King, aged 72.—July 10.
- Bromby, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry, Bishop of Tasmania, 1864-82, aged 92.—April 14.
- Browne, Edward Raban Cave, C.S.I., late Accountant General at India Office, aged 72.—June 16.
- Browne, Col. Edward Stevenson, C.B., F.R.S., aged 54.—July 16.
- Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, only Baroness, distinguished by her munificent charities, aged 92.—Dec. 30, 1906.
- Burdon, Rt. Rev. John Shaw, formerly Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 80.—Jan. 5.
- Burney, Ven. Charles, D.D., late Archdeacon of Kingston.—Jan. 1.
- Butler, Maj.-Gen. Henry, C.B. (Crimea and New Zealand), aged 79.—May 10.
- Butler, Josephine Elizabeth, Mrs., aged 78.—Dec. 30, 1906.
- Byam, Maj.-Gen. William, C.B. (New Zealand and London), aged 65.—Dec. 20, 1906.
- Carey, Maj.-Gen. Constantine Phipps, C.B., late Chief Engineer to Local Government Board, aged 71.—Dec. 7, 1906.
- Cave-Browne-Cave, Sir Mylles, 11th Baronet, aged 84.—Jan. 22.
- Chapman, Sir Montagu Richard, 5th Baronet, aged 53.—Jan. 24.
- Cheyne, Sir John, K.C., Procurator to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, aged 65.—Jan. 15.
- Chichester, Rt. Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, 54th Bishop of, aged 67.—Sept. 9.
- Clanwilliam, Adm. of the Fleet Richard James, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., 4th Earl of, aged 74.—Aug. 4.
- Clerke, Miss Agnes Mary, authoress of astronomical works, aged 64.—Jan. 20.
- Clinton, Col. Lord Edward William Pelham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., formerly M.P. for North Notts, aged 71.—July 9.
- Colquhoun, Sir James, 6th Baronet, aged 62.—March 14.
- Congleton, Hy., 4th Baron, aged 67.—Nov. 12, 1906.
- Conyngham, Sir William Fitz William Lenox, K.C.B., aged 82.—Dec. 4, 1906.
- Copland, Sir William Robertson, C.B., aged 69.—Aug. 19.
- Cox, Col. Alexander Temple, C.B. (Burma, Mutiny, and Afghanistan), aged 70.—April 5.
- Crease, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Frederick, K.C.B. (China and Ashanti), aged 70.—June 21.
- Cumberland, Marie, Duchess of, ex-Queen of Hanover, aged 88.—Jan. 9.
- Cuthbert, Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., Solicitor-General of Australia, aged 78.—April 5.
- Davey, Horace, Baron, P.C., F.R.S., a Lord of Appeal, formerly M.P., aged 73.—Feb. 20.
- Davie, Sir John Davie Ferguson, 2nd Baronet, formerly M.P., aged 76.—June 16.
- Davies, Alfred, late M.P., aged 58.—Sept. 27.
- Davis, Engr.-Rear-Adm. William Henry (Suakin and Burma), aged 61.—Dec. 28, 1906.
- Deane, Col. Thomas, C.B. (Afghanistan, India, and S. Africa), aged 65.—May 24.
- De Bathe, Gen. Sir Henry Percival, 4th Baronet, K.C.B. (Crimea), aged 83.—Jan. 5.
- Dennys, Gen. Julius Bentall (Afghanistan, Sutlej, and Mutiny), aged 85.—May 25.

- De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th Baron, K.P., K.C.V.O., Honorary Lieut.-Gen., aged 80.—*April 20.*
- Dickinson, Maj.-Gen. William Rice, R.E. (Persia 1856-7), aged 82.—*May 25.*
- Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel, P.C., 1st Baronet, M.P. for North Belfast, aged 62.—*March 10.*
- Donne, Col. Benjamin Donisthorpe Alsop, C.B. (Egypt, S. Africa, &c.), aged 50.—*Sept. 23.*
- Donnelly, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Sir John McNeale, K.C.B. (Burma), aged 76.—*Feb. 18.*
- Dowie, "Dr." John Alexander, the pretended prophet.—*March 9.*
- Down, Rt. Rev. Thomas James Welland, 57th Bishop of, aged 77.—*July 29.*
- Drummond, Sir Victor Arthur Wellington, K.C.M.G., C.B., late British Minister at Munich, aged 73.—*March 21.*
- Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th Earl of, aged 66.—*Aug. 27.*
- Dyer, Sir Thomas Swinnerton, 11th Baronet, aged 47.—*Aug. 23.*
- Eastlake, Charles Locke, Keeper of the National Gallery for 20 years.—*Nov. 20, 1906.*
- Echlin, Sir Thomas, 7th Baronet, aged 62.—*Nov. 16, 1906.*
- Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry George, G.C.B., formerly Ambassador at Constantinople and Minister at various European Courts, aged 89.—*March 30.*
- Ellis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Edward Augustus, G.C.V.O., C.S.I. (Crimea, &c.), late Sergeant-at-Arms to House of Lords, aged 69.—*June 11.*
- Evans, Sir David, K.C.M.G., Lord Mayor of London 1892, aged 58.—*Aug. 14.*
- Evans, Sir Francis Henry, 1st Baronet, K.C.M.G., formerly M.P., aged 66.—*Jan. 22.*
- Farrant, Sir Richard, Chairman of the Electric Traction Co., aged 71.—*x906.*
- Fayrer, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph, 1st Baronet, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S., aged 82.—*May 21.*
- Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, 6th Baronet, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., late M.P. for N.E. Manchester, and formerly Postmaster-General and Under-Secretary for the India, Home, and Foreign Departments, aged 74.—*Jan. 14* (Jamaica earthquake).
- Field, William Ventris, 1st and only Baron, formerly a Judge of the Queen's Bench, aged 93.—*Jan. 23.*
- Finch, Rt. Hon. George Henry, M.P. for Rutland from 1867, "Father" of the House of Commons, aged 72.—*May 22.*
- FitzGeorge, Col. George William Adolphus (Egypt), eldest son of the late Duke of Cambridge, aged 64.—*Sept. 2.*
- Forbes, Lieut.-Gen. George Wentworth (Zulu War), aged 85.—*Aug. 19.*
- Forbes, Sir William Stuart, 9th Baronet of Pitsligo, aged 70.—*1906* (in New Zealand).
- Fowler, Lieut. Charles Wilson, R.N., C.M.G., aged 47.—*March 19.*
- Frederickton, Rt. Rev. Hollingworth Tully Kingdon, 2nd Bishop of, aged 72.—*Oct. 12.*
- French, Maj.-Gen. William, C.B. (China and Afghanistan), aged 77.—*March 9.*
- Gairdner, Sir William Tennant, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., late Professor of Medicine in Glasgow University, aged 82.—*June 28.*
- Gamble, Col. Sir David, 1st Baronet, K.C.B., aged 84.—*Feb. 4.*
- Garriek, Hon. Sir James Francis, K.C.M.G., K.C., formerly Attorney-General, Minister of Lands, &c., in Queensland, aged 70.—*Jan. 12.*
- Gordon, Sir Home Seton, 11th Baronet of Embo, aged 61.—*Dec. 11, 1906.*
- Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th Viscount, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of the Leeward Islands, British Guiana, and Tasmania, aged 70.—*Oct. 29.*
- Goschen, George Joachim, 1st Viscount, formerly M.P. for the City of London, Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Poor Law Board, &c., aged 75.—*Feb. 7.*
- Gower, Hon. Edward Frederick, formerly M.P. for Derby, Stoke, and Bodmin, aged 88.—*May 30.*
- Graham, Adm. Sir William, G.C.B. (Russian and Chinese Wars), aged 80.—*May 31.*
- Griesbach, Lt.-Col. Carl Ludolph, C.I.E., late Director of the Geological Survey of India, aged 60.—*April 13.*
- Grieve, Robert, C.M.G., M.D., formerly Surgeon-General in British Guiana, aged 67.—*Nov. 19, 1906.*
- Griffith, Ralph Thomas Hodgkin, C.I.E., formerly Director of Public Instruction in N.W. Provs., India, aged 80.—*Nov. 29, 1906.*
- Haig, Maj.-Gen. Charles Thomas (Persia and Mutiny), aged 72.—*June 29.*
- Haliburton, Arthur Lawrence, 1st Baron, G.C.B., son of the author of "Sam Slick" and late Permanent Under Secretary for War, aged 74.—*April 21.*
- Hall, Col. Sir Angus William, K.C.B. (Crimea), aged 72.—*Jan. 9.*
- Hall, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of New Zealand, aged 82.—*June 24.*
- Hall, Sir Samuel, K.C., late Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, aged 65.—*April 6.*
- Hamilton, Vice-Adm. William des Vœux (Kaffir, Zulu, and Egyptian Wars), aged 54.—*Feb. 15.*
- Hampden, Henry Robert, and Viscount, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of N.S. Wales and M.P. for Herts and Stroud, aged 65.—*Nov. 22, 1906.*
- Hanbury, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., aged 74.—*March 9.*
- Harley, Col. George Ernest, C.B. (Chitral and S. Africa), aged 62.—*July 22.*
- Hastings, Florence, Marchioness of, widow of 4th and last Marquess and wife of Sir George Chetwynd, Baronet, aged 64.—*Feb. 3.*
- Hatton, Joseph, editor of the *People* and a novelist, aged 66.—*July 31.*
- Head, Sir Robert Garnett, 3rd Baronet, aged 61.—*March 6.*
- Heath, Adm. Sir Leopold George, K.C.B. (Borneo, Crimea, Abyssinia, &c.), aged 89.—*May 8.*
- Henning, Sir Augustus William Lawson, G.C.M.G., late Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, aged 65.—*March 27.*
- Herschel, Prof. Alexander Stewart, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., and son of the late Sir John Herschel, aged 70.—*June 18.*
- Hewett, Col. George Ludlow-Kennedy, C.B. (just created), (Mutiny, &c.), aged 68.—*Sept. 8.*
- Hingston, Hon. Sir William Hales, M.D., a Senator of Canada, aged 78.—*Feb. 19.*
- Hobbs, Lt.-Col. George Radley, C.M.G., Ordnance Officer in S. African War, aged 53.—*Sept. 21.*
- Hocking, Sir Henry Hicks, late Attorney-General of Jamaica, aged 64.—*June 9.*
- Honeywood, Sir John William, 8th Baronet, aged 50.—*June 16.*
- Hood, Francis Wheler, 4th Viscount, a Crimean veteran, aged 69.—*April 27.*
- Hook, James Clarke, R.A., painter of historical and marine subjects, aged 87.—*April 14.*
- Hooper, John, C.S.I., M.L.C. of United Provinces, aged 58.—*Jan. 27.*
- Howland, Hon. Sir William Pearce, K.C.M.G., C.B., a P.C. of Canada and former Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, aged 94.—*Jan. 31.*
- Hozier, Col. Sir Henry Montague, K.C.B. (China

- and Abyssinia), twice War Correspondent to the *Times*, aged 65.—*Feb. 28.*
- Hulton, Sir William Wilbraham Blethyn, 1st Baronet, aged 62.—*April 2.*
- Hunter, Sir Charles Hughes, 1st Baronet, F.R.S.E., F.S.A., aged 62.—*Feb. 2.*
- Huntington, Sir Charles Philip, 1st Baronet, late M.P., aged 73.—*Dec. 23, 1906.*
- Huntington, Sir Henry Leslie, 2nd Baronet, aged 21.—*April 24.*
- Hutchinson, Sir Edward Synge, 4th and last Baronet, aged 76.—*Nov. 3, 1906.*
- Illingworth, Alfred, formerly M.P. for Bradford, aged 79.—*Jan. 2.*
- Innes, Surg.-Gen. Sir John Harry Ker, K.C.B. (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and Afghanistan), aged 86.—*March 12.*
- Ives, Col. Gordon Maynard Gordon, C.B. (Crimea), aged 70.—*Sept. 16.*
- Jacks, William, M.P. for Stirlingshire, 1892-95, aged 66.—*Aug. 9.*
- Joachim, Prof. Josef, MUS.DOC., famous violinist, aged 76.—*Aug. 15.*
- Johnson, Gen. Sir Allen Bayard, K.C.B. (Burma and Mutiny), aged 77.—*Feb. 7.*
- Jones, His Honour Herbert Riversdale Mansel, Judge of County Courts in Sheffield district, aged 70.—*Feb. 2.*
- Jones, Maj.-Gen. Richard Roynon (Crimea), aged 76.—*June 8.*
- Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild, K.C.M.G., C.B., many years in Colonial Office, aged 90.—*Apr. 26.*
- Kay, Sir Brook, 4th Baronet, aged 86.—*March 15.*
- Kelly Rt. Rev. James Butler Knill, late Bishop of Moray, and Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, aged 75.—*May 15.*
- Kerr, Thomas, C.M.G., late Governor of the Falkland Islands, aged 88.—*Aug. 12.*
- Knight, Joseph, editor of *Notes and Queries*, aged 78.—*June 23.*
- Knocker, Sir E. Wollaston Nadir, C.B., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, aged 69.—*Sept. 22.*
- Lambert, Maj.-Gen. William, C.B. (Crimea, Mutiny, Kaffirland, &c.), aged 70.—*June 5.*
- Lecky, Sir Thomas, aged 78.—*April 11.*
- Leng, Sir John, formerly M.P. for Dundee, the proprietor of several local newspapers, aged 78.—*Dec. 12, 1906.*
- Lewes, Sir Samuel William Sayer, formerly Director of Victualling, R.N., aged 83.—*Oct. 28.*
- Lewis, George Pitt, K.C., formerly M.P. for Barnstaple, aged 61.—*Dec. 30, 1906.*
- Limerick, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bambury, 32nd Bishop of, aged 76.—*Jan. 29.*
- Limri, the Thakur Sahab of, K.C.I.E., aged 47.—*April 15.*
- Liverpool, Cecil George Savile, 1st Earl of, P.C., aged 60.—*March 23.*
- Logan, Sir Charles Bowman, W.S., formerly Crown Agent for Scotland, aged 63.—*March 2.*
- Lushington, Sir Godfrey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., formerly Permanent Under Secretary for the Home Department, aged 74.—*Feb. 5.*
- MacColl, Rev. Malcolm, D.D., a Canon of Ripon, aged 68.—*April 5.*
- McConnell, William Robert, K.C., Chairman of London Court of Sessions, aged 69.—*Dec. 21, '06.*
- McDowell, Surg.-Col. Edmund Greswold, C.B. (China and Egypt), aged 73.—*July 26.*
- MacIver, David, M.P. for the Kirkdale division Liverpool, aged 67.—*Sept. 1.*
- Maclear, Adm. John Pearce (Baltic and Black Seas, China and Abyssinia), aged 78.—*July 17.*
- Macleay, Col. Alexander Caldecleugh, C.B., aged 63.—*April 4.*
- Mainwaring, Hon. William Frederick Barton Massey, late M.P. for Clerkenwell, aged 61.—*March 12.*
- Major, Sir Alfred, late Director of Army Contracts, aged 70.—*Jan. 31.*
- Mallaby, Lieut.-Gen. Robert (Afghanistan 1880), aged 79.—*June 24.*
- Manns, Sir August, late Musical Director at the Crystal Palace, aged 81.—*March 1.*
- Mansfield, Sir Charles Edward, K.C.M.G., late Minister at three South American capitals, aged 78.—*Aug. 1.*
- Martin, Col. Sir Richard Edward Rowley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Zululand, &c.), aged 59.—*May 15.*
- Massey, Gerald, poet, journalist, and Egyptologist, aged 79.—*Oct. 29.*
- Masson, David, Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Edinburgh and an extensive author, aged 84.—*Oct. 6.*
- Mearns, Maj.-Gen. William Lewis Devonish (Crimea), aged 75.—*June 18.*
- Michael, Gen. James, C.S.I., formerly Assistant Engineer, &c., to Madras Government, aged 78.—*Feb. 17.*
- Midleton, William, 8th Viscount (Baron Brodrick), M.P. for Mid-Surrey, 1868-70, aged 77.—*April 18.*
- Milburn, Sir John Davison, 1st Baronet, aged 56.—*Aug. 10.*
- Mills, Sir Richard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., late Comptroller-Gen. in Exchequer Department, aged 76.—*Dec. 8, 1906.*
- Murshidabad, Sir Ali Kadir Sayid Hassan Ali, Nawab of, G.C.I.E., aged 60.—*Dec. 25, 1906.*
- Muzaffer-ed-Din, H.M. the Shah of Persia, aged 53.—*Jan. 8.*
- Naesmyth, Sir Michael George, 6th Baronet, aged 79.—*Sept. 10.*
- Napier, Sir Archibald Lennox Milliken, 10th Baronet of Napier, aged 51.—*Jan. 18.*
- Nation, Gen. Sir John Louis, K.C.B. (Mutiny, &c.), aged 80.—*Dec. 5, 1906.*
- Neubauer, Dr. Adolf, distinguished Hebraist, late Sub-Librarian to the Bodleian, aged 76.—*April 6.*
- Newcastle, Rt. Rev. Arthur Thomas Lloyd, 3rd Bishop of, aged 62.—*May 29.*
- Nunburnholme, Charles Henry, 1st Baron, M.P. for Hull, 1874-1905, aged 74.—*Oct. 27.*
- Palliser, Adm. Henry St. Leger Bury (Baltic and Black Seas), aged 67.—*March 17.*
- Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, 1st Baronet, of Grinkle Park, M.P. for Jarrow, aged 85.—*June 4.*
- Parsons, Vice-Adm. George (Baltic and Black Seas), aged 75.—*May 18.*
- Pearce, Sir William George, 2nd and last Baronet, M.P. for Plymouth 1892-5, aged 46.—*Nov. 2.*
- Pell, Albert, formerly M.P. for South Leicestershire, aged 87.—*April 7.*
- Pennrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, and Baron, formerly M.P., aged 70.—*March 10.*
- Perkin, Sir William Henry, F.R.S., discoverer of the manufacture of colours from coal-tar, aged 69.—*July 14.*
- Phillips, Rt. Rev. Charles, D.D., Assistant Native Bishop in Western Equatorial Africa, aged 59.—*Dec. 24, 1906.*
- Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Richard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of 9th Earl of Fingall, of long diplomatic service, aged 72.—*Feb. 28.*
- Prendergast, Maj.-Gen. Maunsell Mark (Mutiny and Afghanistan), aged 70.—*April 25.*
- Raby, Rear-Adm. Henry James, C.B., 7th (Crimea), aged 79.—*Feb. 13.*

- Radcliffe, Sir David, Mayor of Liverpool in 1885, aged 73.—*April 10.*
- Rainy, Rev. Robert, Principal of New College, Edinburgh, and late Moderator of the United Free Church, aged 80.—*Dec. 22, 1906.*
- Randall, Very Rev. Richard William, D.D., late Dean of Chichester, aged 82.—*Dec. 23, 1906.*
- Randolph, Adm. Sir George Granville, K.C.B. (Borneo and Crimea), aged 89.—*May 15.*
- Rashleigh, Sir Colman Battie, 3rd Baronet, aged 61.—*Oct. 28.*
- Read, Walter William, famous Surrey cricketer, aged 51.—*Jan. 6.*
- Reed, Sir Edward James, K.C.B., F.R.S., late M.P. for Cardiff, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, aged 76.—*Nov. 30, 1906.*
- Renals, Sir Joseph, 1st Baronet, Lord Mayor of London 1895, aged 64.—*Nov. 1.*
- Riddell, Sir Rodney Stuart, 4th Baronet of Ardnamurchan, Hon. Lieut.-Col. retired (New Zealand, Afghanistan, &c.), aged 68.—*Jan. 2.*
- Rollo, Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.B. (Crimea), son of 8th Baron Rollo, aged 92.—*Feb. 25.*
- Russell, Gen. Lord Alexander George, G.C.B. (Kaffraria and Crimea), aged 85.—*Jan. 10.*
- Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Astronomer of N.S. Wales, aged 70.—*Feb. 22.*
- Russell, Sir William Howard, C.V.O., War Correspondent to the *Times* in campaigns from the Crimea onwards, aged 86.—*Feb. 10.*
- Sandison, Sir Alfred, formerly in diplomatic service at Constantinople, Jeddah, &c.—*Dec. 29, 1906.*
- Sartorius, Maj.-Gen. Reginald William, C.M.G., F.R.C. (India, Ashanti, and Afghanistan), aged 66.—*Aug. 7.*
- Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 17th Baron, aged 77.—*Oct. 8.*
- Schwabe, Maj.-Gen. George Salis-, C.B. (Zululand), an M.P. 1885-6, aged 63.—*June 13.*
- Scott, Maj.-Gen. Edwin L. (India, 1843-5).—*Sept. 18.*
- See, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., late Premier of New South Wales, aged 62.—*Jan. 30.*
- Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th Earl of, aged 45.—*Dec. 12, 1906.*
- Shaw, Alfred, famous Notts cricketer, aged 64.—*Jan. 16.*
- Shepstone, Theophilus, C.M.G., who raised "Shepstone's Horse," aged 63.—*March 6.*
- Sladen, Maj.-Gen. John Ramsay (Gwalior, Punjab, &c.), aged 83.—*Feb. 11.*
- Smith, Rt. Hon. Samuel, late M.P. for Flintshire, aged 70.—*Dec. 28, 1906.*
- Sondes, George Edward, 2nd Earl, aged 46.—*Oct. 1.*
- Stanley, Edward James, formerly M.P. for West Somerset, aged 80.—*Sept. 28.*
- Stanton, Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Kaffraria and Crimea), formerly Consul-General at Warsaw, &c., aged 80.—*June 24.*
- Stewart, Lieut.-Col. Harry King, C.M.G. (Egypt, Soudan, and S. Africa), aged 45.—*Jan. 5.*
- Stock, James Henry, formerly M.P. for a division of Liverpool, aged 51.—*June 14.*
- Sturt, Lieut.-Col. Robert Ramsay Napier, C.B. (several Indian expeditions), aged 54.—*April 9.*
- Sullivan, Vice-Adm. Thomas Baker (Black Sea), aged 80.—*Nov. 30, 1906.*
- Sullivan, Donal, M.P. for South Westmeath, aged 68.—*March 3.*
- Sully-Prudhomme (René François Armand Prudhomme), French poet of distinction, aged 63.—*Sept. 7.*
- Swinhoe, Lieut.-Gen. F.W., R.A. (Scinde, Punjab, &c.), aged 85.—*Aug. 15.*
- Syngé, Maj.-Gen. M. H. (Canadian service), aged 84.—*Sept. 10.*
- Tanner, John Edward, C.M.G., late Director of Works in Trinidad, aged 72.—*Dec. 6, 1906.*
- Thring, Henry, 1st and only Baron, K.C.B., formerly Parliamentary Counsel to the Government, aged 88.—*Feb. 4.*
- "Tom Thumb" the second (Richard Garnsey), aged 73.—*Feb. 4.*
- Tracey, Hon. Sir Richard Edward, K.C.B. (Baltic and Japan), aged 69.—*March 7.*
- Trevor, Maj.-Gen. William Spottiswoode, F.R.C. (Bhutan and Afghanistan), aged 76.—*Nov. 2, 1906.*
- Tucker, Col. Aubrey Harvey, C.B. (Crimea and New Zealand), aged 73.—*April 20.*
- Tucker, Maj.-Gen. William Guise, C.B. (Soudan and S. Africa), aged 56.—*Dec. 6, 1906.*
- Turner, Sir Charles Arthur, K.C.I.E., formerly Chief Justice of Madras, aged 74.—*Oct. 20.*
- Tyler, Sir Frederick Charles, and and last Baronet, aged 42.—*Aug. 12.*
- Tynte, Col. Fortescue Joseph Pratt, C.B., aged 66.—*Sept. 24.*
- Tyrwhitt, Capt. Hon. Hugh, R.N., C.V.O., C.S.I. (Nile 1884-5), aged 51.—*Oct. 30.*
- Walker, Maj.-Gen. George Fuller (Mutiny and Afghanistan), aged 79.—*May 18.*
- Walpole, Sir Spencer, K.C.B., author of historical and biographical works, late Lieut.-Governor of Isle of Man, aged 68.—*July 7.*
- Ward, Admiral Thomas Le Hunte, C.B. (Baltic, Egypt, &c.), aged 77.—*Sept. 24.*
- Watson, Sir Arthur Townley, and Baronet, K.C., aged 76.—*March 15.*
- Watson, Rev. John, D.D. ("Ian Maclaren," popular preacher and author, aged 56.—*May 6.*
- Webb, Rt. Rev. Allan Beecher, Dean of Salisbury, formerly Bishop of Bloemfontein and of Grahamstown, aged 68.—*June 12.*
- Welman, Maj.-Gen. William Henry Dowling Reeves, C.B. (Zululand), aged 79.—*Dec. 9, 1906.*
- White, Sir Thomas Woollaston, 3rd Baronet of Wallingwells, aged 79.—*May 20.*
- Wigan, Sir Frederick, 1st Baronet, aged 79.—*March 2.*
- Wigan, Sir Frederick William, and Baronet, aged 48.—*April 6.*
- Williams, Gen. Sir Edward Charles Sparshott, K.C.I.E. (Burma), aged 76.—*Oct. 2.*
- Williams, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Francis, K.C.B. (Punjab and Mutiny), aged 82.—*May 1.*
- Williams, John Carvell, a leader in the Disestablishment movement, aged 86.—*Oct. 8.*
- Wilson, Sir Alexander, 1st and only Baronet of Ecclesall, aged 70.—*April 27.*
- Wilson, Sir Alexander, formerly Sheriff of Calcutta, aged 64.—*Sept. 7.*
- Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sylvester William Frederick Moor (Crimea and Bhutan), aged 79.—*April 30.*
- Winterton, Edward, 5th Earl, aged 70.—*Sept. 5.*
- Woodward, Vice-Admiral Robert, C.B. (China, Suakin, and Burma), aged 68.—*April 16.*
- Young, Rt. Hon. George, Lord of Session retired, M.P. 1865-74, aged 87.—*May 21.*
- Younghusband, Maj.-Gen. John William, C.S.I. (Afghanistan and India from 1842), aged 84.—*July 20.*

Charitable Bequests in 1907.

Name of Testator.	Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount of Bequest.	Name of Testator.	Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount of Bequest.
William Whiteley, aged 75, the "Universal Provider".....	£ 1,452,825	£ 1,008,000	Miss Sarah Maria Stokes, aged 76, of Birmingham.....	£ 65,652	25,000
George Herring, aged 74, of Hospital Fund fame.....	1,371,152	1,000,000	Miss Eleanor H. Duncombe, of Portman Square, W.	57,922	25,000
Edmund, 1st Baron Grimthorpe, aged 89.....	2,111,775	170,000	Edmund Johnston Figgis, of Dublin.....	109,606	24,800
Miss Helen Perry, aged 86, of Wolverhampton.....	321,336	150,000	Miss Marion Charrington, aged 90, of London.....	57,714	24,300
Henry Calcott Brunning, of the Stock Exchange.....	115,994	100,000	Mrs. Isabella Eliza Duffield, aged 79, of Torquay.....	32,847	21,700
Miss Harriet Clarke, of Macclesfield.....	120,093	88,000	Samuel Valentine, aged 87, of Brixton.....	26,247	22,000
William Bashall Park, aged 77, of Withnell, Lancs.....	331,654	80,000	Samuel Odames, of Leicester..	107,174	20,150
Archibald Henry Blount, aged 66, of Orleton, Hereford.....	93,514	80,000	Richard Whitaker, aged 77, of Rawtenstall, Lancs.....	44,910	20,000
John Thomson, aged 90, of Tunbridge Wells.....	119,509	70,000	Dr. Harcourt Coates, aged 54, of Salisbury.....	41,486	20,000
Aaron David Sassoon, aged 64, of Hove.....	68,361	70,000	William Byker, of Poole.....	35,222	20,000
Charles Carr Ashley, of Kingston-on-Thames.....	80,657	70,000	Miss Maria Newton, aged 91, of Tunbridge Wells.....	34,337	20,000
Samuel Smith, late M.P. for Flint.....	130,000	65,000	Mrs. E. Hotham, of Piccadilly	31,126	20,000
Miss Lucy Cohen, of London..	498,163	57,750	Ald. John Symons, aged 83, of Hull.....	23,400	20,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Cardwell, of Harrogate.....	121,901	55,000	Dr. Edward Capron, of Winterbourne, Glos.....	21,717	18,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, aged 81, of St. Leonards.....	112,341	55,000	Miss Anna Newton, of Chiswick, W.....	20,300	18,000
Miss Dorothea Beale, of Cheltenham.....	74,106	55,000	James Shaw, of Standon, Staffs	192,181	16,000
Mrs. Anne Julia Lloyd, aged 72, of Kensington.....	70,287	55,000	The Hon. David Murray, aged 77, of Bayswater, W., and of Adelaide, Australia.....	203,669	16,000
Mrs. Arabella Vernon, aged 79, of Weston-super-Mare.....	84,552	52,000	Francis Williams Dymond, aged 81, of Heavitree, Devon	94,077	16,000
Dr. Charles James Oldham, of Brighton.....	77,959	50,000	Mrs. Stephanie Royer, of Hampstead, and of the Kilburn Bon Marché.....	31,466	16,000
John Wright, aged 64, of Nottingham.....	60,037	50,000	Miss Mary Isabella Carver, of Southport.....	58,919	15,000
John Brownell, aged 79, of Alderley Edge.....	59,821	50,000	Mrs. Ellen Duxbury, aged 86, of Great Harwood, Lancs.....	18,821	15,000
Howard Paul, entertainer and journalist.....	55,905	50,000	Miss Mary L. Jackson, of Bath	45,257	14,700
Dame Martha Ellen Kortright, of Grosvenor Crescent.....	49,784	45,000	Henry Norris, of Westminster	112,533	14,000
Harry Lewis Saltarn, of Lyndhurst, Hants.....	62,725	41,600	Miss Anne R. Boulton, of Tetsworth, Oxon.....	54,855	14,000
Lieut.-Gen. George Edward Baynes, aged 83, of Haywards Heath.....	67,848	41,000	Mrs. Mary Harford Gill, aged 85, of Walmer.....	15,847	13,500
Mrs. Helen Grundy, aged 90, of Bury, Lancs.....	54,188	40,000	Dame Dorothy Gray, of Hartlepool.....	101,320	13,000
William Page, of Watford....	59,506	40,000	Alexander McDowell Nathan, West India merchant, killed in Kingston earthquake....	93,223	13,000
Surg.-Gen. Richard C. Loft-house, of Harrogate.....	44,029	40,000	James Ogden, aged 74, of Reddale.....	14,719	13,000
Miss Caroline Everard, aged 97, of Salisbury.....	111,067	38,000	Major Alexander George Fullerton, aged 99, of Gloucester, and of County Antrim.....	81,280	12,900
Miss Frederica Crokatt, of Chester Place, S.W.....	50,705	35,000	Mrs. Lucy Jameson, aged 87...	77,758	12,250
John David Kohlor, aged 85, of Windsor Forest.....	56,281	33,000	Mrs. Emily R. Leon.....	16,568	12,000
Miss Isabella Anne Hayley, aged 80, of Manchester....	41,534	31,850	Miss Mary E. Hartshorne....	16,864	12,000
William Richard Rickett, aged 73, of London, coal merchant	242,507	31,450	Mrs. Maud Hand, of Stafford	35,616	11,200
Mrs. Grace Redpath, aged 90, of Chislehurst and Montreal	53,331	30,800	Ald. Charles Akrell.....	66,835	11,000
George Francis Watts, aged 84, of Manchester.....	73,149	30,000	Owen Murtagh, of Castletown	32,559	11,000
Edward Morgan, aged 75, of Aberdovey.....	44,003	30,000	John Oliver Surtees.....	54,459	11,000
John Daglish, aged 78, of Rothley Crag, Northumberland..	40,442	30,000	Mrs. Mary Ann Mellor Davidson, aged 83, of Salford.....	15,102	11,000
Septimus Smith Kerswell, of Plymouth.....	42,768	30,000	William Hy. Combes, aged 66	60,203	10,500
Dr. Thomas Jarvis Bennett, aged 77, of Bath and Tunbridge Wells.....	35,929	30,000	Miss Ellen Rutt, aged 78.....	115,255	10,300
Mrs. Rachel H. R. Cox, of Bradford-on-Avon.....	56,752	27,000	Ald. George Baldwin Woodruff	164,017	10,000
Mrs. Emily Moore, of Slough..	32,370	27,000	Chas. Bertram Black, aged 84	101,719	10,000
			John Cyril Phillips.....	69,957	10,000
			Charles Edward Fulford, aged 36, of the "Bile Beans" Co., Ltd.....	67,187	10,000
			Mrs. Ethel M. W. Ingleton..	22,111	10,000
			Miss Frances Budge Brown....	14,407	10,000
			Capt. William Lowrie.....	13,013	10,000
			John Henry Turner.....	12,656	10,000
			Philip Baylis, M.A., aged 58	11,179	10,000
			Richard Augustus Breton....	11,057	10,000
			Total.....	£11,565,779	£4,868,050

Places of Interest and Amusement in London.

EXHIBITIONS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and not on Sundays, except where otherwise stated.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ACADEMY, ROYAL, Burlington House, Piccadilly. —Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; admission, 1s.; catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; admission, 6d.; catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 6; admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, ROYAL, Upper Street, Islington, N.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Dairy Show in Oct.; and the following exhibitions in 1908:—Motor Cars in March; Textile in April; Municipal and Public Health in May; Pianoforte and Music Trades in Aug.; Confectioners in Sept.; Grocers, Sept.; Brewers, Oct.; Shoe and Leather, Nov.; Cycle (Stanley Show) in Nov.; &c.

ART EXHIBITIONS.—*Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society* (Hon. Sec., E. S. Prior, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.).—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours* (1804), 5A Pall Mall East. Exhibitions confined to the works of members and associates are held in April and Nov. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 195 Piccadilly; exhibitions open to all artists; March 23 to June 1, 1s. *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1s. Exhibitions limited to members' works, April to July and Oct. to Feb., 10 to 6. *Grafton Galleries*, 8 Grafton Street, W. Picture gallery, dances, concerts, dinners, &c. *New Gallery*, 221 Regent Street, W., Jan. to April, exhibition of International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers; May to Aug., Annual summer exhibition of works by living Artists; Sept. to Nov., Royal Photographic Society; Nov. and Dec., Society of Portrait Painters, 10 to 6, 1s. *Doré Gallery*, 35 New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s. *French Gallery*, 120 Pall Mall, open all the year except Sund. and Bank Hols.; admission, 1s. *Goupil Gallery*, 5 Regent St., Waterloo Place, 1s.; Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions, in addition to the old masters at Burlington House. *The Institute of Oil Painters*, 195 Piccadilly, open from Oct. 22 to Dec. 22; admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, S.E.—Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Beautiful gardens and park of 200 acres, fine art courts containing examples of ancient and modern statuary and architecture; exhibitions of modern pictures; exhibitions and shows during year, viz.:—Automobile, Kennel Club, poultry, cage birds, cats, flowers and fruit, co-operative and others; firework displays, water chute, water rapids, and topsy-turvy railway during summer; oratorio performances by Handel Festival Choir; Saturday classical concerts during winter; polo, football and cricket matches; cycle track, skating rinks,

and other sports; grand electric fountains, concerts, *café chantant*, and other entertainments daily. Access from all District, Metropolitan, and suburban railway stations by means of the London and Brighton and Chatham and Dover lines at cheap fares, including admission. Admission (unless otherwise advertised), 1s. Trams now run to the door. Annual season tickets, £1 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; children half-price; 6d. to the extra rooms.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures. Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4 or 6; Sunday, April to Oct. inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6.

TATE GALLERY (National Gallery of British Art), Millbank, S.W. National collection of modern British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays from 2.30 to 5.30, free, Apr. to Oct. inclusive; on Students' days (Thursday and Friday), from 10 to 4 or 5, an admission fee of 6d. is charged.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Open free on Mondays from 12 noon, and Wed., Thurs., and Sat. from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; on Sundays, from 2 to 5 or 6 p.m. from April to October inclusive. On Tuesdays and Fridays, 6d., 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. Open on Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

GARDENS.

BOTANIC, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily from 9 a.m. to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1s.; other days by orders from Fellows. On Sundays from 10.30 a.m.

HOME PARK, HAMPTON COURT.—Open free, to pedestrians only.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram, and steamboat. Open daily, free. Week-days, 12 to sunset (June 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to sunset); Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. Closed on Christmas Day.

TEMPLE, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment. ZOOLOGICAL, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Monday, 6d.; the rest of the week, 1s.; to children under twelve, all days, 6d.; on Sunday only to Fellows of the Zoological Society and their friends. Illustrated Official Guide, at entrance gates only, 6d.

MUSEUMS.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, entomology, boots and shoes. Free daily: on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

BRITISH, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Open every week-day throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas, from 10 to 6, but in winter months certain galleries are closed at 4 or 5; also open on Sunday afternoons. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position. *Print Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 5. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington.—Open free daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m. to week-day closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Nov., and Dec., 4; Feb., 4.30 and 5; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill.—Open free every day (except Christmas Day), from 2 to 9, including Sundays. (On Bank Holidays 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.) Close to Lordship Lane and Forest Hill Stations.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. Kensington.—(Under the control of the Colonial Office.) Collections illustrating the resources and industries of India and the Imperial Dominions. Open from 10 to 5 in summer, 10 to 4 in winter, free. *Central Stand* in Exhibition Galleries for answering emigrants and other enquirers. *Reference Library* and

Reading Rooms containing the principal newspapers and official publications of India and Imperial Dominions. *Scientific and Technical Department*, with extensive laboratories. *British Women's Emigration Association* and the *Colonial Nursing Association* have offices in this building. The *University of London* is now housed in part of the Imperial Institute buildings.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, W., contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 8.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mon. and Sat., from 10 to 10; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer; rest of year from 2 till dusk. *Curator*, J. Allen Howe.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL, 18 Tufton St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4. *Secretary*, D. G. Driver.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fds.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. Closed during September.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 6d., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. April to Sept., 11 to 6; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Contains pictures by Hogarth, Turner, Sir J. Reynolds, Canaletto, Ruysdael, Watteau, and Callcott. Alabaster sarcophagus of Seti, father of Rameses II., amongst other art treasures. Open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive. Cards for other days and during the recess, and for students, are to be obtained from the Curator at the Museum.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sunday.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, South Kensington, is divided into an Art Museum and a Science Museum. The Art Museum contains original objects and reproductions, illustrating the various branches of Ornamental Art; also the National Art Library and the Indian Section. The Science Museum contains examples and models of machinery (many of which are in motion), ship models and marine engines and a collection of apparatus used in scientific research or instruction; also the Science Library, which includes a complete reference series of British Patent Specifications. On Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays the whole of the Museum is open free from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the Museum is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in Jan., Nov. and Dec.; till 5 p.m. in Feb. and Oct.; and till 6 p.m. from Mar. to Sept. inclusive: on these days, a charge of 6d. is made for admission to the main building, but the rest of the Museum is free, i.e., Naval, Mechanical and Scientific models and scientific collections, and Oriental and Indian Sections. On Sundays, the whole of the Museum excepting the Libraries

is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in Jan., Nov. and Dec.; till 5 p.m. in Feb. and Oct.; till 6 p.m. in Mar., April and Sept.; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July and August. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Exhibitions.*

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road.—Open daily from 10 to 4, 3d.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 1s.; crypt, 6d.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Open on week-days at 9.30 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays and Tuesdays (open free); wax effigies, 6d. (on Mondays and Tuesdays, 3d.). Services on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10. Evening Prayer at 3. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.15; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters. King Edward's shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by, is also worth visiting.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to dusk, free. Sunday services, 8, 10.30, and 11 a.m. (choral), and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral).

TEMPLE, south side of Fleet Street.—The two halls and church very interesting, as also the gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open on week-days, except Saturdays, from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, and for service on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master*, Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 11 and 4.45 (exc. Wed. 8.30); Sunday 8, 11, 11.45, 4, and 7; Saints' Days 8.15 a.m., 11 a.m., 8.30 p.m. Open free daily, 9.30 to 5.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—*Vicar*, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m. Open daily, 6.45 to 9 p.m.

Congregational.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. R. J. Campbell, M.A. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. W. H. Harwood. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 6.30; Wednesday evening, 8.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, Mr. Spurgeon's.—(Re-opened free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of re-building, £44,576.) Sunday, 11, 3, and 6.30; Monday and Thursday, 7.30.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater.—Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30; Fridays, 8. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. *Minister*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—Sundays at 11; evening, 7; Thursdays (in winter), 8.30.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster.—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9.15 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 8, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 5.30; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15.

THE ORATORY, Brompton.—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10. Evening Service, except Saturday, 8. *Holidays*: High Mass and Sermon, 11. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Messrs. Hanbury in Spitalfields; of Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Whitechapel Road; and some others.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly.—British Academy; Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Not open to the public. The Mall and Queen Victoria Memorial.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea.—Opened as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. *Sec.*, G. W. Lumsden.

CEMETERIES.—*Abney Park*, Stoke Newington, N.; *Brompton* (formerly West London), Brompton Road; *Bunhill Fields*, City Road, N. (tombs of Bunyan, Defoe, &c.); *Chingford*, Chingford Mount, Essex; *City of London*, Little Ilford; *Colney Hatch*, New Southgate, N.; *Crystal Palace*, near Beckenham; *Dulwich*, S.E.; *Golden's Green*,

Crematorium, Hampstead, N.W., open free Wed. 10 to 5, Sun. 10.30 to 12.30; **Highgate**, N.; **Kensal Green**, W.; **Lee**, S.E.; **Norwood**, West Norwood, S.E.; **Nunhead**, S.E.; **Tower Hamlets**, Mile End Road, E.; **Woking**, and many others, within easy access by omnibus, tramway, and railway.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. Newly built by Corporation of London.

CHELSEA, ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded 1682), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Grounds, and exhibition of relics, &c., in the Great Hall. *Governor*, Field Marshal Sir George Stuart White, *W.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's*, London, East and West, India, Commercial, Victoria, &c.—All accessible by steamboat, tramway, or railway at about 4d. All free.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent *Home*, Colonial, Foreign, and India Offices, Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury and War Office, Whitehall, St. James's Park, and Pall Mall.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City. —Grand Civic Hall, where Foreign Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Library and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 6 p.m.; Museum, Art Gallery, 10 to 5, March to Sept.; 10 to 4, Oct. to March. Admission free. *Librarian & Curator*, E. M. Borrajo.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster. —Open to visitors on Saturdays, unless either House is sitting, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, from 10 to 4. Admission by tickets, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, but have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Cliford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street; *New Inn*, 21 Wych Street; and *Staple Inn*, Barnard's Inn, Holborn.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—The birthplace of Queen Victoria. Open to the public every day (except Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day) from 1st April to 30th Sept., 10 to 6. From 1st Oct. to 31st March, 10 to 4, free. Open on Sundays, 2 to 4, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, and from 1st April to 30th Sept., 2 to 6.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under special conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed during certain periods of the year.

MANSON HOUSE, City. —The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ball-

room are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Borough and Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.); and *Fri. for Horses* and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford; and *Cumberland Hay Market*, Regent's Park; *Shadwell* (Riverside Fishmarket).

MONUMENTS.—**ALBERT**, South Kensington, finest in the country. **LONDON**, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission, 3d. **DUKE OF YORK'S**, St. James's Park; **GLADSTONE'S**, Strand, W.C.; **NELSON'S**, Trafalgar Square; **GUARDS'**, Waterloo Place; **CRIMEAN**, Broad Sanctuary.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.—8.30 to 5, and 6 to 10; Sundays 3 to 10.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Museum, containing monuments from the old Rolls Chapel, Domesday Book, autograph letters and MSS. of historical interest, open, Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.—Promenade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, &c., from third week in Aug. to end of Oct. Symphony Concerts in winter.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Royal Choral Society, Boosey Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Performances in Theatre. London Symphony Orchestra and vocal and instrumental concert every Sunday at 3.30. *Manager*, Hilton Carter.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of Queen Victoria, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; frescoes by Leighton and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order, application for which, to the Master of the Mint, should be made about 14 days in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levés* held here during the season. York House, formerly the residence of the Prince of Wales.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission 6d. to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower; and 6d. to the Jewel House. Mondays and Saturdays free by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Not open on Sundays. *Keeper of Regalia*, General Sir Hugh H. Gough, *W.C.*, G.C.B.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banquetting-house. King Charles I. was beheaded here. Now occupied by the Royal United Service Institution.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the City of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G. W. R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By S.E. and Chatham Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the old College, daily, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season, free. Not open on Sunday.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday, by order.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1s. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, breakfasts, &c.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London during summer by steamboat (25 miles), and throughout year by three lines of railway; fares 1s. to 2s. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens* open daily, including Sundays, from April to Oct. Opposite are *Tilbury Docks and Fort*.

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital*. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on week-days from 10 till 4 or 6, according to time of year, and from 2 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* closed on Fridays and Sundays. *Observatory* only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 15 miles from London; railway fare, 1s. 2½d.; 1s. 10d. return. Steamboats in summer, with beautiful view of river. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday, summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

RICHMOND.—The Park, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail, boat, or omnibus. Fare, 1s.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night"). Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. When open, as to which due notice is given in the Press, the Lord Chamberlain's tickets can always be obtained at the Inspector's Office in the Castle Yard. The charges for admission on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are: Adults, 1s.; children, 6d., excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Wednesdays and on Bank Holidays no charge is made. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the ticket office,

price 1d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to Sept. 30, between 11 and 5; during October, between 11 and 4; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 3.0 in the summer, and between 12.30 and 4 in the winter.

WOOLWICH.—*Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, Sundays excepted, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, 2 to 4. *Royal Arsenal*, Royal Ordnance Factories, and Army Ordnance Dept., admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12.30 a.m. and 2 to 4.30 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Whitehall, or from the Chief Supt. of Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. South Eastern Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c., and the Arsenal Station for Royal Arsenal.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRES.—*Adelphi* (411 Strand), *Aldwych*, *Alexandra* (Stoke Newington), *Apollo* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Borough* (Stratford, E.), *Britannia* (Hoxton), *Brixton*, *Broadway* (New Cross), *Camden* (Camden Town), *Comedy* (Panton St., S.W.), *Coronet* (Notting Hill Gate), *Court* (Sloane Sq., S.W.), *Covent Garden* (Bow Street), *Criterion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Crown* (Peckham, S.E.), *Daly's* (Leicester Square), *Drury Lane* (Catherine Street, W.C.), *Duchess* (Balham, S.W.), *Duke of York's* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Fulham* (Fulham Road, S.W.), *Gaiety* (Strand), *Garrick* (Charing Cross Rd.), *Haymarket*, *Hicks* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *His Majesty's* (Haymarket, S.W.), *Imperial* (Tothill St., Westminster), *Kennington*, *King's* (Hammer-smith), *Kingsway* (Gt. Queen St.), *Lyric* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Lyric* (Hammer-smith), *Marlborough* (Holloway, N.), *Metropole* (Camberwell Green), *New* (St. Martin's Lane), *Playhouse* (Northumberland Avenue), *Prince of Wales's* (Coventry Street, W.), *Princess's* (152 Oxford St.), *Queen's* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Royalty* (Dean Street, Soho), *Sadler's Wells*, *St. James's* (King Street, S.W.), *Savoy* (Victoria Embankment), *Scala* (Fitzroy Square, W.C.), *Shaftesbury* (Shaftesbury Avenue), *Shakespeare* (Clapham Junction), *Standard* (Bishopsgate, E.), *Terry's* (105 Strand), *Vaudeville* (404 Strand), *Waldorf* (Aldwych), *Wyndham's* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.).

MUSIC HALLS.—*Alhambra* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *Cambridge* (136 Commercial Street, E.), *Canterbury* (143 Westminster Bridge Road), *Coliseum* (St. Martin's Lane, W.C.), *Collins's* (Upper Street, Islington), *Empire* (Leicester Square, W.C.), *London Hippodrome* (Cranbourne Street, W.C.), *Lyceum* (Wellington St., Strand), *Metropolitan* (Edgware Road, W.), *Middlesex* (Drury Lane, W.C.), *Oxford* (14 Oxford Street), *Palace* (Cambridge Circus, W.C.), *Paragon* (Mile End Road, E.), *Pavilion* (Piccadilly Circus), *Royal* (242 High Holborn, W.C.), *South London* (London Rd., S.E.), *Surrey* (Blackfriars Rd., S.E.), *Tivoli* (65 Strand, W.C.), *Willesden Green Empire*, N.W.

Name of Club.	Estab-lish-ed.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn-		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Albemarle	1874	13, Albemarle Street	1,000	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Almack's	1904	20, Berkeley St., W.	500	10 Gs.	8 1/2 100	Sir Hugh H. Stewart, Bt.	Social.
Alpine	1857	23, Savile Row, W.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	E. H. F. Brady (Hon.)	Intrstd. in mtn. explornt.
Army and Navy	1837	35, Pall Mall	2,400	£40	7 1/2 100	Major D. Mercer	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	11 1/2 12	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.	Social.
Arts	1803	40, Dover St., W.	600	£16	7 Gs.	Duncan Irvine	Art, literature, and science.
Athenæum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tadner	Literary, scientific, artistic.
Authors'		4, Whitehall Court	300	5 Gs.	5 1/2 30	G. B. Bungin	Literary, artistic, social.
Automobile	1877	119, Piccadilly	3,300	6 Gs.	8 1/2 50	Julian W. Orde	Intrstd. in motor locomotn.
Auxiliary Forces.	1902	2, Whitehall Court	1,000	..	5.3.12	Col. W. F. Branstons, V.D.	Social. Officers. Aux. Forces.
Bachelors'	1881	7 & 8, Hamilton Pl., W.	1,050	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. visitors.
Badminton	1876	100, Piccadilly, W.	1,000	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club.
Baldwin	1887	79A, Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1804	34, Dover Street, W.	2,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
Beefsteak	1876	9, Green Street, W.C.	300	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	James Attfield	Social.
Blendheim	1902	12, St. James's Sq.	2,000	..	7 & 3	Montague Gyns	Social, scientific.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	650	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. H. Wombwell	Social.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street	650	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser	Liberal, social.
Burlington		17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateurs, artists, and collectors of art.
Fine Arts..	1866						
Caledonian	1898	{ 30, Charles St., St. James's, S.W. }	1,300	10 Gs.	8.6.15	Frank P. Wilcox	Strictly Scottish.
Carlton	1832	94, Pall Mall	1,800	£40	10 Gs. & 11 G.	A. N. Streatfeild	Conservative.
Cavalry	1890	127, Piccadilly, W.	1,400	30 Gs.	10 1/2 10	Maj. H. R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted Forces.
City Carlton	1868	24, St. Swithin's Lane	1,000	10 Gs.	10 1/2 50	G. T. Lawrence	Conservative and Unionist.
City Liberal	1874	Wallbrook	800	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. T. Deverell	Liberal.
City of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E.C.	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cobden	1866	{ Caxton House, Westminster }	800	None	1 G.	J. A. Murray-Macdonald, M.P.	Free trade, peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1745	64 St. James's St., S.W.	700	10 Gs.	7 1/2 50	Walter Keen	Social.
Conservative	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,300	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Walter John Hughes	Conservative.
Constitutional	1833	Northumberland Av.	6,500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Captain W. Cleather	Political, Constitutional.
Devonshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Gordon	Liberal.
East India	1840	16, St. James's Square	2,500	£20	10 Gs.	Capt. Edgar W. Brodie	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
United Serv.					£1 10	Ernest H. Maude	Legal and social.
Eldon	1877	3, Curator St., W.C.	200	2 Gs.	1 1/2 10	J. B. Worger	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1842	Whitehall Crt., S.W.	950	1 G.	1 1/2 30	H. Trustram Eve	Agricultural and social.
Fly Fishers'	1884	8, Haymarket, S.W.	400	2 Gs.	1 1/2 30	O. M. Skues	Flyfishers only.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick St., Cov. Gr.	650	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. Charles J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	1,000	5.3.12	10 Gs.	Col. W. F. Branstons, V.D.	Social, for golfers.
Green Room	1877	46, Leicester Square	500	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	G. Swann	Dramatic, literary, &c.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	475	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Grosvenor	1883	Piccadilly	3,000	None	10 1/2 30	Kenneth Stewart	Social. And at Henley.
Guards	1813	70, Pall Mall	600	{ 30 Gs. }	£11 & £10	F. C. Evans	Officers Past & Present of 4 Regiments of Guards.
Gun Club, The	1860	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	£15	£10	J. Saltren Willott	Pigeon shooting.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	20 & 10	5 1/2 80	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
Iethium	1882	105, Piccadilly	1,500	None	10 1/2 70	Capt. Fredk. Campbell	Urs. Phil. schls., Army, Navy.
Jnr. Athenæum	1844	116, Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Henry de Carteret	Social and non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 to 35, Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Conservative	1849	43, 44, Albemarle St.	3,000	None	2 1/2 10	F. Balfour Lees	Conservative and social.
Jr. Constitutionl.	1837	101, Piccadilly	5,000	10 Gs.	3 1/2 68	Walter Wakefield	Strictly Conservative.
Jr. Nav. & Mil.	1899	95, Piccadilly	2,800	None	10 Gs.	Com. E. Wickham, R.N.	Com. Officers of H.M. Servcs.
Jnr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£40	8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of Army & Navy.
Kennel	1873	7, Grafton Street, W.	300	None	5 Gs.	E. W. Jaquet	For improving breed of dogs.
Lycæum	1904	128, Piccadilly	2,000	2 G.	3 1/2 68	Const. Smedley (Hon.)	Ladies, social.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	St. John's Wood Rd.	5,025	£5	£3	F. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of Cricket.
Managers'	1906	Savoy Mansions, W.C.	600	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. B. Lambert (Hon.)	Theatrical managers.
Marlborough	1896	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
Motor	1907	Coventry St., W.	3,000	..	5 Gs.	(Vacant)	Intrstd. in motor locomotn.
Municipal & County	1902	{ Whitehall Court, S.W. }	1,000	None	1.2.12 13 1/2 8	W. W. Hornsby	Social, municipal officers.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	600	None	4 1/2 & 7 1/2 0	Col. W. G. Robinson, C.B.	Protestant.
National Liberi.	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.	6,000	Susp.	6 1/2 30	Donald Murray	Liberal.
Natnal. Sports	1892	43, King Street, W.C.	700	5 1/2 10	6 1/2 48	V. F. Lewin	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. S. Walpole	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Club	1893	{ 4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. }	950	20 Gs. or nil	7 1/2 40 10 1/2 60	Kyrie G. Wright	Social.
New Ox. & Cam.	1884	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	850	10 Gs.	10 1/2 60	Albert Villiers	Mems. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
New University	1893	57, St. James's Street	1,150	30 & 10	9 Gs.	R. P. P. Rowe	Mems. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Northumberland and Northern Counties	1891	2, Savile Row, W.	No limit	None	7 1/2 50	Arthur F. Davies	Social.
O.P.	1900	{ The Piazza, Cov. Garden, W.C. }	800	1 G.	1 1/2 G.	J. Davis Smith and S. Greig (Jt. Hon.)	Regular theatre-goers and others con. with Drama.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	9 Gs.	H. Stuart	Social.
Orleans	1877	29, King St., St. James's	500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Aubrey Coventry	Social, Ladies as guests.
Oxford & Camb.	1830	75, Pall Mall	1,170	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Mems. of Ox. & Camb. Univ.
Ox. & Camb.					1 G.	H. M. Abel (Hon.)	Cultivation of chamber music; social.
Phyllis Court..	—	Henley-on-Thames	1,200	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	R. Ainley (Hon.)	River social hdqrs.
Playgoers'	1864	5, Clement's Inn, W.C.	1,500	1 11 0	1 G.	James Sharpe	Regular playgoers.
Polyglot	1905	{ 4, Row, W.C. Southampton }	225	£1	£2 1/2	George Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1816	9, St. James's Sq., S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu	Non-political.
Pratt's	1847	14, Park Place, S.W.	950	..	..	E. Pratt	Social.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Press	1882	5 & 7, Wine Office Ct. E.C.	470	1 G.	3 Gs.	G. Booth (Hon.)	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5, Park Pl., St. Jas's	5,000		2 & 1G.		Conservative.
Prince's Race and Tennis	1853	Knightsbridge	1,500	7 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. H. Saunders	Social and for practice of these games.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	5 Gs.	3 & 5G.	A. E. Stoddart	Athletics, rackets, tennis.
Raleigh	1858	16, Regent St., S.W.	800	5 Gs.	10 Gs.	M. W. O'Brien	Social. (lawnt. &c.)
Ranchugh	1894	Barnes, S.W.	2,200	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Geo. A. Williams, M.A.	Polo, golf, &c.
Reform	1837	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,400	£40	10 Gs.	Lt. Col. W. Newbagg	Strictly Liberal.
Roehampton	1894	Roehampton Lane, S.W.		5 Gs.	10 & 5G.	D. D. Miller	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis.
Royal Societies	1894	St. James's St., S.W.	2,500	1 G.	6 & 8G.	C. Lewis-Poole (Hon.)	Membr. of learned societies.
R. Water Colour	1884	54, Pall Mall East	250	1 G.	1 G.	F. W. Hayward Butt.	Art conversazioni, &c.
St. George's Chess	1826	2, Savile Row	No limit	None	3 & 2G.	C. V. West (Hon.)	Chess.
St. James's	1857	105, Piccadilly	851	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Capt. C. Percy-Smith	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge St., West.	1,150	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. H. V. Bailey	Conservative.
Savage	1857	Adelphi Terr., W.C.	600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	E. L. Peacock (Hon.)	Literature, art, music.
Savile	1888	107, Piccadilly, W.	675	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	G. Duckworth (Hon.)	Social. (drama, & science.)
Sesame	1895	23, 29, Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12, Hanover Square	1,085	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Pat. cattle, table poultry and implement show.
Sports	1893	8, St. James's Sq.	4,070	£10	6, 4, 2G.	Maj. F. A. R. Talbot	Social, sports, & athletics.
Thatched Hse. Travellers	1835	85, St. James's Street	800	10 Gs.	10 & 5G.	G. H. Cotterill, M.A.	Non-political.
Turf	1859	105, Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Major F. C. Camdini	Travellers.
Union	1858	105, Piccadilly	550	10 Gs.	12 Gs.	Edward Parrey	Social.
United Empire	1822	Trafalgar Square	1,250	21 Gs.	10 Gs.	Arthur Leslie	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1804	117, Piccadilly, W.	None	7, 4, 1G.	1 G.	F. M. Candlish	Tariff Reform.
United Sports	1805	115 & 117, Pall Mall	1,600	£30	£10	J. R. Bennett	Combant officers.
Untd. Unvrsty.	1803	4, Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	10 & 4G.	10 & 4G.	Charles Clark	Social and sporting.
Victoria	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,000	40 Gs.	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Mmbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
Wellington	1837	Wellington St. W.C.	450	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. Bowman (Mangr.)	Sporting and social.
Westminster	1835	1, Grosvenor Place	1,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart-Dyke	Social. Ladies as visitors.
White's	1904	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	836	3 Gs.	12 & 3G.	C. E. Kennedy	Professional classes.
Whitehall	1697	37, St. James's Street	400	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	H. E. Du C. Norris	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1856	Horse Gds Ave., S.W.	600	20 Gs.	10 & 5G.	Sidney Sharp (Hon.)	Social.
Yorick	1928	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10 & £12	Lt. Col. C. Hope Willis	Social.
	1839	29 & 30, Bedford St., W.C.	300	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter (Hon.)	Literature, drama, arts.

Principal Clubs in Edinburgh.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Australasian ..	1867	11, Melbourne Place	80	None	2 Gs.	D. Forbes Borrie	Social.
Caledonian U.S.	1825	4, Shandwick Place	350	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	Capt. J. R. Hay	The Services.
New	1877	85, Princes Street	950	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	Col. M. Wynyard	Social.
Northern	1836	91, George Street	300	10 Gs.	6, 4 & 3 Gs.	G. E. Watson	Social.
Queen's	1897	7, Frederick Street	600	5 Gs.	5 & 4G.	Miss L. McKlejohn	Ladies. Social.
Scot. Conser- vative	1877	112, Princes Street	2,500	5 Gs.	5, 4 & 2 Gs.	F. R. Bennett	Conservative.
Scot. Liberal ..	1830	109, Princes Street	1,150	None	4 & 2G.	D. N. Cotton	Liberal.
University	1864	127, Princes Street	700	35 Gs.	7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome	Graduates.
Univ. Union	1837	Park Place	1,200	5s.	12 & 2G.	T. B. F. Watson	University Members.

Principal Clubs in Dublin.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Alexandra	1892	135, St. Stephen's Gn	350	2 Gs.	2 & 1G.	Miss Kennedy	Social.
Automobile of Ireland	1901	74, Dawson Street	420	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	II. S. Chaytor	
Dublin Uni- versity	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	500	10 & 15 Gs.	6 Cs.	II. Hardy	Graduates.
Hibernian	1630	112, Grafton Street	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	B. Mullen	Social.
Hibernian U.S.	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn., N.	500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Maj. H. Knight	The Services.
Kildare Street ..	1788	Kildare Street	750	£32	£10	D. H. Bailey	Social.
Leinster	1845	29, Clare Street	180	None	2 & 6G.	T. Baker	Social.
Ormonde	1897	23, St. Stephen's Gn., N.	270	5 Gs.	5 & 3G.	W. Y. Bayly	
Sackville St. ..	1794	59, Up. Sackville St.	200	£10	10 Gs.	G. B. Cleugh	Social.
Stephen's Green	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn., N.	500	£15	£7	T. J. Duncan	Social.

Ladies' Clubs in London.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Alexandra	1884	12, Grosvenor St., W.	800	2 Gs.	544Gs	Miss Boyd	Ladies of position only.
Automobile	1903	Claridge's Hotel	385	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss d'Esterre Hughes	Social. Motor locomtn.
Bath	1894	16, Berkeley St., W.	500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social. Swimming.
Empress	1897	35, Dover Street, W.	3,600	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	F. B. Bentley	Ladies of social position
Green Park	1894	10, Grafton Street, W.	600	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Luther Munday	Ladies, social and music.
Grosvenor	1897	15, Grosvenor Crescent	700	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Proprietary	Ladies, social.
Ladies' A. & N.	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,500	3 Gs.	543G.	Mrs. G. A. Dundas....	Ladies, social.
Ladies' Empire	1902	69, Grosvenor St., W.	1,050	345Gs	348Gs	Miss Brooke-Alder....	Social. Unionist.
Ladies' Imperial	1906	17, Dover St., W.	2,300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social. Unionist.
Lyceum	1904	128, Piccadilly, W.	2,000	2 Gs.	483G.	Miss Constance Medley	Arts.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.	2,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
New Victorian	1896	30A, Sackville St., W.	400	2 Gs.	243G.	Mrs. Smart	Ladies, social.
Pioneer	1892	5, Grafton St., Piccadilly, W.	650	342G.	342G.	Lady Hamilton	Temperance. Gentlemen as visitors.
University	1887	4, George Street, Hanover Sq., W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 to	Miss Disshopp	University and medical.

Yacht Clubs of the United Kingdom.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of estab-lishment.	Date of Admty. Wmty.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£105	£26	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O., R.N.
— Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1864	1865	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Col. H. P. Knight, R.E.
— Alfred	Kingstown	(None)	1864	1870	2 Gs.	1 G.	J. B. Stephens (Hon.)
— Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier's, Jersey	1863	1863	£1	£1	N. R. Winstanley (Hon.)
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Dover	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	J. G. Podvin, (Gov
— Clyde	Hunter's Qy. Port Victoria	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. York, 120 Hope St., Glas
— Corinthian	Queenstown	Queenstown	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T.G. P. Winsor, 72 Mark Lane.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Green Bank Ter., Falmh.	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	Maj. H. H. Newman (Hon.)
— Cruising	London	40, Chancery Lane, W.C.	1871	1872	None	247Gs.	Robert C. Borne.
— Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1880	1902	1 G.	1 G.	H. Stuart-Moore (Hon.)
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	H. W. Popham.
— Eastern	Fh. of Forth	12, Queen St., Edinburgh	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	F. E. Simmons.
— Engineers	Chatham	Chatham	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.)
— Forth	Granton	Granton	1846	1872	10s.	£4 10s.	Address: Brompton Bar'cks.
— Harwich	Harwich	Harwich	1868	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. Garrick Angus.
— Highland	Oban	Oban	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
— London	Cowes	12, St. James's Sq., S.W.	1846	1865	£10	5 Gs.	R. C. McM. Smyth (Hon.)
— Mersey	Liverpool	8, Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry	1838	1849	None	744Gs.	Walter Earle.
— Munster	Monkstown, Co. Cork	(None)	1844	1844	2 Gs.	1 G.	C. H. Wright (Hon.)
— Norfolk & Suffolk	Lowestoft	Lowestoft	1872	1892	1 G.	1 G.	H. H. Hayes.
— Northern	Rothsay	Rothsay	1859	1898	243Gs.	243Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
— Plymouth	Plymouth	17, Lockyer St., Plymouth	1824	1831	£3	£3	T. F. Donald.
— Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1877	1892	1 G.	1 G.	Maj. J. Rendie, v.d.
— St. George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	G. B. Addison.
— Southampton	Southampton	Southampton	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
— Southern	Southampton	Southampton	1875	1877	3 Gs.	342 Gs.	Sir G. A. E. Hussey.
— South Western	Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1837	1840	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Capt. G. H. Gason.
— Temple	Thames and Ramsgate	Hotel Cecil, Strand, and Club House, Ramsgate	1890	1891	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. P. Watson.
— Thames	London	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1857	1898	2 Gs.	2 & 3G.	W. J. Boyton.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1823	1842	None	8 & 6G.	Lt. F. W. Chaine, R.N.
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, Co. Down	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Col. G. Storey (Hon.)
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1856	1870	5 Gs.	2 & 1G.	H. C. Kelly (Hon.)
— Welsh	Carmarvon	Carmarvon	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Jas. Henry Leal.
— Wstrn. of Engld.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1847	1847	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. S. Jones (Hon.)
— Windermere	Windermere	Windermere	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	Maj. A. Annerly Corder.
— Yorkshire	Hull	62, Whitefriar Gate, Hull	1860	1897	2 Gs.	103 Gs.	F. Croft.
Alexandra	Southend	Southend	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Arthur Mills.
British Motor	London, Bel- fast & Glasg'w	Coventry Street, W.	1873	1881	242Gs.	2 Gs.	Edgar Gregson.
Boat Club	Calshot	Calshot	1904	1905	None	3 Gs.	R. B. Robinson.
Castle	Burnham-on-Crouch	Burnham-on-Crouch	1887	..	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
Eastern Y.C.	Bull Hotel, Rochester	Bull Hotel, Rochester	1872	..	£2	2 Gs.	Frank Varley.
Midway	Gravesend	Gravesend	1880	..	10s. 6d., 10s. 6d.	3 Gs.	E. J. Goldsmith.
New Thames	Yarmouth, I. of W.	Yarmouth I. of W.	1867	1868	—	3 Gs.	Charles Fitch.
Solent	Yarmouth, I. of W.	Yarmouth I. of W.	1878	1902	2 Gs.	243Gs.	Maj. F. L. Donaldson (Hon.)

Many of the Libraries are also open on Sundays.

- ACTON.—(1898), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 BARKING.—(1888), East Street, 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.
 BATTERSEA.—(1887), Central, Lavender Hill. Branches, Lurline Gdns., Queen's Rd., and Lammas Hall, Bridge Rd. West. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 BERMONDSEY.—(1887), Central, Spa Rd.; Lower Road (1889), and Tooley St. (1901). 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; Wed., 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
 BETHNAL GREEN.—London Street, N.E. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 BISHOPSGATE INST.—Bishopsgate Street Without. Lending Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 2; Ref. Lib., 10 to 7, Sat. 10 to 4; News, 10 to 9.30.
 BISHOP'S PARK PAVILION, FULHAM.—10 A.M. till dusk.
 BRENTFORD.—(1889), News-room and Reading-room, 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Lending Library, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.; Ref. Dept., 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 BRITISH MUSEUM.—See p. 402.
 CAMBERWELL.—(1889), Central, Peckham Road; Limesey, 582 Old Kent Rd.; Dulwich, Lordship Lane; Nunhead, Gordon Rd.; North Camberwell, Wells St.; Minet (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Rd., Camberwell. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 CHELSEA.—(1887), Manresa Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 CHISWICK.—(1890), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 CLAPHAM COMMON.—(1887), 1 North Side, 10 to 8.
 CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE.—Golden Lane, E.C. 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sat. till 3. 69 Queen St., Cheapside, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 3. Bride Lane, E.C., 10.30 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sat. till 2 P.M. Radnor St., St. Luke's, 12 A.M. to 2.15, and 5.30 to 9 P.M.; Saturdays till 3 P.M.
 EALING.—(1883), Central, Walpole Park; W. Ealing branch, Melbourne Avenue, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 EAST HAM.—Central (Carnegie), High Street, South; Passmore Edwards, Plashet Grove; Carnegie, Manor Park, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Public, Elizabeth St., N. Woolwich, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sat. to 1.
 EDMONTON (Lamb and Keats' Memorial).—(1891), 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 FINSBURY.—(1887), Skinner St., Clerkenwell, E.C. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Penton St., Pentonville, N., 4 to 9.30 P.M.; St. Sepulchre, 48, St. John Street, Smithfield, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 FOREST HILL.—Lending, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.; News-room, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 FULHAM.—(1886), Central, 508 Fulham Rd., S.W. Branches, 132 Wandsworth Bridge Rd., and 292 Lillie Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 GUILDHALL.—(See p. 405.)
 HAMMERSMITH.—(1887), Central, Brook Green Rd. Branches, Ravenscourt Park, Uxbridge Rd., W., and College Pk., N.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 HAMPSHIRE.—(1893), Central, Finchley Road. Belsize Branch, Antrim St.; Kilburn Branch, Cotleigh Road, West End Lane; West End Branch, Sarre Road, N.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Reading Room, Prince Arthur Road, 8.30 A.M. to 10.30 P.M.
 HARLESDEN.—Craven Park Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 HOLBORN.—198 High Holborn, W.C., and 10 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 KENSAL RISE.—Bathurst Gardens, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 KILBURN.—(1894), Salusbury Road, N.W., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 KENSINGTON.—(1887), Central, High Street, Kensington. Branches, 108 Ladbroke Grove (open on Sun., 4 to 9 P.M.) and Old Brompton Road, S.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—(1881), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 LAMBETH.—(1886), Central, Brixton Oval; Branches, South Lambeth Rd.; Knight's Hill Rd., West Norwood; Kennington Cross; 74 Lower Marsh; Minet, Knatchbull Rd., Gipsy Hill & Carnegie, Herne Hill Rd. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 LEWISHAM.—(1901), Central, High St. Branches, Dartmouth Rd., Forest Hill; Manor House, Old Rd., Lee, Lower Sydenham, Brockley, and Hither Green, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 LEYTON.—(1891), Central, High Rd.; Branches, Leytonstone and Lea Bridge, 10.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.
 PADDINGTON.—(1890), 666 Harrow Rd., W., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; 7 Bishop's Road, W., Mon., 3.30 to 7 P.M.; other week-days, 11 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. and 3.30 to 7 P.M.
 PENGE.—(1891), Oakfield Rd., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 POPLAR.—(1890), High St., Poplar, E.; Bromley (1891), Brunswick Rd.; Bow (Passmore Edwards, 1896), Roman Rd.; Cubitt Town, Strattondale St. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 PUTNEY.—(1887), Disraeli Rd., 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.
 RICHMOND.—(1879), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE.—Bride Lane, E.C., Lending Lib., 10.30 to 7; Saturdays, 10.30 to 2. Techn. Lib., 10 to 8; Sat., 10 to 2.
 SHOREDITCH.—(1891), Hoxton, Pitfield St., N.; Haggerston, Kingsland Rd., N., 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 SOUTHWARK.—Central, Walworth Rd. (1893); 7-12 Borough Road (1899); 178 Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1894); Southwark Bridge Road (1894); and New Kent Road (1907), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 STEPNEY.—Borough Reference Library (1906), Bancroft Rd., E.; Limehouse (1901), 638 Commercial Road, E.; Mile End (1902), Bancroft Road, E.; St. George's (1898), 236 Cable St., E.C., 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Whitechapel (1892), 77-80, High Street, 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 STOKES NEWINGTON.—(1890), Church Street, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 TWICKENHAM.—(1882), 10 to 9.
 WANDSWORTH.—Lending, 10 to 8; Reference, 10 to 9.30; News, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Wandsworth, (1883), 38 West Hill; Branches, Allfarthing Lane; Garratt Lane, Earlsfield; Clapham (1887), 1 North Side; Putney (1887), 5, Disraeli Rd.; Streatham (1889), 63, High Rd.; Branch, Ramsden Rd., Balham; Tooting (1902), Mitcham Rd.
 WEST HAM.—(1890), Central, Water Lane, Romford Rd., E. Branches, Barking Rd., Canning Town, North Street, Plaistow, and Prince Regent's Lane, Custom House, E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 WESTMINSTER.—Buckingham Palace Rd.; South Audley St.; Great Smith St., 125, St. Martin's Lane, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 WILLESDEN GREEN.—High Road, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 WINBLEDON.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
 WOOLWICH.—(1896), Central, William St.; Branch, Plumstead (High St.), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Eltham (High St.), 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

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Academy—63 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Advertiser Register—80 Fleet St., E.C.
 Advocate of India—Basinghall Avenue, E.C.
 Agricultural Gazette—8 Breams Bldgs., E.C.
 Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate St.
 Architect—Ludgate Circus.
 Army & Navy Gazette—22 Essex St., W.C.
 Athenaeum—13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Autocar—20, Tudor Street, E.C.
 Baptist—6 Creed Lane, E.C.
 Bazaar, Exchange and Mart—Drury Lane, W.C.
 Bham Even. Dispatch—23 St. Bride St.
 Bham Gaz. & Expr.—23 St. Bride St., E.C.
 Birmingham Post—83 Fleet St., E.C.
 Black and White—63 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bd. of Trade Journal—73 Basinghall St.
 Bombay Gazette—Tranagar Pldgs., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
 Bristol Evening News—61 Fleet St.
 Bristol Mercury, &c.—173-175 Fleet St.
 Bristol Observer—61 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bristol Western Daily Press—61 Fleet St.
 British Congregationalist, 13 Memorial Hall, E.C.
 British Journal of Nursing—11 Adam Street, W.C.
 British Medical Journal—6 Catherine Street, Strand.
 Broad Arrow—Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.
 Building News—Clement's Ho., W.C.
 Bystander—Tallis St., E.C.
 Capitalist—11-12 Clements Lane, E.C.
 Catholic Times—8 Bouverie St., W.C.
 Chemical News—16 Newcastle St., E.C.
 Christian Globe—185 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Chung Ngi San Po—13 Fleet Street.
 Church Family N.—8 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.
 Citizen—15 Cophall Avenue, E.C.
 City Press—148 and 149 Aldersgate St.
 City Review—27 Coleman Street, E.C.
 Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Civilian—76 & 78 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.
 Coal Merchant, &c.—165 Strand, W.C.
 Colliery Guardian—30 & 31 Fumal St.
 Commercial Motor—7-13 Rosebery Av.
 Country Life—20 Tavistock St., W.C.
 County Gentleman & Land & Water—4 and 5 Dean St., High Holborn, W.C.
 Court Circular—150 Strand, W.C.
 Court Journal—165 Strand, W.C.
 Critic—1 Guildhall Chambers, E.C.
 Cycling—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
 Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Daily Express—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Daily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
 Daily Mail—Carmelite House, Carmelite Street, E.C.
 Daily Mirror—12 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Daily News—20 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet St., E.C.
 Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
 East Anglian Dy. Times—149 Fleet St.
 Economist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
 Educatl. Times—89 Farringdon St.
 Egyptian Gazette—36 New Broad St.
 Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Electrician—1, 2 & 3 Salisbury Ct., E.C.
 Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, Strand.
 Engineer—33 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
 Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford St., W.C.
 English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.
 English Mechanic—Clement's House, Strand, W.C.
 Era—5 Tavistock Street, Strand, W.C.
 Evening News—(See "Daily Mail").
 Evening Standard & St. James's Gaz.—Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Evening Telegraph—211 Strand, W.C.
 Family Doctor—358 Strand, W.C.
 Farm and Garden—148 Aldersgate St.
 Farm, Field and Fireside—3 Wellington St., Strand, W.C.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex St. Field—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Finance—10 Union Court, E.C.

Financial News—11 Abchurch Lane.
 Financial Standard—20 Union Ct., E.C.
 Financial Times—72 Coleman St., E.C.
 Financier and Bullionist—54 Wool Exchange.
 Fishing Gazette—St. Dunstan's Ho., Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Freeman's Journal—211 Strand, W.C.
 Freemason—5 Whitefriars St., E.C.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington St., Covent Garden, W.C.
 Gardener's Mag.—148 Aldersgate Street.
 Gardening—17 Fumal St., E.C.
 Gentleman's Mag.—1 York St., W.C.
 Gentlewoman, The—70 Long Acre, W.C.
 Glasgow Herald—112 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Glasgow Weekly Mail—173 Fleet St.
 Globe—367 Strand, W.C.
 Graphic—Tallis Street, E.C.
 Guardian—5 Burleigh St., Strand, W.C.
 Health—358 Strand, W.C.
 Hearth & Home—10 Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Homoeopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Homeward Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
 Hongkong Daily Press—132 Fleet St.
 Hospital—28 Southampton St., W.C.
 Illust. London News—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—172 Strand, W.C.
 Indian Daily News—Temple Av., E.C.
 Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review—4 & 5 Newman St., W.
 Invention—4 Mitre Court, E.C.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—165 Strand, W.C.
 Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Sq., E.C.
 John Bull—67 Long Acre, W.C.
 Journal of Education—3 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Judy—57 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Knowledge & Illus. Scientific News—27 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue.
 Ladies' Field—8 Southampton St.
 Lady—39 & 40 Bedford Street, Strand.
 Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand, W.C.
 Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.
 Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex St., W.C.
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Leeds & Yorkshire Mercury—65 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Live Stock Journ.—8 Breams Bldgs., E.C.
 Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet St., E.C.
 Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury—Liverpool Echo—Liverpool Weekly Mercury—Liverpool Weekly Post—138 Fleet St., E.C.
 Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.
 London Gazette—45 St. Martin's Lane.
 London Opinion—368 Thmp's St., W.C.
 Manchester Courier—83 Fleet St., E.C.
 Manchester Weekly Times—Do.
 Manchester Guardian—54 Fleet St.
 Mark Lane Express—3 Wellington St.
 Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
 Medical Times—9 Adam Street, W.C.
 Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet St., E.C.
 Methodist Recorder—165 Fleet Street.
 Methodist Times—125 Fleet St., E.C.
 Mining Journal—46 Queen Victoria St.
 Money—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 Money Market Review—2, Nicholas Passage, E.C.
 Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet St.
 Morning Leader—Stoncutter St., E.C.
 Morning Post—346 Strand, W.C.
 Motor—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
 Motor Boat—7-15 Rosebery Av., E.C.
 Municipal Journal—12 Salisbury Sq.
 Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.
 Nation—14 Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Nature—St. Martin's Street, W.C.
 Nav. & Mil. Record—47 Fleet St., E.C.
 Newcastle Chronicle—84 Fleet St., E.C.
 News of the World—30 Bouverie Street, E.C., & 76 Fleet Street, E.C.
 North Mail—23 St. Bride Street, E.C.
 Northern Weekly Leader—23 St. Bride Street, E.C.

Notes and Queries—Bream's Bldgs.
 Nursing Mirror—28 Thmp's St., W.C.
 Observer—125 Strand, W.C.
 Onlooker—16 Bedford Street, W.C.
 Outlook—167 Strand, W.C.
 Overland Mail—65 Cornhill, E.C.
 Pall Mall Gazette—Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.
 People—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
 Penny Illustrated Paper—172 Strand.
 Photographer—20 Tudor Street, E.C.
 Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.
 Progress (Braille type)—206 Portland Street, W.
 Public Opinion—30 Temple Ho., Tallis Street, E.C.
 Publishers Circular—Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Punch—12 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Quarry—30 & 31 Fumal Street, W.C.
 Queen—Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Railway News—91 Temple Oh's, E.C.
 Railway Times—12 Norfolk St., W.C.
 Record—9 Red Lion Court, E.C.
 Referee—Victoria House, Tudor St.
 Regiment—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
 Reynolds's Newspaper—Eppingham House, Arundel Street, Strand.
 Saturday Review—33 Southampton St.
 School Government Chron.—21 New Bridge Street, E.C.
 Scotsman—45 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph—Sheffield Weekly News—The Week—Weekly Telegraph—Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—381 Fleet St., E.C.
 Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List—5 New Street Square, and Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street.
 Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Sketch—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.
 South Africa, Winchester Ho., E.C.
 South Wales Dly. News—100 Fleet St.
 Spectator—1 Wellington Street, W.C.
 Sphere—Great New Street, E.C.
 Sport—211 Strand, W.C.
 Sporting Life—148 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sporting Times—52 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Sports Argus—23 St. Bride St., E.C.
 Sportsman—139 and 140 Fleet St., E.C.
 Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
 Standard—102-105 Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Star—Stoncutter Street, E.C.
 Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.
 Statist—51 Cannon Street, E.C.
 Sunday School Chronicle & Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Sunday Times—7 Essex Street, Strand.
 Surveyor—24 Bridge Lane, Fleet Street.
 Sydney Mail—40 King St., Cheap-side.
 Sydney Morning Herald—40 King Street, Cheap-side, E.C.
 Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Tatler—Great New Street, E.C.
 Temperance Record—24 Paternoster Row.
 Times (and Times Weekly Edition)—Printing House Square, E.C.
 Times of Ceylon—27 Mincing Lane, E.C.
 Times of India (Bombay)—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 Tribune—23 Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Truth—Carteret Street, S.W.; 10 Bolt Court, E.C.
 Vanity Fair—33 Strand, W.C.
 Volunteer Service Gazette—121 Fleet Street, E.C.
 War Cry—102 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 Weekly Budget—Red Lion Ct., E.C.
 Weekly Dispatch—2 Carmelite St., E.C.
 Weekly Times and Echo—Clement's House, Strand.
 Western Mail—176 Fleet Street.
 Western Morning News—47 Fleet St.
 Westminster Gazette—Tudor St., E.C.
 Whitehall Review—Whitehall Ho., Charing Cross, S.W.
 World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.
 Yorkshire Daily Obs.—150 Fleet St.
 Yorkshire Post—Yorkshire Evening Post—Yorkshire Weekly Post—172 Fleet Street, E.C.

Racing Calendar, 1908.

(Steeplechase Meetings in italics.)

[illegible]

The following table gives the winners of the Derby for the last 54 years. Including 1851, Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. The Duke of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Bowes have won twice consecutively, and H.M. the King, Lord Falmouth, Mr. W. F. Anson, Mr. Merry, Sir F. Johnstone, and Sir J. Miller have been twice victorious at intervals of four or more years.

DISTANCE—1 MILE 4 FURLONGS 29 YARDS.

Year.	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of Sub.	Value of Stakes.	No. of Runners.	Time.
						£		min. sec.
1854	Mr. Gully's Andover.....	7 to 2	A. Day	J. Day	217	...	27	2 52
1855	Mr. F. Popham's Wild Dayrell.....	evens	R. Sherwood	Richaby	191	...	12	2 54
1856	Adm. Harcourt's Ellington	20 to 1	Alderfort	T. Dawson.....	211	...	24	3 4
1857	Mr. W. F. Anson's b Blink Bonny	20 to 1	Charlton	Owner	202	...	30	2 45
1858	Sir J. Hawley's Beadsman	10 to 1	Wells	G. Manning	240	...	23	2 54
1859	Sir J. Hawley's Musjid	9 to 4	Wells	G. Manning	245	...	30	2 59
1860	Mr. Merry's Thormanby	4 to 1	Custance	M. Dawson	224	...	30	2 55
1861	Col. Towneley's Kettledrum	16 to 1	Bullock	W. Oates	236	...	18	2 43
1862	Mr. Snewing's Caractacus	40 to 1	J. Parsons	W. Smith	233	...	34	2 45+
1863	Mr. R. C. Naylor's a Macaroni	10 to 1	T. Chaloner	J. Godding	255	...	31	2 50+
1864	Mr. W. F. Anson's c Blair Athol	14 to 1	J. Snowden	Owner	234	...	30	2 43
1865	Count F. Lagrange's a c Gladiateur	5 to 2	H. Grimshaw	T. Jennings	249	...	29	2 46
1866	Mr. R. Sutton's a c Lord Lyon	5 to 6	Custance	J. Dover	274	7,300	26	2 50
1867	Mr. Chaplin's Hermit	100 to 15	Daley	G. Bloss	256	7,000	30	2 52
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown	7 to 2	Wells	J. Porter	260	6,800	18	2 43+
1869	Mr. J. Johnstone's a Pretender	11 to 8	J. Osborne	T. Dawson.....	247	6,225	22	2 52+
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	20 to 1	T. French	M. Dawson	252	6,175	15	2 45
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favonius	9 to 1	T. French	J. Hayhoe	208	5,125	17	2 50
1872	Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne	3 to 1	Maidment	W. Gilbert	191	4,850	23	2 45+
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	45 to 1	F. Webb	R. Peck	201	4,825	12	2 50
1874	Mr. G. S. Cartwright's George Frederick	9 to 1	Custance	T. Oliver	212	5,350	20	2 46
1875	Prince Batthyany's Galopin	2 to 1	Morris	J. Dawson	198	4,950	18	2 48
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisher	4 to 1	Maidment	J. Hayhoe	226	5,575	15	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's c Silvio	100 to 9	F. Archer	M. Dawson	245	6,050	17	2 50
1878	Mr. W. S. Crawford's Sefton	100 to 12	Constable	A. Taylor	231	5,825	22	2 56
1879	Mr. Aston's Sir Berys	20 to 1	G. Fordham	J. Hayhoe	278	7,025	23	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	256	6,375	19	2 46
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's c Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	242	5,925	15	2 50
1882	Duke of Westminster's a Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	197	4,775	14	2 45+
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	215	5,150	11	2 48+
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien	100 to 8	C. Wood	R. Sherwood	189	4,900	15	2 46+
1885	Mr. J. Willoughby's Harvester	100 to 7	S. Loates	Jewitt	...	...	...	...
1886	Lord Hastings' c Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	189	4,525	12	2 44+
1887	Duke of Westminster's a c Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	199	4,700	9	2 45+
1888	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	M. Gurry	190	4,525	11	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's a Ayshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	158	3,675	9	2 43
1890	Duke of Portland's c Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	169	4,050	13	2 44+
1891	Sir J. Miller's Sanfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	233	5,490	8	2 49+
1892	Sir F. Johnstone's a c Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	203	5,510	11	2 56+
1893	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	259	6,960	13	2 44
1894	Mr. McCalmont's a c Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	229	5,515	11	2 43
1895	Lord Rosebery's a Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	224	5,450	7	2 45+
1896	Lord Rosebery's c Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	221	...	15	2 43+
1897	Prince of Wales's c Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	276	...	11	2 42
1898	Mr. Gubbins's a c Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	291	...	11	2 44
1899	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	276	...	18	2 47
1900	Duke of Westminster's a c Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	264	...	12	2 42
1901	Prince of Wales's a c Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	302	...	14	2 42
1902	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	279	5,670	25	2 40+
1903	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	282	5,450	18	2 42
1904	Sir J. Miller's a c Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	295	6,450	7	2 42+
1905	Mr. L. de Rothschild's a St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	260	...	8	2 45+
1906	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	292	...	9	2 39+
1907	Major E. Loder's d Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	285	...	22	2 36+
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	278	...	9	2 44

* 1865—Gladiateur, first French-bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 500 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisher the first Hungarian-bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,500, with at least £400 to the second and £200 to the third, according to the subscriptions.

1 Starting rate first used.

t In a thunderstorm.

a Also won the 2000 Gs.; b the 1000 Gs.; c the St. Leger; d Record time.

ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000.
(SANDOWN PARK.)—(1¼ miles.)**OAKS.**
Derby Course.**ST. LEGER.** 2,000 GUINS. 1,000 GUINS.
1 mi. 6 f. 125 yds. Now 1 mile. Now 1 mile.

1892	Lord Rosbery's Velasquez, 4y 20st 2lb (9)	Airs and Graces	Wildfowler	Disraeli	Sun Nicer
1893	D. of Westminster's Flying Fox, 3y 9st 4lb (5)	Musa	Flying Fox	Flying Fox	Silola
1900	H. R. H. P. of Wils. d. m. d. Jubilee, 3y 9st 4lb (5)	La Roche	Drum Jubilee	Drum Jubilee	Winifreda
1901	Mr. Kinnaird's Epsom Lad, 4y 9st 13lb (3)	Cap and Bells	Pericles	Handicapper	Ajia
1902	Duke of Devonshire's Cheers, 3y 8st 8lb (12)	Sceptre	Sceptre	Sceptre	Sceptre
1903	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick, 4y 20st 2lb (5)	Our Lassie	Rock Sand	Rock Sand	Quintessence
1904	Duke of Portland's Darley Dale, 3y 9st 12lb (7)	Pretty Polly	Pretty Polly	St. Amant	Pretty Polly
1905	Mons. E. Blane's Val d'Or, 3y 9st 12lb (7)	Cherry Lass	Challacombe	Vedas	Cherry Lass
1906	Mr. L. Neumann's Llangibby, 4y 9st 13lb (9)	Keystone II	A. Outbeck	Gorgos	Flair
1907	Mr. W. B. Pursey's Lally, 4y 9st 13lb (7)	Glass Doll	Wood Winder	Slieve Gallion	Witch Elm

* This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1773, when it was named out of compliment to Col. St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster Town Moor.

ASCOT CUP.
2½ miles.**GOODWOOD CUP.**
2½ miles.**DONCASTER CUP.**
2 miles.**GOLD VASE, ASCOT.**
2 miles.

1898	Elfric, 5y 9st 4lb	King's Messenger, 3y 7st 7lb	Pintail, 3y 8st 12lb	Rush, 6y 9st 4lb
1899	Cyllene, 4y 9st	Mermon, 4y 9st 5lb	Cybele, 4y 9st 4lb	Did not fill
1900	Mermon, 4y 9st 4lb	Mazagan, 4y 9st 3lb	King's Courier, 3y 8st 4lb	Solitaire, 4y 8st 4lb
1901	Santo, 4y 9st	Fortunatus, 3y 8st	Mermy, 4y 9st 8lb	Mackintosh, 3y 7st 8lb
1902	William the Third, 4y 9st	Persene, 3y 7st 1lb	William the Third, 4y 20st	Ice Maiden, 3y 7st 3lb
1903	Maximum II, 4y 9st	Rabelais, 3y 7st 2lb	Maynet, 3y 7st 6lb	Zinfandel, 3y 8st 4lb
1904	Throwaway, 5y 9st 4lb	Saltpeetre, 4y 7st 10lb	Robert le Diable, 5y 9st 5lb	Bachelor's Button, 6y 9st 8lb
1905	Zinfandel, 5y 9st 4lb	Red Robe, 4y 7st 10lb	Robert's Button, 6y 9st 12lb	Robert's Button, 6y 9st 12lb
1906	Bachelor's Button, 6y 9st 4lb	Pine Tree, 3y 7st 12lb	Velocity, 4y 9st 4lb	White Knight, 3y 7st 8lb
1907	White Knight, 4y 9st	White Knight, 4y 9st 12lb	Velocity, 5y 20st 1lb	Golden Measure, 5y 9st 8lb

ALEXANDRA PLATE
(ASCOT)

Now 2 miles 6 furl. 85 yds.

NEWMARKET STAKES.
Newmarket and Spring.

1 mile 2 fur.

HUNT CUP (ASCOT).
New mile 17 fur. 166 yds.)**STEWARDS' CUP**
(GOODWOOD).

T. Y. C. 6 furlongs.

1898	Pity, 5y 9st 6lb	Cyllene, 9st	Jacquemart, 4y 8st 6lb	Altess, 4y 8st 4lb
1899	Le Souffleur, 4y 9st	Donna, 4y 9st	Refraction, 3y 8st 3lb	Northon Farm, 5y 7st 6lb
1900	Galley, 4y 8st 10lb	William the Third, 9st	Royal Flush, 4y 7st	Royal Flush, 4y 7st 3lb
1901	Kilmarnock, 4y 9st	William the Third, 9st	Sted away, 4y 6st 7lb	O. Donnan, 4y 7st
1902	Wm. the Third, 4y 9st 10lb	Flowing piece, 9st	Solitaire, 4y 7st 4lb	Manvein, 6y 8st 2lb
1903	Arizona, 4y 9st 5lb	Floresant, 9st	Kumster, 5y 7st 5lb	Dunbar, 6y 8st 3lb
1904	Zinfandel, 4y 9st 5lb	Henry the First, 9st	Caude, 5y 7st 5lb	Melany, 3y 6st 10lb
1905	Hammerkop, 5y 8st 2lb	Cicero, 9st	Andover, 4y 8st	Xeny, 4y 7st 6lb
1906	Hammerkop, 5y 8st 2lb	Lally, 9st	Linnford, 4y 7st 8lb	Rocketer, 3y 7st 6lb
1907	Tompson, 4y 9st 7lb	Ardahan, 9st	Lally, 4y 8st	Romney, 3y 6st 3lb

CESAREWITCH.

Now 2 miles 2 fur.

CAMBRIDGESH.

Now last m. & 25 yds. A.F.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

1 mile 7 furlongs.

LINCÖLNSH. HDOP.

1 mile.

1898	Chateaux, 4y 7st 5lb	George, 6y 8st 11lb	Bn. Rothschild's Le Roi Soleil	Prim. Baraldine, 5y 7st 5lb
1899	Chateaux, 4y 7st 5lb	Irish Ivy, 3y 7st 11lb	Mons. Chailant's Perth	General Peace, 5y 7st 5lb
1900	Chateaux, 4y 7st 13lb	Berrill, 4y 7st 9lb	Baron Schickel's Semendria	Sir Geoffrey, 5y 8st 6lb
1901	Balsaroch, 3y 6st 5lb	Waterhead, 3y 7st 7lb	Mons. Chailant's Cheri	Little Eva, 6y 8st 5lb
1902	Black Sand, 3y 6st 4lb	Balkan, 4y 6st 8lb	M. E. d'Est. Alary's Skizil Kourgan	St. Macdon, 4y 7st 2lb
1903	Grey Tick, 4y 6st 6lb	Blackie's Prince, 4y 6st 10lb	Mons. F. Blane's Quo Vardis	Over Norton, 6y 7st 6lb
1904	Wargrave, 6y 7st 4lb	Blackie's Prince, 4y 6st 10lb	Mons. F. Blane's Ajax	Uninsured, 4y 7st 10lb
1905	Hammerkop, 5y 8st 9lb	Velocity, 3y 6st 5lb	Mons. E. Ephrussi's Finasseur	Sansovino, 4y 7st 6lb
1906	Mintaro, 5y 7st	Polymelus, 4y 8st 10lb	Major R. Loder's Spearmin	Oh, 6y 8st
1907	Drum, 4y 6st 9lb	Land League, 4y 8st 13lb	Bn. Rothschild's Sans Souci II	Oh, 6y 8st 10lb

GRAND NATIONAL CITY & SUBURBAN.

4 miles 855 yds.

1½ miles.

KEMPTON JUBILEE.

Kempton Spring Meeting.

1 mile; from 1900 1½ miles.

POSS. OF WALES'S ST.

Newmarket 1½ furl.

1892	Droghda, 6y 20st 12lb	Bay Ronald, 5y 8st	Dimie Forget, 6y 7st 7lb	Gobtha, 4y 9st 12lb
1893	Madras, 4y 21st 7lb	Newhaven II, 6y 9st	Rt. of the Thistle, 6y 8st 4lb	Elfric, 4y 9st 5lb
1900	Andover, 4y 6st 12lb	Grafter, 4y 8st 10lb	Sirenia, 5y 8st 6lb	Merry Gal, 3y 7st 13
1901	Griffin, 4y 6st 10lb	Austrian Star, 5y 7st 10lb	Santo, 4y 8st 10lb	Epsom Lad, 3y 8st 5lb
1902	Shannon, 4y 6st 10lb	First Principal, 5y 7st 6lb	Royal George, 4y 6st 9lb	Vides, 4y 9st 2lb
1903	Drum, 4y 6st 10lb	Brambilla, 3y 7st 11lb	Ypsilanti, 5y 8st 11lb	And Patrick, 4y 9st 8lb
1904	Mofan, 4y 6st 10lb	Robert le Diable, 5y 8st 2lb	Ypsilanti, 6y 9st 5lb	Rock Sand, 4y 9st 2lb
1905	Kirkland, 4y 6st 10lb	Pharisee, 6y 8st 5lb	Amblion, 4y 7st 11lb	St. Denis, 4y 9st 2lb
1906	Assef's Silver, 4y 6st 10lb	Dean Swift, 5y 7st 11lb	Donnetta, 6y 8st 11lb	Dinnford, 4y 8st 4lb
1907	Ermon, 4y 6st 10lb	Velocity, 5y 9st 2lb	Polat Star, 3y 7st 12lb	Polymelus, 5y 9st 7lb

CHAMPION STAKES
(NEWMARKET).

2nd October.

Now 1 mile 2 fur.

NEW STAKES
(ASCOT).

For two-year-olds.

5 furlongs 144 yards.

MIDDLE PK. PLATE
(NEWMARKET).

6 furlongs.

DEWHURST PLATE
(NEWMARKET).

Last 7 fur. of R.M.

1898	Velasquez, 4y 9st 13lb	Flying Fox, 8st 10lb (10)	Caumun, 9st (9)	Frontier, 8st 9lb (7)
1899	Diendonne, 4y 9st (4)	The Gorgon, 8st 7lb (12)	Democrat, 9st (6)	Democrat, 9st 3lb (3)
1900	Solitaire, 4y 9st (4)	C. by Melton, 8st 10lb (10)	Floriform, 8st 10lb (10)	Lord Robs, 8st 9lb (10)
1901	Osobch, 3y 8st 5lb (3)	D. of Westminster, 8st 10lb (10)	Minstead, 8st 10lb (10)	Game Chick, 9st 12lb (10)
1902	Velas, 4y 9st (4)	Sermon, 8st 10lb (13)	Florum, 9st 3lb (8)	Rock Sand, 9st 5lb (8)
1903	Sceptre, 4y 8st 12lb (3)	Monten, 8st 7lb (14)	Pretty Polly, 9st (7)	Henry the First, 9st 2lb (9)
1904	Robert's Button, 6y 9st 12lb	Llangibby, 8st 10lb (9)	Jardy, 9st 3lb (9)	Rouge Croix, 8st 9lb (9)
1905	Pretty Polly, 4y 9st 12lb	Colonia, 8st 7lb (17)	Flair, 9st (7)	Picton, 8st 9lb (7)
1906	Polymelus, 4y 9st (2)	Slieve Gallion, 8st 10lb (9)	Galan, 9st 3lb (15)	My Pet II, 9st 2lb (15)
1907	Galan, 3y 8st 7lb (6)	Sir Archibald, 8st 10lb (16)	Lesbia, 9st (7)	Rhodora, 8st 7lb (9)

Sporting Records.

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HENLEY REGATTA. GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

Yr.	Winner.
1897	New College, Oxford
1898	Leander C.
1899	Leander C.
1900	Leander C.
1901	Leander C.
1902	Third Trinity (C.)
1903	Leander C.
1904	Leander C.
1905	Leander C.
1906	Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium
1907	* First Foreign victory.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

Yr.	Winner.
1898	B. H. Howell, C.U.B.C.
1899	B. H. Howell, T.R.C.
1900	E. G. Hemmerde, Un. C.O.
1901	C. V. Fox, Gds. Brig. R.C.
1902	F. S. Kelly, Balliol (O.)
1903	F. S. Kelly, Leander C.
1904	L. F. Scholes, Toronto
1905	F. S. Kelly, Leander C.
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.
1907	Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brigade Boat Club.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1894	Drawn; rain 1st day.
1895	Drawn.
1896	Drawn.
1897	Drawn.
1898	Harrow won by 9 wickets.
1899	Drawn.
1900	Harrow won by 1 wicket.
1901	Harrow won by 10 wickets.
1902	Harrow won by 3 wickets.
1903	Eton, by innings & 154 runs.
1904	Eton, by innings & 12 runs.
1905	Drawn.
1906	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1907	Harrow won by 79 runs.
Totals.	Harrow 34, Eton 31, drawn 27.

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1893	A. J. Carter, Greenwith.
1899	J. See, Hammersmith.
1900	J. J. Turfery, Bankside.
1901	A. H. Brewer, Putney.
1902	R. G. Odell, Lambeth.
1903	E. Barry, Brentford.
1904	W. A. Pizzey, Lambeth.
1905	H. Silvester, Hammersmith.
1906	E. L. Brewer, Putney.
1907	A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.

WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1899	Mr. J. Trevor	Wild Night.
1899	J. B. Thompson	Black Fury.
1900	Mr. J. H. Bibby	Fearless Foot-steps.
1901	Mr. G. F. Fawcett	Famdon Ferry.
1902	Mr. J. H. Bibby	Father Time.
1904	Mr. G. Darlington	Honifra.
1905	Mr. W. H. Pawson	Pistol II.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy	Hopland.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Long Span.

RUGBY UNION.

ENGLAND v. SCOT.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1898 Drawn	Northumberland.
1899 Scotland	Devonshire.
1900 Drawn	Durham.
1901 Scotland	Devonshire.
1902 England	Durham.
1903 Scotland	Durham.
1904 Scotland	Kent.
1905 Scotland	Durham.
1906 England	Devon.
1907 Scotland	Devon and Durham (joint holders).

WINGFIELD SCULLS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES. PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

Yr.	Winner.
1898	B. H. Howell, C.U.B.C.
1899	B. H. Howell, T.R.C.
1900	C. V. Fox, Brig. of Gds. R.C.
1901	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.
1902	A. H. Cloutre, L.R.C.
1903	F. S. Kelly, Leander C.
1904	St. G. Ashe, Thames R.C.
1905	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.
1906	H. T. Blackstaffe, V.R.C.
1907	J. G. de Ede, A.R.C.

* Record.

WORLD'S AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1890	P. Kemp b. Neil Matterson.
1891	J. Stanbury b. J. MacLean.
1892	J. Stanbury b. T. Sullivan.
1893	J. Stanbury b. C. R. Harding.
1896	J. Gaudaur b. J. Stanbury.
1901	G. Towns b. J. Gaudaur.
1904	G. Towns b. R. Tressider.
1905	J. Stanbury b. G. Towns.
1906	G. Towns b. J. Stanbury.
1907	G. Towns b. E. Durnan.
1907	W. Webb b. G. Towns.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879.

† In Canada. ‡ In Australia.

OLD BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (ON SPECIAL TABLE).

Yr.	Winner.
1871	W. Cook b. J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr.
1874	W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1876	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1880	J. Bennett beat W. Cook.
1881	J. Bennett beat T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook.
1885	J. Roberts, jr., b. J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned. Cook d. 1893.

Roberts made the largest break of these matches—255. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, saving the first, 1,000 up. 1899, 1st champion Billiard Association rules, C. Dawson; then H. W. Stevenson. In 1905 H. W. Stevenson defeated C. Dawson several times. In 1906 and 1907 there was no match.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1902	... H. L. Doherty (G).
1903	... Miss M. Robb (L).
1903	... H. L. Doherty (G).
1904	... Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1904	... H. L. Doherty (G).
1905	... Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1905	... H. L. Doherty (G).
1906	... Miss M. Sutton, American (L).
1906	... H. L. Doherty (L).
1907	... Miss D. K. Douglass (L).
1907	... N. E. Brooks, Australia (L).
1907	... Miss M. Sutton, American (L).

AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

Secs.	Driver.	STANDING MILE.	Date.	Place.
45½	(a) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq.		14 7 05.	Ostend
FLYING MILE.				
28½	(b) Marriott, 150 hp Stanley	{ 22-29 }	{ 1 05 }	Ormond Daytona
30½	(a) Chevrolet, 200 hp Darracq.			
STANDING KILOMETRE.				
32½	(a) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq.		13 10 05.	Blackp.
FLYING KILOMETRE.				
18½	(b) Marriott, 150 hp Stanley.		22 1 06.	Ormond
19	(a) A. L. Guinness, 200 hp Darracq.		14 7 05.	Ostend
200 MILES.				
15 40½	(a) Napier, 90 hp Napier.		22-29 1 05.	Ormond

Notes.—(a) Petrol car; (b) motor cycle; (c) steam car. Two MILES A MINUTE record is held by Demogott, 200 hp Darracq, at Ormond, Daytona, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$. ONE HOUR record 72 miles 150 yds., TWELVE HORNS 1799 miles 1600 yds., TWENTY FOUR HORNS 14,581 miles 1310 yds., by S. P. Edge, 60 hp Napier, at Brooklands, June 30, 1907.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

ENGLAND v. SCOT.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
England	Notts Forest b. Derby County 3-1.
England	Sheffield United b. Derby County 4-1.
Scotland	Bury b. Southampton 4-0.
Drawn	Tottenham Hotspur b. Sheffield United 3-1.
Drawn	Sheffield United b. Southampton 2-1.
Scotland	Bury b. Derby County 6-0.
England	Manchester City b. Bolton Wanderers 1-0.
England	Aston Villa b. Newcastle United 2-0.
Scotland	Everton b. Newcastle United 1-0.
Drawn	Sheffield Wednesday b. Everton 2-2.

Newcastle United are the League Champions.

* Dropped goal.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

(PROFESSIONALS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.		
			H.	M.	S.
100	A. F. Duffey ⁸	1902	0	0	9
	W. P. Phillips	1883			
120	C. Bradley	1894	0	0	11
	J. W. Morton	1904			
150	C. J. B. Monypenny	1893	0	0	14
	C. G. Wood	1887			
200	E. H. Pelling	1889	0	0	19
250	B. J. Wefers ⁹	1896	0	0	21
300	E. H. Pelling	1888	0	0	24
350	B. J. Wefers ⁸	1896	0	0	30
440	M. W. Long ⁸	1900	0	0	47
500	T. E. Burke ⁸	1897	0	0	57
600	T. E. Burke ⁸	1896	0	1	11
880	C. J. Kilpatrick ⁸	1895	0	1	53
1,000	L. E. Myers ⁸	1881	0	2	13
1,320	W. G. George	1882	0	3	8
Mls	J. J. Binks	1902	0	4	16
	A. Shrubh	1904	0	9	9
	A. Shrubh	1903	0	14	17
	A. Shrubh	1904	0	19	33
	A. Shrubh	1904	0	24	33
	A. Shrubh	1904	0	50	40
	G. Crossland	1894	1	51	54
	J. A. Squires	1885	3	17	36
	G. A. Dunning	1879	4	50	12
	E. Dixon	1885	6	18	26
	J. Saunders ⁸	1882	17	36	14

Name.	Year	Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
H. M. Johnson ¹⁸	1886	0	0	9
H. Gent ¹	1887	0	0	11
C. Westhall ¹	1851	0	0	15
G. Seward ¹	1847	0	0	19
H. Hutchens ¹	1884	0	0	21
H. Hutchens ¹⁰	1888	0	0	25
H. Hutchens ¹	1884	0	0	30
R. Buttery	1873	0	0	48
E. C. Bredin	1899	0	0	59
J. Nuttall	1864	0	1	13
F. Hewitt ⁷	1871	0	1	53
W. Cummings	1881	0	2	17
W. Richards	1866	0	3	7
W. G. George ²	1886	0	4	12
W. Lang	1863	0	9	11
P. Cannon	1888	0	14	19
P. Cannon	1888	0	19	25
J. White	1863	0	24	40
H. Watkins	1899	0	51	58
Len Hurst	1900	1	53	42
G. Mason	1881	3	15	9
J. Bailey	1881	4	34	27
G. Cartwright	1887	5	55	4
C. Rowell ⁸	1882	13	26	30

Professional Records.—Greatest distance run in 1 hour, 12 m. 1,486 yds., by H. Watkins, Sept. 16, 1899, at Rochdale; while J. Bailey (1881) ran 35 m. in 4 hours, and C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 150 m. 395 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882.

Amateur Records.—A. Shrubh ran 12 m. 1,137 yds. in 1 hour, Nov. 5, 1904; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and a half in 2 hours, both at Stamford Bridge. T. P. Conneff in America, Aug. 21, 1895, ran 1 mile in 4 m. 15.5 s. secs., and also 1,320 yds. in 3 m. 24.5 secs. in trial races.

WALKING (AMATEURS).³

(PROFESSIONALS).

Mls.	Name.	Year	Time.		
			H.	M.	S.
1	A. T. Yeoman	1906	0	6	19
2	A. T. Yeoman	1906	0	12	53
3	G. E. Larner	1905	0	20	25
4	G. E. Larner	1905	0	27	14
5	G. E. Larner	1905	0	36	0
7	G. E. Larner	1905	0	50	50
8	G. E. Larner	1905	0	58	18
10	W. J. Sturgess	1896	1	17	38
20	T. Griffiths	1870	2	47	52
100	A. W. Sinclair	1881	19	41	50

Name.	Year	Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
W. Perkins	1874	0	6	23
J. W. Raby	1883	0	13	14
J. W. Raby	1883	0	20	21
J. W. Raby	1883	0	27	38
J. W. Raby	1883	0	35	10
J. Hibberd	1883	0	58	44
J. W. Raby	1883	1	14	45
W. Perkins	1877	2	39	57
J. Hibberd	1888	7	54	16
W. Howes	1880	18	8	15

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 438 yds., by G. E. Larner in 1905; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 456 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and in 8 hours Butter (1905), 50 m. 1,100 yds.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).⁶(PROFESSIONALS).⁶

Event.	Name.	Distance.		Year.
		ft.	in.	
Running Long Jump	P. J. O'Connor ⁵	24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1901
Standing Long Jump	Ray C. Ewry ⁸	11	3	1900
Running High Jump	M. Sweetney ^{5, 8}	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1895
Standing High Jump	Ray C. Ewry ⁸	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1901

Name.	Distance.		Year.
	ft.	in.	
W. Davison	21	10	1895
E. A. Johnson	11	1	1881
E. A. Johnson	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1881
J. Darby	6	0	1892

Putting the Weight (16 lbs., 7 ft. sq.), 48 ft. 3 ins., by D. Horgan, in Ireland. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs. J. Flanagan, 172 ft. 11 in., 1904, in America, from 7 ft. circle. A.A.U. rules, wire handle with loops. M. Sheridan holds the World's Discus Throwing record, viz., 133 ft. 11 in., at Montreal, 1905.

1 These are the only records generally accepted, though it is certain that several professionals have travelled the distances a yard or two yards quicker. Geo. Seward's apocryphal 91 secs. is no longer accepted. M. W. Long, in 1900, ran a straight quarter in 47 secs. in America.

2 After becoming a professional in a match with Cummings, Aug., 1885.

3 In America F. P. Murray is credited with 1 mile in 6 min. 29.5 s. secs., 3 miles in 21 min. 9.2 s. secs.

5 British Amateur records:—100 yds., 9.4 s. secs., by A. F. Duffey, U.S.A., on grass, and W. A. Schick (Harvard Univ.), 1904; C. Bradley has done 10 secs. uphill at Northampton; 220 yds., 27.4 s. secs., by C. G. Wood; 300 yds., 31.2 s. secs., by C. G. Wood; quarter, 481 secs., by H. C.

L. Tindall and E. C. Bredin; 500 yds., 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., and 600 yds., 1 m. 11.2 s. secs., both by E. C. Bredin. Half-mile, 1 m. 54.3 s. secs., by F. J. K. Cross. Broad Jump, 24 ft. 11 in., by P. J. O'Connor. High Jump, 6 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., by P. Leahy. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs., 9 ft. circle), 163 ft. 1 in., by J. Flanagan. 1,000 yds., 2 mins. 74.4 s. secs., by W. E. Lutyens.

6 The pole-jumping record is held by an amateur, R. D. Dickinson, with 11 ft. 9 in. at Kidderminster, 1891.

7 Made in N. Zealand. 8 Made in America. 9 Not music-hall exhibitions, but all doubtful. 10 Made in Australia. * Balls jammed in mouth of pocket.

N.B.—The following records (amateurs) are authentic:—120 yds. Hurdles in England, A. C. Kraenzlein, 15.3 s. secs., on grass. In America, on cinders, A. C. Kraenzlein, 15.5 s. secs. Walk, London to Brighton, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, J. Butler, 8 hrs. 23 m. 27 s. secs., 1905. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 127 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873. Record in a six days professional contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December, 1888.

BEST "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392 by J. Roberts, 1894, and 1,467* by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession 623, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Successive nursery cannon record of 180 is held by W. Cook, on Jan. 11, 1906. Longest run of successive losing red hazards 98, by J. Roberts, 1894. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1883. Fastest 1,000 up game, all-in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred, J. Roberts, 1894, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. Under Billiard Association Rules, E. C. Bred is the amateur champion. The record breaks are 802 by H. W. Stevenson, Feb. 16, 1905, recognised by the B.A., and 821 by John Roberts, Jan. 24, 1905, in Scotland. On Oct. 12, 1906, in London, M. Inman scored 300 points off the red ball. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746; and by the aid of the same stroke T. Reece, during June and July, totalled 499,138, but the latter was not passed by the Billiard Association, as it was not made entirely in public play.

SWIMMING.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875. Longest time under water, Miss E. Wallenda, 4 min. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., in a tank, Alhambra, London, Dec. 14, 1898.

English Channel attempts.—In 1905 J. Wolfe, Horace Mew, T. Burgess, and Miss A. Kellerman, of Australia, and others all failed. Wolfe once got within about 52 miles of the French coast. In 1907 J. Wolfe, Heaton, M. Holheim, and others also again made fruitless attempts.

BICYCLING WORLD'S PATH RECORDS.

Dist.	Name	Place.	Year	Time.
Miles				H. M. S.
1/4	A. A. Chase	Canning Town	1902	0 0 19
1/4	J. Green	Crystal Palace	1899	0 0 27
1/4	A. A. Chase	Canning Town	1902	0 0 40
1/4	J. Green	Crystal Palace	1899	0 0 51
1	W. T. Hall	Paris	1903	0 1 1
1	E. Bouhours	Paris	1903	0 1 30
10	T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 11 29
20	"	"	1903	0 22 24
30	"	"	1903	0 33 10
50	"	"	1903	0 55 16
100	E. Bouhours	"	1903	2 26 8

Dist.	Name	Place.	Yr	Distance.
Hrs.				Mts. Yds. Kls. Mtrs.
1	P. Guignard	Munich	1906	59 86
1	E. Bardouneau (Amateur)	Paris	1906	47 1713
2	P. Guignard	Leipzig	1906	105 247
12	A. E. Walters	Auteuil (Paris)	1900	249 1447
*24	A. E. Walters	Princes Pk.	1899	634 774 1,020 977

* RECORDS CONTINENTAL MEASUREMENTS.

Dist.	Name	Place.	Year	Time.
Kilo.				H. M. S.
1	Jacquin	Paris	1902	0 0 1
1	T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 0 39
5	"	"	1903	0 3 58
10	E. Bruni	Princes Pk., Paris	1904	0 7 5
20	"	"	1904	0 13 55
50	T. Hall	Auteuil	1903	0 34 31
100	E. Bruni	Princes Pk., Paris	1904	1 8 24
1,000	A. E. Walters	Paris	1900	23 20 50
1 m.	T. Hall	"	1903	0 1 5

* All these records were made with motor pacing and wind shields.

On Sept. 17-18, 1883, M. Cordang, at The Hague, Holland, rode 640 miles 196 yards in 24 hours, but owing to his suspension at the time by the U.V.F. the record is not recognised. At Madison Square Gardens, New York, December, 1898, Charles Miller rode 2,007 miles 4 laps in 124 hours.

Auzani, at Paris, Sept. 16, 1905, rode a motor cycle 58 miles 489 yards in 60 minutes.

Cricket.—Highest score, A. E. Stoddart, 425, Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; A. E. J. Collins (age 13), 628 in house match at Clifton College, 1899. English largest gross score, Orleans Club v. Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, v. Warwickshire, May 8, 1896. Also in first-class cricket highest individual score, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895. Lowest score in an innings, 12, by Oxford University (one man absent) v. M.C.C. and Ground, at Oxford, May, 1877. Most runs made in a year in England, 358 by T. Hayward in 1906 in 61 innings (8 times not out) aver. 66.37; previous best, 339 by Abel, 1901, in 68 innings (8 not out), aver. 55.15. Also T. Hayward in 1906 equalled C. B. Fry's record of 13 centuries in one season. England v. Australia matches, 42 in Australia, 34 in England. England won 33, Australia 28, drawn 15, up to end of 1905. Total 75.

Trotting.—Fastest mile, in America, 1 m. 53 1/2 s. by Lou Dillon, Oct. 24, 1903. Fastest pacing mile, 1 m. 56 1/2 s., Dan Patch, Oct. 22, 1903.

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR WRESTLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS, 1906.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND STYLE.
Feather Weight (141 st.), M. E. Tredwell, London A.W.S.
Light Weight (161 st.), S. V. Bacon, London A.W.S.
Middle Weight (181 st.), J. Baddeley, London A.W.S.
Heavy Weight (any weight), E. Barrett, City of London Police A.C.

LANCASHIRE OR CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN STYLE.
Bantam Weight (8 1/2 st.), W. J. Press, Hammersmith A.W.C.
Feather Weight (105 st.), T. Davis, Hammersmith A.W.C.
Light Weight (125 st.), H. Ballie, Northampton Inst.
Middle Weight (145 st.), O. Spinnier, Swiss Gymn. Soc.
Heavy Weight (any weight), F. Beck, Hammersmith A.W.C.

Road Records.

24 Hours. Safety (F. R. Goodwin, 1898), 428 miles paced; ordinary bicycle, 312 miles (J. F. Walsh, 1891); single tricycle (F. T. Bidlake), 356 1/2 miles, 1894; tandem tricycle, 333 miles (Holbein and Bidlake, 1893); tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett), 397 1/2 miles, 1895.
50 Miles.—2h. 4m. 46s. (H. Green, 1906).
100 Miles.—Safety 4h. 16m. 35s. (A. A. Chase, 1897, paced); ordinary bicycle 6h. 22m. 15s. (J. F. Walsh, 1891); tricycle 5h. 15m. 57s. (F. T. Bidlake, 1896). Tandem safety 4h. 36m. 29s. (R. J. and A. F. Ilsley), 1902.

The Land's End to John o' Groat's record: safety (W. Welsh), 3d. 8h. 4m.; tricycle (G. P. Mills), 3d. 16h. 47m., 1893. London to Brighton and back; tricycle (L. Drake), 6h. 24m. 46s., 1906; safety (R. Shirley), 5h. 15m. 29s., 1906; tandem safety (P. Wheelock and G. Fulford), 4h. 54m. 54s., 1899. London to York (F. R. Goodwin), 10h. 16m. Edinburgh to London unpaced (R. Shirley), 23h. 43m., Oct. 14, 1905, 1,000 miles (W. Welsh), 4d. 7h. 40m. 38s. Bath to London and back (F. W. Barnes), 11h. 48m. 42s., 1897; tricycle (J. G. Gibb), 14h. 18m. 37s., 1897. London to Portsmouth and back (R. Shirley), 7h. 29m. 48s., 1906. 12 hours' safety road record, 226 1/2 miles, 1900, by H. Green, unpaced; also paced, F. R. Goodwin, 245 miles.

English 1 Hour Records (Path).
Safety, W. T. Hall, C. T. April, 1905 (45m. 210yds.); ordinary, B. W. Attlee, 1891 (21m. 180yds.); tricycle, R. P. Clarke, 1897 (25m. 108yds.); tandem tricycle, 23m. 310yds. (L. Stroud and J. E. L. Bates, 1894); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1897), 31m. 1,660yds. The amateur tandem safety record is 29m. 1,100yds. (C. Heydon and H. Thackthwaite), 1898, and the amateur safety record 29m. 480yds. (H. Chinn), 1900.

SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name	Place.	Time.	Year.
Yards.			H. M. S.	
100	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 9 1/2	1893
200	J. S. Johnson	Minneapolis	0 0 17 1/2	1893
220	F. Hiam	London	0 0 20 1/2	1895
440	W. Lindahl	London	0 0 42 1/2	1895
880	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 1 20 1/2	1896
Mls.	J. Nilsson	Montreal	0 2 41 1/2	1897
2	O'af Rudd	Red Bank, N.J.	0 5 42 1/2	1895
3	Harold Hagen	Hamar	0 8 46 1/2	1892
4	J. Nilsson	Minneapolis	0 12 0 1/2	1894
5	A. Schiebe	Minneapolis	0 12 0 1/2	1894
5	O. Rudd	Minneapolis	0 14 24	1896
10	J. S. Johnson	Montreal	0 31 1 1/2	1894
20	A. D. Smith	Minneapolis	1 6 36 1/2	1894
30	J. F. Donoghue	Stamford, U.S.	1 17 38 1/2	1893
30	2077 C.C.J. de Koning	Davos	1 0 0	1906

INTERNATIONAL SKATING RECORDS.

Dist.	Name	Place.	Time.	Year
Metrs.			H. M. S.	
500	{ R. Gundersen } { M. Oeholm }	Davos	0 0 44 1/2	1906 1907
1,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 1 34	1900
1,500	P. Oestlund	Davos	0 2 22 1/2	1900
5,000	J. J. Eden	Hamar	0 8 37 1/2	1894
10,000	P. Oestlund	Davos	16 17 50 1/2	1900

With a wind T. Donoghue, in 1887, skated 1 mile straight on Hudson River in 2 min. 12 3/4 s. Our champion, Fish Smart, in 1881, skated 1 mile straight away, with a flying start, in 3 min. dead, no wind; and in 1893, J. E. Aveling, at Lingay Fen, skated a quarter mile in 38 s. H. Hagen, of Norway, a professional, on Feb. 28, 1892 skated a half-mile in 1 min. 20 1/2 sec., and is also said to have skated 5000 meters in 8 min. 33 sec., in a 10,000 meters race.

THE BOAT RACE.

Yr.	Winner.	W. S.	W. by
1837	and 1838	not rowed.	
1839	Camb.	31	0 1 min. 45 sec.
1840	Camb.	29	30 2-3 ds length.
1841	Camb.	32	30 1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Oxford	30	45 13 sec.
1843	and 1844	not rowed.	
1845	Camb.	23	30 25 sec.
1846	Oxford	28	Two lengths.*
1847	and 1848	not rowed.	
1849	Camb.	22	0 Many lengths.
1849	Oxford	Foul	<i>Foul.</i>
1850	Oxford	21	36 27 sec.
1851	Oxford	25	29 11 strokes.
1852	Camb.	25	50 Half length.
1853	Oxford	23	50 35 sec.
1854	Camb.	21	23 22 sec.
1855	Oxford	24	40 Camb. sank.
1856	Camb.	26	0 One length.
1857	Oxford	23	27 48 40.
1858	Oxford	24	40 30 sec.
1859	Oxford	23	5 43 sec.
1860	Oxford	21	40 25 sec.
1861	Oxford	21	0 Four lengths.
1862	Oxford	25	48 15 sec.
1863	Oxford	22	37 Half length.
1864	Oxford	20	56 Six lengths.
1865	Oxford	20	4 Five lengths.
1866	Camb.	23	6 One length.
1867	Camb.	23	0 One length.
1868	Camb.	22	14 Two lengths. <i>b</i>
1869	Camb.	19	35 31 lengths. <i>c</i>
1870	Camb.	22	35 21 lengths.
1871	Oxford	22	0 Ten lengths.
1872	Camb.	23	20 Eight lengths.
1873	dead heat	24	8.
1874	Oxford	22	13 Ten lengths.
1875	Camb.	21	20 2 lengths.
1876	Oxford	21	23 3 lengths. ^a
1877	Oxford	21	54 Three lengths.
1878	Camb.	22	12 Seven lengths.
1879	Camb.	21	8 Four lengths. ^g
1880	Camb.	21	39 21 lengths. ^h
1881	Oxford	21	37 Three lengths.
1882	Camb.	22	29 2 ds length.
1883	Camb.	20	52 35 lengths.
1884	Camb.	20	48 Five lengths.
1885	Camb.	22	14 Three lengths.
1886	Oxford	22	3 One length. ⁱ
1887	Oxford	21	48 12 lengths.
1888	Oxford	19	21 2 lengths.
1889	Oxford	27	49 4 lengths 4 ft. a
1890	Oxford	20	50 23 lengths.
1891	Oxford	20	50 24 lengths.
1892	Oxford	20	2 2-5ths length.
1893	Oxford	19	12 24 lengths.
1894	Oxford	22	15 13 lengths. <i>e</i>
1895	Camb.	21	4 31 lengths.
1896	Camb.	18	47 20 lengths.
1897	Oxford	22	31 2 5ths length. ^f
1898	Camb.	19	9 5 lengths. ^j
1899	Camb.	19	35 6 lengths. ^k
1900	Camb.	21	34 4 lengths.
1901	Oxford	20	35 3 lengths.
1902	Camb.	19	24 3 lengths.
1903	Camb.	20	26 4 lengths.

ATHLETICS.

Yr.	Result
1869	Cambridge, 5-3.
1870	Oxford, 7-1 ⁸ .
1871	Oxford, 5-3.
1872	Cambridge, 5 ¹ -3 ¹ .
1873	Oxford, 6-3.
1874	Oxford, 5-4.
1875	Oxford, 6-3.
1876	Oxford, 6-3.
1877	Cambridge, 5-4.
1878	Cambridge, 5-4.
1879	Cambridge, 5-4.
1880	Cambridge, 5-3.
1881	Oxford, 5-4.
1882	Cambridge, 5-4.
1883	Cambridge, 6-3.
1884	Oxford, 6-3.
1885	Oxford, 6-3.
1886	Oxford, 5-3 ¹ .
1887	Oxford, 6-3.
1888	Cambridge, 6-3.
1889	Cambridge, 5-4.
1890	Cambridge, 5-4.
1891	Cambridge, 6-3.
1892	Cambridge, 6-3.
1893	Cambridge, 5-4.
1894	Oxford, 7-2.
1895	Oxford, 6-3.
1896	Cambridge, 5-4.
1897	Cambridge, 5-4.
1898	Oxford, 4-3.*
1899	Oxford, 7-2.
1899 ¹	A tie, 5-5.
1900 ¹	Oxford, 6-4.
1901 ¹	Oxford, 6-4.
1902	Oxford, 5-4.
1903	Cambridge, 3-2.
1904	Cambridge, 8-2.
1905	Oxford, 61 3/4.
1906	Oxford, 7-3.
1907	Oxford, 81-21.5

CRICKET.

R.	Result.
1839	C. won in 1 min. by 25 grs.
1840	Camb. won by 63 runs
1841	Camb. won by 8 runs
1842	Camb. won by 162 r.
1843	Camb. won by 54 runs
1844	Camb. won by 6 wickets
1845	Oxford won by 3 wickets
1846	Camb. won by 138 r.
1847	Oxford won by 23 runs
1848	Camb. won by 3 wickets
1849	Oxford won by 127 r.
1850	C. won in 1 min. by 4 r.
1851	C. won in 1 min. by 77 r.
1852	Ox. won in 1 min. by 8 r.
1853	Ox. won in 1 min. by 17 r.
1854	Oxford won by 3 wickets
1855	Camb. won by 3 wickets
1856	Oxford won by 8 r.
1857	Ox. won in 1 min. by 38 r.
1858	Camb. won by 28 runs
1859	Camb. won by 3 wickets
1860	Camb. won by 232 runs
1861	Camb. won by 8 wickets
1862	Oxford won by 8 wickets
1863	Oxford won by 4 wickets
1864	Oxford won by 114 runs
1865	Oxford won by 123 runs
1866	Camb. won by 5 wickets
1867	Camb. won by 168 runs
1868	Camb. won by 58 runs
1869	Camb. won by 2 runs
1870	C. won by 8 wickets
1871	C. won in 1 min. by 166 r.
1872	Oxford won by 3 wickets
1873	Ox. won in 1 min. by 2 grs.
1874	Oxford won by 6 runs
1875	Camb. won by 9 wickets
1876	Ox. won by 10 wickets
1877	Camb. won by 238 r.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS To November 1, 1907).

[illegible]

RUGBY FOOTBALL

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—*Oxford* have won 14 matches, *Cambridge* 12, and 8 have been drawn. In 1906 *Oxford* won by 4 tries to 1 g. and 1 try.

ASSOCIATION FOR

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—*Oxford* have won 16 matches, *Cambridge* 17, and 1 has been drawn. In 1906-7 *Oxford* won 2 to 1.

Got F. Oxford have won 14 matches, Cambridge 14, and 1 has been halved. In 1907 Cambridge won by 1 hole.

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION, BISLEY CAMP BROOKWOOD, SURREY. Secretary: Lt.-Col. C. R. CROSS.

THE KING'S PRIZE. Second Stage.—N.R.A. Silver Medal.

Year.	Winner.	Distances. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	H.P.s.	Rifle used.
1888	Noakes L.-Corp.	1st Berks	2, 5, & 600	7 10 15	201uk.	230 Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.
1889	Wattleworth Pte.	2nd V.B. L'pool.			205 "	" "
1890	Murray Pte.	3 V.B. Gor. Hdrs.			204 "	" "
1891	Milner Sergt.	2nd V.B. Derby.			200 "	" "
1892	Pollock Major	3 V.B.A. & S. Hdrs.			201 "	" "
1893	Stocks Pte.	2nd V.B. L'pool.			208 "	" "
1894	Bateman Capt.	2 Tower. H. Engrs.			208 "	" "
1895	Hogg L.-Serg.	1st Rox. & Sel.			205 "	" "
1896	Foster Capt.	4 V.B. W. Surrey			196 "	" "
1897	Scott Ar.-Srg.	1st Rox. & Sel.			219 "	303 Magazine Rifle.
1898	Fletcher Lieut.	and V.B. L'pool.			214 "	" "
1899	Matthews C.-Serg.	12th Middlesex.			218 "	" "
1900	Comery C.-Serg.	3rd V.B. High L.I.			215 "	" "
1901	Comber Pte.	2 V.B. E. Surrey	2, 5, 6, & 800	7 10 19	189 "	205 "
1902	Kerr Corp.	1st Dumbarton.	2, 5, & 600	7 10 20	192 "	" "
1903	Gray Pte.	7th Middlesex			188 "	" "
1904	Ferguson-Davie Chapl.	Punjab Lt. Horse			192 "	" "
1905	Souter Stf.-Sgt.	1st V.B. Gor. Hdrs.			193 "	" "
1906	Ommundsen Sergt.	Queen's Edin.			191 "	" "
1907	Buckley Pte.	4th V.B. Manch'r			199 "	" "

Third Stage.—£250, and the N.R.A. Gold Medal.

1888	Fulton Pte.	13th Middlesex.	200 to 900	66	277uk.	330 Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.
1889	Reid Sergt.	1st Lanark Engrs.			" "	" "
1890	Bates Sergt.	1st V.B. Warwick			" "	" "
1891	Dear Pte.	Queen's Edinbgh.			" "	" "
1892	Pollock Major	3 V.B.A. & S. Hdrs.			" "	" "
1893	Davies Sergt.	1st V.B. Welsh			274 "	" "
1894	Rennie Pte.	3rd Lanark.			283 "	" "
1895	Hayhurst Pte.	Canada			279 "	" "
1896	Thomson Lieut.	Queen's Edinb.			273 "	" "
1897	Ward Pte.	1st V.B. Devon.			304 "	303 Magazine Rifle
1898	Yates Lieut.	3rd Lanark.			76 327 "	380 "
1899	Priaulx Pte.	Guernsey			76 336 "	380 "
1900	Ward Pte.	1st V.B. Devon.	200 to 1300		76 341 "	380 "
1901	Ommundsen L.-Corp.	Queen's Edinb.			71 320 "	355 "
1902	Johnson Lieut.	1st London.			" 307 "	" "
1903	Davies Cr.-Sgt.	3rd Glamorgan			" 311 "	" "
1904	Perry Pte.	Canada			" 321 "	" "
1905	Comber Cr.-Sgt.	2 V.B. E. Surrey			" 315 "	" "
1906	Davies Capt.	1 Middlesex V.R.C.			" 324 "	" "
1907	Addison Lieut.	Australia			" 318 "	" "

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD. (Competitors, 8 from each Nationality.)

The Competing Teams were permitted to use any rifle, with 15 shots at (each distance) 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. From 1862 to 1873 highest possible score, 1,440; from 1874, 1800.

1884	Ireland 1,583 marks	1892	Scotland 1,696 marks	1900	Ireland 1,537 marks
1885	England 1,574 "	1893	England 1,688 "	1901	England 1,609 "
1886	Ireland 1,571 "	1894	Scotland 1,627 "	1902	England 1,587 "
1887	England 1,570 "	1895	England 1,503 "	1903	Ireland 1,553 "
1888	Ireland 1,652 "	1896	England 1,659 "	1904	England 1,570 "
1889	Ireland 1,689 "	1897	England 1,603 "	1905	Scotland 1,607 "
1890	Ireland 1,646 "	1898	England 1,595 "	1906	England 1,658 "
1891	England 1,670 "	1899	England 1,577 "	1907	Ireland 1,634 "

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The Competing Teams of twenty fire 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

1884	England 1,817 marks	1892	Scotland 1,692 marks	1900	Scotland 1,844 marks
1885	Scotland 1,688 "	1893	Scotland 1,714 "	1901	England 1,809 "
1886	Scotland 1,708 "	1894	Scotland 1,804 "	1902	England 1,882 "
1887	England 1,724 "	1895	Scotland 1,752 "	1903	England 1,821 "
1888	Scotland 1,774 "	1896	Scotland 1,658 "	1904	Scotland 1,910 "
1889	England 1,748 "	1897	Scotland 1,828 "	1905	England 1,924 "
1890	Scotland 1,817 "	1898	Scotland 1,942 "	1906	Scotland 1,860 "
1891	Scotland 1,755 "	1899	Scotland 1,886 "	1907	England 1,904 "

Munts and Hounds.

Staghounds:—England, 26 packs (399 couples); Ireland, 4 packs (106 couples).
 Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 170 packs (over 6,400 couples); Scotland, 11 packs (353 couples); Ireland
 24 packs (1042 couples).

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Amory's (Sir J.)	25	Sir J. Amory, Bart.	Hensleigh, Tiverton.
Berks and Bucks	23	Messrs. Headington	Highbury, Maidenhead.
Barton's (Mr.)	20	Mr. W. P. Burton	Edgehill, Ipswich.
County Down	34	Mr. S. B. Combe	Rockmount, Ballinahinch, county Down
Devon and Somerset	60	Mr. E. A. V. Stanley	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	23	Mr. D. D. Bulger	Beeson End, Childwick, Herts.
Essex	20	Mr. A. Jackson	Baddow Park, Chelmsford.
Gerard's, Mr.	20	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Wigan.
Mid Kent	24	Mr. A. Leney	Wateringbury, Maidstone.
New Forest	25	Mr. O. T. Price	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	23	Mr. J. Cooke	Brooke Lodge, Norwich.
Oxenholme	25	Mr. C. H. Wilson	Gate Beck, Kendal.
Ribblesdale	25	Lord Ribblesdale	Ellenthorpe, Gisburn.
Rothschild's (Lord)	25	Lord Rothschild	Ascot, Leighton Buzzard.
Surrey	30	Captain MacTaggart	Horleyland, Horley, Surrey.
Ward Union	30	Mr. Percy Maynard	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Warrnam	23	Mr. H. C. Lee Steere	Oakwood, Ockley, Dorking.
Foxhounds (50 couples or more).			
Albrighton	53	Col. Goulburn	Whiston Cross, Albrighton.
Atherstone	60	Mr. J. C. Munro	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsforth	55	Mr. H. J. Hope Barton	Badsforth, Pottofract.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Wilt.
Belvoir	66	Sir G. Greenall, Bart.	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Bicester	53	Mr. Heywood Lonsdale	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	57	Col. J. P. Browne, C.B.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	50	Lord Chas. Bontinck	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	52	Mr. G. E. Lane-Fox, M.P.	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Cattistock	54	Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	80	Duke of Westminster	Sandway, Northwich.
Cotswold	50	Mr. H. O. Lord	Cotswold, Cheltenham.
Cottesmore	65	Lord Lonsdale	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	50	Mr. W. J. Yorke Scarlett	Walcot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	54	Col. C. B. Godman	West Grinstead, Horsham.
Croome	54	Mr. G. Dudley Smith	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Dartmoor	50	Mr. W. Coryton	Woodlands, Ivybridge.
Essex	50	Mr. J. Swire	Harlow, Essex.
Ferne's (Mr.)	55	Mr. E. T. Mashiter	Billrosey, Essex.
Fitzhardinge's (Lord)	61	Lord Fitzhardinge	Medbourne, Market Harborough
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	56	Earl Fitzwilliam	Berkeley, Gloucester.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	54	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Serby, Bawtry, Yorks.
Garth	60	Mr. R. H. Gosling	Beech, near Peterborough.
Grafton	69	Mr. C. McNeill	Brenham's Heath, Twyford, Berkshire
H. H. (Hampshire)	55	Messrs. F. Coryton & A. T. Jervoise	Baulersbury, Tewkesster.
Hambledon	50	Capt. W. P. Standish	Ropley, Aylesford.
Harrington's (Earl)	80	Earl of Harrington	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham.
Hertfordshire	56	Mr. T. F. Harrison	Gedling, Notts.
Heythrop	54	Mr. A. Brassey	Knosbourne Green, Luton.
Holiness	53	Mr. C. Brook	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Kent, East	55	Mr. Selby Lowndes	Elton, near Hull.
Leconfield's (Lord)	90	Lord Leconfield	Elham, Canterbury.
Lodbury	60	Sir W. Cooke Bart.	Potterworth Park, Sussex.
Meynell	65	Mr. Gerald Hardy	Lodbury, Herefordshire.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Middleton	Sudbury, Derby.
Morpeth	54	Mr. F. B. Atkinson	Birdsall, Malton, York.
North Shropshire	52	Mr. F. Bibby	River Green, Moldon, Morpeth.
North Staffordshire	58	Col. W. Dobson	Lee Bridge, Preston Brockhurst
North Warwickshire	52	Mr. J. P. Arkwright	Trantham, Stoke.
Puckeridge	63	Mr. E. E. Barclay	Kenilworth.
Pytchley	55	Lord Annaly	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Quorn	52	Captain F. Forester	Brixworth, Northampton.
Rufford	50	Earl Manvers	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough
South Berks	65	Mr. S. Dubourg	Wellow, Newark.
Southwold	55	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Purley, Reading.
Tedworth	50	Mr. H. C. Connop	Beleford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Warwickshire	70	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Tedworth, Marlborough.
Worcestershire	60	Mr. A. Jones	Kineton, Warwick.
Wynnstay	50	Sir W. Williams Wynon, Bart.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Yarborough's (Earl of)	52	Earl of Yarborough	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
Zetland's (Marquess of)	53	Marquess of Zetland	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
			Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
Scotland			
Berwickshire	56	Mr. F. Usher	Briery Hill, Edrom.
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
Ireland.			
Galway	69	Mr. I. Bell	Craughwell, Co. Galway.
Kildare	60	Mr. A. P. Pollok	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny, East	50	Lord Southampton	Kilbane, Thomastown.
Meath	54	Mr. John Watson	Bective, Navan, county Meath.
Tipperary	55	Mr. J. C. Higgins	Grove, Fethard, county Tipperary.
Waterford	50	Marquis of Waterford	Curraghmore, county Waterford.
Westmeath	50	Mr. H. Whitworth	Gulleen, Mullingar.

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free of charge when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending to register may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. It is important to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. The child's baptismal name, if changed, or not previously given, may be inserted in the register within twelve months after the registration of the birth.

DEATHS.

WHEN a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (Registrar's) sub-district. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical cer-

tificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

CORONERS' INQUESTS are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry. Still, it often occurs that a medical man quite familiar with the case will give his certificate that the death arose naturally, from heart disease, apoplexy, &c., and in such case a coroner's inquest is dispensed with. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person having been duly summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5. The exemptions of persons from serving on juries contained in Jury Acts do not apply to Coroners' inquests. Coroners' inquests are frequently held into the causes of fire, but where there is no loss of life this excellent practice obtains only in the City of London.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices or a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child and within seven days thereafter delivers to the Vaccination Officer for the district a certificate of such justices or magistrate of such conscientious objection. It will be seen that a conscientious objector to vaccination can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain this certificate of exemption will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions.

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. Formerly banns might be proclaimed on Church holidays, but the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony. If there is morning service the right time for banns is after the Nicene Creed; and if there be afternoon or evening, and no morning service, then the right time is after the lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the Established church of the parish. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, even where the parties are married in the Anglican or Episcopal church. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage. The

names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage will be null and void (*Middleley v. Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may licence a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on a registrar's certificate without banns.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 428). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two witnesses present, and that these witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may under Section 56 of this Act refuse to marry a divorced person, whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service. A person whose marriage has been dissolved for the adultery of the other party is entitled to be married in church by the incumbent, or his curate or substitute.

Although the presumption of law is in favour of the validity of a marriage, great care should be taken to comply with the directions of the several statutes in every particular. Where it is impossible to comply literally, the parties must do all they can to comply with the law.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches on the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the

usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., or at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury through the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £29 5s. 6d.

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of an intended marriage by Certificate at a register office (i.e., the superintendent registrar's office), or a certified building (i.e., usually a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist church or chapel), it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A.) to the superintendent registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for the space of seven days then next immediately preceding; or if the parties dwell in different superintendent registrars' districts, a like notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district; every form of notice contains solemn declarations that there is no lawful

hindrance to such marriage, as to the necessary residence, the ages of the parties, and consent of parent in case of a minor; such notice and declarations must be signed before a registration officer of the district, namely, a superintendent registrar, or registrar of births and deaths or marriages or the deputy of some such registrar. If the marriage is intended to be had by licence, it is necessary for only one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar, in manner before mentioned, in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding, and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice should be given to such last-mentioned superintendent registrar; but one of the parties must, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of the notice, have had his or her usual place of residence within the district of the superintendent registrar to whom such notice is to be given. In case a minister did not happen to attend and the parties wished, they might be married before the registrar without any religious ceremony.

CERTIFICATE.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

LICENCE.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one whole day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the licence.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is intended to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted at the register office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight a.m. and three in the afternoon, with open doors. Each of the parties is required to declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.;" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." A wedding-ring is usually required. In case a minister does not happen to be present, and the parties wish it, they may be married in any chapel or building certified for marriages, the registrar only being present with the two witnesses. The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar, and cannot here be set out; but it may be mentioned that "Gretna Green weddings" are obsolete, a period of residence being now required by law. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in all places where the Welsh tongue is commonly used. If both

parties are of the Jewish persuasion, they must give notice to the registration officer, in manner before mentioned, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house, and at any hour of the day; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue to which the husband belongs. If both parties are members of the Society of Friends, they must give notice to the registration officer in manner before mentioned, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, and the marriage must be registered as soon as conveniently may be after its solemnization by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a registrar of marriages is not requisite at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends. The provisions as to Notices and Licences given above do not apply to Ireland. [Marriages before a Registrar in that country are regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 81, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 27; the Act regulating marriages in that country in places of Worship is 33 & 34 Vict. c. 110.]

Under the Marriage Act, 1898 (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland or to marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends or of Jews), marriages may be solemnized in Nonconformist places of worship, provided they are duly registered for the solemnization of marriages without the presence of a Registrar, provided "the authorised person" (which means a person certified as having been duly authorised for the purpose by the trustees or other governing body of the building) is present and no notice has been given to the Superintendent Registrar that the parties to the marriage require the presence of a Registrar.

Where a marriage is solemnized under this Act each of the contracting parties shall in some part of the ceremony make the following Declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D."

And each of the parties shall say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband];"

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

The Act provides for the registration after marriage by "the authorised person." The Act provides for the payment to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the registered building selected for the marriage is situated, of an additional fee of 6s. 6d. if the marriage is by licence, and otherwise a fee of 4s., but this provision for additional fees is only to remain in force for 10 years from the passing of the Act.

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH, DEATH, OR MARRIAGE.

—On giving the name and date this can be obtained at Somerset House on payment of 3s. 7d. made up as follows: 2s. 6d. for certificate, 1s. for search, and 1d. for stamp. Enquiries by post from residents in the Metropolis will not be considered; attendance in person or by agent is necessary. Certificates are also obtainable at the above rate from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth, death, or marriage occurred.

FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

For entering notice of a marriage without s. d.
licence into the marriage notice-book... 1 0

For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book,	s. d.
1s.; stamp duty, 2s. 6d.	3 6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence.....	1 0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	1 0
For every licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage.....	10 0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence...	5 0
Ditto, by licence	10 0
For every certificate of marriage	2 6
Stamp duty on ditto	0 1

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed 27th June, 1892; came into force 1st Jan., 1893. Order in Council passed 28th Oct., 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

British subjects desirous of being married at an embassy, legation, or consulate, must give seven days' notice of the intended marriage, but one of the parties at least must have resided for that time in the district immediately preceding the giving of such notice. After the suspension of such notice for fourteen days the marriage may take place, provided one or both parties have resided for three weeks immediately preceding within the consular district. In cases where one of the parties only has dwelt within the district of the officer by whom the marriage is to be solemnized, the non-resident party, if resident abroad, must give notice to the Consular Officer for the district in which he or she resides; or, if resident in a place in the United Kingdom, the same notice must be given as if that party were about to be married at that place, and in England or Ireland shall be given to the superintendent registrar, or registrar, and in Scotland shall be given by proclamation of banns. In either case it is necessary that the non-resident party shall have had his or her abode in the marriage district (whether in the United Kingdom or abroad) for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date of the declaration required before the marriage can take place, and notice of the intended marriage must be given during those weeks. A Consular Officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present; and an oath, declaration or affirmation must be made by both parties with reference to their age, and parents' consent, if minors.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Govt. :—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of a caveat.....	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	1 0 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing	0 10 0

outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place..... £ s. d.
 For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same 0 5 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or any of the Secretaries authorised for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorised to discharge their duties), or Pro-consul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited. A consular officer is authorised to register, at the consulate at which he is appointed to reside, marriages solemnized in accordance with the *local law* between parties of whom one at least is a British subject, provided that he be satisfied by personal attendance that the marriage has been so solemnized; he cannot be required to attend at the solemnization of a *lex loci* marriage beyond the place at which he is appointed to reside.

A marriage which would not be valid if solemnized in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in one of His Majesty's embassies, legations, or consulates abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity (such as deceased wife's sister) would not be valid in England even if valid in the country where the marriage was contracted.

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, high commissioner, or resident, who may be duly authorised to that effect, and also before the commanding officers of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law of England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in His Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (a) By Special Act of Parliament, (b) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

The above does not apply to married women, who are deemed to be subjects of the state of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive themselves of British nationality, (x) If they happen to be born in the British dominions of foreign parents, in which case they may, if of full age and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage; (a) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In such case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain their British nationality, and continue to reside in the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—The ordinary way of becoming a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870." The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Privileges of naturalized British subjects:

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality in fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

British colonies have power to legislate on the subject of naturalization. Colonial naturalization is, however, only operative within the limits of the particular colony in which the naturalization may have been granted.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:—

On grant of certificate of naturalization	£ s. d.
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance.....	5 0 0
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath	0 10 0
	11 0 0

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject, but the acquisition of a title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the 1st January, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family to which the patient belongs, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate concerning the case to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets *zs. 6d.* for every case in his private practice and *zs.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. The local authority may by resolution order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board have refused to allow consumption or phthisis to be added to the list. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED:—

By the Public Health Act, 1875, it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same and all articles liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, the occupier of a house, or of any part in which there has been a case of infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. If the outgoing occupier gives false information to the owner or to an intending tenant as to the occurrence of the infection he is liable to heavy penalties and to an action for damages. Where, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any two medical practitioners, it appears to any District Council that any house, or part thereof, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, and such person is liable to a penalty of 10s. for every day during which he fails to comply with the notice, and the Council may cause the work to be done, and recover the expenses from the person in default. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital or place. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, however remote may seem the probability of death, however confident that his property will pass to those he most wishes to benefit, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by means of a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious of the very benefits which had demanded a life-long struggle to provide. Thus a widow may find, to her grievous disappointment, that the estate, a life policy perhaps, or a few hundreds in Consols, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's, whose name perhaps she had never before heard. Or it may be the eldest son of an intestate ousting all his brothers and sisters from possession of the real estate, or an improvident or unbusinesslike nearest relative may claim to administer the estate. Instances might be multiplied in which negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of *any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who,

in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is :—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows :—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator (or testatrix, as the case may be), in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his (or her) presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses,

and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee under the will. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary, if it is well known who are the persons intended; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees."

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can make a will with her husband's consent; but without such consent

she can only (under the Married Women's Property Act) bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors, or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged

on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy on succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

Marriages in Scotland.

The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar among those of all nations for the latitude allowed the contracting parties, and, beyond requiring proof of present consent, the utter absence of direction as to celebration. No religious ceremony is obligatory, although the intervention of the Church is recognised and is becoming more usual in practice. That the parties give their free and serious consent is the only requisite. Males over fourteen and females over twelve may contract marriage without consent of their parents or guardians.

Marriages are of two kinds: (1) Those solemnized by a minister after (a) banns, or (b) publication of notice by the Registrar, called Regular Marriages; and (2) those celebrated without the assistance of a clergyman, called Irregular Marriages.

On Banns.—The proclamation of banns in Scotland has been customary authentically since 1242, and is probably of greater antiquity. It is regulated chiefly by the Acts of Assembly of the Church of Scotland. One of the parties (if not already domiciled in Scotland) must have resided in that country for six weeks previous to the proclamation, and in the parish where the banns are to be proclaimed for the space of fifteen clear days immediately preceding. The banns are proclaimed in the parish church (i.e., the church in the parish of the Established Church of Scotland) on two separate Sundays during service, but it is customary to complete the publication by proclamation at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the proclamation is made in both. There is no provision for cases where one of the parties resides in England, but it is usual to accept an English certificate. Episco-

pals, unlike other Dissenters in Scotland, have privilege of proclamation also in their chapel. Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church. A certificate of residence signed by two householders is usually required to accompany the application. The fee for banns is 2s. 6d.

The certificate of publication of banns is authority to a clergyman of any denomination to celebrate the marriage. After the lapse of three months the banns are useless. The marriage must take place in presence of at least two witnesses capable of giving evidence. It need not be celebrated in a church, but may be in a dwelling-house or elsewhere, and at any hour; the time and place is a matter of absolute indifference to the law. After the marriage a schedule, signed by the parties, the clergyman, and two witnesses, must be transmitted to the registrar within three days, under penalties. Clergymen do not charge fees.

After Notice by Registrar.—This procedure is regulated by the Marriage Notice (Scotland) Act, 1878. Both parties must have resided in Scotland for at least fifteen days prior to publication of the notice. Application is made to the registrar, who publicly exhibits the notice of the intended marriage for seven days. At the expiry of this period, unless written objections have been filed, the registrar issues a certificate of publication, which is equivalent in effect to banns. The fee is 2s. 6d. Roman Catholics avail themselves of this method exclusively.

Irregular Marriages.—By declaration or acknowledgment. One of the parties must have resided in Scotland for twenty-one days immediately preceding. The parties, being capable of marriage and without legal impediment, may express either verbally or in writing, in presence of two witnesses (to whom the parties are known) capable of giving evidence, their mutual consent to take each other then and there for husband and wife. This act constitutes marriage. Registration is not essential to the validity of the marriage. If, however, it is desired to register the marriage, application is made to the sheriff of the county where it has been contracted. It is advisable to employ a solicitor to conduct the matter. After examination on oath of the parties and witnesses, and on being satisfied on the facts, the sheriff issues an order to the registrar to register the marriage and grant a certificate of registration. The fees are £1 5s.

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Registry.	Registrar.	District.
Bangor.....	G. H. Reid (£350)	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	W. G. Middleton (£800)	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny (£250)	Dorsetshire.
Bodmin ...	W. H. L. Shadwell (£500)	Cornwall.
Bristol.....	John Henry Clark (600)	Bristol & Bath, present County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	Ronald Southey (£200)	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. Mapleton Chapman (£350)	Kent, East, and Canterbury.
Carlisle ...	W. C. Butler (£700)	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Carmarthen	W. Morgan Griffiths (£400)	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, with the Deaneries of East and West Gower (including the town of Swansea) in the county of Glamorgan.
Chester ...	H. A. Jenner (£800)	Chester.

Registry.	Registrar.	District.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland (£200)	Sussex, West.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde (£600)	Derbyshire.
Durham ...	W. J. Maynard (£500)	Durham.
Exeter	W. H. Bailey (£1,000)	Devonshire.
Gloucester	R. Fuller (£600) ...	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Ct. Dist.).
Hereford...	T. C. Paris (£400)...	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich ...	G. Pritchard, B.A. (£300)	Suffolk, East, & Essex, North.
Lancaster	Baldwin Daeres Adams (£700)	Co. of Lancs., except the Hundreds of Salford and West Derby, and the City of Manchester.
Leicester...	H. Pickering Clarke (£500)	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch (£350)	Sussex, East.
Lichfield ...	H. G. Faussett-Osborne (£800)	Staffordshire.
Lincoln ...	J. Swan (£850) ...	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool	T. E. Paget (£750)	W. Derby H'nd'd.
Llandaff ...	Charles H. Wilkinson (£350)	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower), Monmouth.
Manchester	R. S. O. Mais (£800)	Manchester and Salford H'nd'r'd.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards (£500)	Northumberland.
N'ht'mpton	C. C. Becke (£250)	Northants, S'th., and Beds.
Norwich ...	L. D. Powles (£700)	Norfolk.
N'ottin'ham	Dr. F. Oswald (£400)	N'tinghamshire.
Oxford	T. M. Davenport (£500)	Oxon, Berks, and Bucks.
Peterboro'	C. S. Magee (£400)	Northants, N'th., Hunts, and Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis (£350)	Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth.
Salisbury...	H. Elliott Fox (£350)	Wiltshire.
Shrewsb'ry	R. K. A. Green (£500)	Salop and Montgomery.
Taunton ...	E. T. Alms (£350)	Somerset, West.
Wakefield	G. Bridgeman (£1,200)	Yorks, West Riding.
Wells	J. R. Holligan (£350)	Somerset, East, except Bath C. C. District.
Winchester	C. Wooldridge (£500)	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams (£500)	Worcestershire.
York	H. A. Hudson (£1,000)	Yorks, N. & E. Riding (including York).

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar.

Architects' Fees.

THE custom is to charge 5 per cent. on the cost of new work, if exceeding £1,000. Below that sum, an increased scale is usual. An increased charge is also made for alterations to existing buildings, and for designs for decorations, fittings, and furniture. If PLANS, &c., are prepared for works which are never carried out, the charge is one-half the above, with a further half per cent. if tenders have been invited and received. These charges do not include negotiations for purchase of site, &c., nor settlement of difficulties with adjacent owners and public authorities, nor taking out quantities. For repetitions a modified charge is usually arranged. The minimum charge per day is three guineas. In all cases, travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the employer in addition to the fees. For furnishing or checking a Schedule of Dilapidations and Estimate the usual charge is 5 per cent. on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Lands Clauses and similar Acts the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

Surveyors' Fees.

SURVEY with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2s. per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

VALUATION to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value, and expenses.

TIMBER valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

CROPPING—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1¼ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses. But it is now usual to make a bargain for a fixed and moderate sum.

VALUATION of land—6d. per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Fees.

FOR THE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND COPYHOLD ESTATES AND HOUSES AND GROUND LEASES, BY AUCTION OR BY PRIVATE TREATY.—£5 per cent. on the first £100; £2½ per cent. up to £5,000; and on the residue above that sum £1½ per cent.; and the usual commission of £5 per cent. in addition on the amount paid for fixtures, furniture, and effects, and in addition for any disbursements.

FOR LETTING UNFURNISHED HOUSES, OR DISPOSING OF LEASES OTHER THAN GROUND LEASES BY ASSIGNMENT OR OTHERWISE.—Where the term is for three years or less, £5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than three years, £7½ per cent. on one year's rent, and (in either case) upon the premium or consideration, £5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, and the commission of £5 per cent. on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind.

FOR LETTING FURNISHED HOUSES, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.—When let for a year or less period, £5 per cent. on the rental. When let for more than a year, £5 per cent. on first year's rent, and £2½ per cent. on rent for remainder of term. Where a property is let, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling will then become chargeable, less the amount pre-

viously paid for letting furnished or unfurnished.

FOR VALUATIONS OR SALE OF FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND OTHER EFFECTS.—For Sale, £5 per cent.; for Valuation, £5 per cent. up to £500, and £2½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION. £2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE, PURCHASE OR MORTGAGE.—£1 per cent. up to £1,000, 5s. per cent. above, on full amount of valuation. In valuations for Mortgage, if an advance is not made, one-third of the above scale, the minimum fee to be £3 3s.

FOR VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION (UNDER THE FINANCE ACT, 1894) OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—£2½ per cent. on the first £100, and £1½ per cent. on the residue. OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, OR LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES—5s. per cent. on amount of valuation. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE PURCHASE OF ESTATES, HOUSES, AND GROUND LEASES.—£2½ per cent. up to £500, and £1 per cent. beyond that amount.

FOR NEGOTIATING THE TAKING OF FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—Half the scale for letting.

FOR LETTING BUILDING LAND.—Amount of one year's ground rent, or by agreement.

FOR MAKING AND EXAMINING INVENTORIES, and making catalogue for auction sale.—From one guinea, according to length, exclusive of expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease.—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair.—From 2 to 5 gs. per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—SCALE:—

If the award be for £1,000 the fee chargeable is 18 gs., and for £1,200 19 gs., and so on, each £200 additional earning a further guinea, but no fee less than 7 guineas; and a fee of 3 guineas per day for London valuers, and 5 guineas per day for valuers outside the London area, for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to special agreement.

Allowances under Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

The following charges are to be subject to reduction by agreement with the Official Receiver or the trustee, or to increase with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection and the Receiver:—

Brokers.—For inventory not exceeding 5 folios, 10s. 6d.; additional per folio to 20 folios, 1s. 6d.; each folio after 20, 1s. For inventory and valuation:—On the first £100, £2 10s.; for the next £400, £1 5s.; above £400 up to £10,000, £1; above £10,000, 10s. Travelling expenses in addition.

Auctioneers.—For sales by private contract half the above charges for inventory and valuation; for sales by auction (in addition to certain out-of-pocket expenses) of chattel property, 5 per cent. on first £500, 4 per cent. on next £500, above £1,000 2½ per cent.; and of estates in land, including prior valuations for determining amount of reserve bids, on first £300 5 per cent., on next £1,600 2½, above up to £5,000 1¼, and above £5,000 1 per cent. Cost of surveys, dilapidations and specifications, £2 to £5.

Accountants.—For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, including necessary affidavit, £1 1s. to £5 5s. Chief clerk's time, 10s. 6d. to £1 11s. 6d. Other clerk's time, per day of seven hours, 7s. 6d. to 16s. These charges to include stationery, except forms used.

MEDICAL FEES.

UNLIKE those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three-and-sixpence if waited upon by a patient; but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Cavendish Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for the second and every subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.	RENTALS.			
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100	
Ordinary Visit	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1s. 6d.	2s.	3s. 6d.	
Detention per ½ hour	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.			
Attendance on servants	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	
Midwifery	21s.	21s. to 63s.	63s. to 105s.	
Administering Chlform.	10s. 6d.	21s.	42s.	
CONSULTANTS.				
Advice or Visit alone	21s.	21s.	21s.	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21s.	21s. to 42s.	21s. to 42s.	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21s.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—

"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

THESE are now usually regulated in conveying and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveying liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

BY RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DATED NOVEMBER, 1888, trustees may invest trust funds in the following securities:—

2½ per Cent. Consols; to be reduced, 5th April, 1903, to 2½ per Cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities, 2½ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities, Exchequer Bills. Bank Stock. India 3½ per Cent. and 3 per Cent. Stocks. Indian Guaranteed Railway Securities. Colonial Government Stocks guaranteed by Imperial Government. Mortgage of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales. 3 and 3½ per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

Debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rent-charge stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on ordinary stock or shares.

Nominal stocks or nominal debenture stocks issued under the Local Loans Act, 1875, provided in each case that such stocks shall not be liable to be redeemed within a period of fifteen years from the date of investment.

Local Loans Stock under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

THE RULE OF COURT OF NOVEMBER, 1888, will be little referred to now that all the foregoing items

in more extensive, and in some cases slightly different, language, are authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893, the more important clauses of which, especially where the Rule of Court is varied, may be summarized as follows:—This Act, which consolidates the enactments relating to trustees, authorizes mortgages on freeholds, or property equivalent to freehold, not only in England and Wales, but also (where not prohibited) in Ireland and Scotland. A very few leaseholds, viz., terms of 200 years, at a nominal rent, are also authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

THIS ACT ALSO AUTHORIZES investments by trustees upon any securities guaranteed by Parliament, and these include the following:—Certain Colonial Government stocks, the Turkish Loan of 1855, the Egyptian 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan, and one or two others. In addition to Metropolitan Stock, any stocks of the London County Council are now authorized; also any Corporation or Municipal stocks of the cities or boroughs (about 60 in number) having at the last census a population exceeding 50,000. Also stocks, &c., under certain conditions, of waterworks companies and of water commissioners. Another very important addition to the list of trust securities is this: Preference, debenture, guaranteed, or rentcharge stocks of British railway companies which have paid 3 per cent. on their ordinary stocks for ten years. This includes all the great lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, except a few, e.g., the North British, Great Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, which have not, for the whole period of ten years, paid regular dividends to their ordinary shareholders.

THE ACT FURTHER AUTHORIZES trust investments in certain Indian Railways guaranteed by the Indian Government, which can be found on reference to the Stock Exchange official lists. But with regard to the entire list, a trustee cannot invest in anything which is (directly or by implication) prohibited by the terms of his trust. It remains to add (1) that by this Act a

trustee may buy at a premium under fixed conditions, but not where the stock is redeemable within 15 years at par, "or some other fixed rate." (2) The last power, as well as every other, is to be used at the "discretion of the trustee"—a phrase which can only be taken in a technical sense, as the Court expects him to show a prudent and cautious discretion, and forbids him, for instance, to favour the tenant for life at the expense of those to follow after. (3) A trustee must consider what is directed, and what is forbidden, by the terms of his trust, before resorting to any of the securities authorized by the Rule of Court or by the new Act. (4) The Settled Land Act of 1882 also gives a list of securities on which "capital money" arising from sales of property under that Act may be invested—it does not materially differ from the above. The safest plan for a trustee to adopt is this: after looking to his trust, to see that nothing is prohibited, to turn his attention solely to the Act of 1893, sect. 1, and take his choice of the securities therein mentioned.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

The Harvests of 1906 and 1907 (Great Britain).

A TABLE showing the Estimated Total Produce and Yield per Acre of the Corn, Pulse, and Hay Crops in Great Britain in the year 1907, with comparisons for 1906, and the average yield per acre of the ten years, 1897–1906. The estimated produce of Hops for 1907 is 374,129 cwt., being an average yield of 8·33 cwt. per acre.

Crops.	Estimated Total Produce.		Acreage.		Average Estimated Yield per Acre.		Average of the Ten Years 1897–1906.
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	6,901,166	7,386,171	1,625,436	1,755,609	33' 97	33' 66	31' 22
Barley	7,545,066	7,569,179	1,712,094	1,751,223	35' 26	34' 58	33' 14
Oats	16,800,285	15,423,105	3,122,590	3,042,957	43' 04	40' 55	39' 29
Beans	1,328,669	1,246,361	308,131	287,073	34' 50	34' 73	29' 50
Peas	592,091	564,473	160,876	149,490	29' 44	30' 21	27' 10
Hay from Clover, Sainfoin, etc.	Tons.	Tons.			Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Hay from Permanent Grass.....	3,709,631	3,200,959	2,250,319	2,191,587	32' 97	29' 21	29' 56
	6,719,257	5,383,564	4,935,935	4,783,860	27' 23	22' 51	23' 99

HORSE VEHICLES.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Hackney Carriages either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding *s. d.*

two miles..... *1 0*

The driver may notify, by means approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of *6d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. *s. d.*

For every additional mile or part of a mile *0 6*

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile *1 0*

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, *1s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, *6d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside *1 0*

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, *2s.*; two-wheeled Cabs..... *2 6*

If above one hour, for every quarter hour or part of a quarter of the whole time, four-wheeled Cab, *6d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab... *0 8*

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less..... *2 6*

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour or part of quarter of the whole time... *0 8*

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

LUGGAGE.—For each package carried *s. d.*
outside the carriage..... *0 2*

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person)..... *1 6*

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—*if* hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, *6d.*; 2 wheels... *0 8*

if hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels... *0 8*

MOTOR CABS.

The fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Hackney Carriage fitted with a Taximeter* shall be according to the following scale:—

(a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time, or a journey not exceeding ten minutes..... *s. d.*
..... *0 8*

(b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:—

(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time, or a journey, not exceeding two and a half minutes... *0 2*

(2) For any less period or distance..... *0 2*

In addition to the above the driver may be entitled to charge the following extra payments:—

(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each package carried *s. d.*
outside..... *0 2*

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, *s. d.*
the whole journey..... *0 6*

Provided that two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is *40s.*

The driver of every hackney carriage shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any hackney carriage shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty *40s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of *40s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any hackney carriage shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of *£10.*

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a hackney or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1906 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 6,648; clarences—animal power 3,844, mechanical power 96; omnibuses—animal power 2,964, mechanical power 783; tramway cars—mechanical power 1,396, animal power 905; total, 16,636. Drivers and conductors:—Hackney drivers—animal power 12,343, mechanical power 124; stage drivers—animal power 5,316, mechanical power 4,148; conductors, 10,658; total, 32,589.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney

carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1906, of 578 men examined, 302 were successful. The annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 527. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is 11·77 drivers to 10 carriages; 223 of the drivers are over 70 years of age.

Of lost property, 56,754 articles were deposited, of which 25,882 were claimed by the owners, and £4,213 awarded to the drivers and conductors.

Tithe Commutation.

THE tithe of produce, the ancient provision for the maintenance of the clergy, was, after various attempts at modification and composition, commuted in 1836 by Act of Parliament to a payment in money. The land was valued, and a modus fixed, based upon the average value of corn for the preceding seven years, and payments, collected half-yearly by the clergy or lay-owners, have since been made on a septennial average. The value fixed amounted in some cases to as much as ten shillings per acre. The better the land for corn-growing, the larger was the sum to be paid, as it was a direct charge upon the corn grown, the prices upon which the Act was based being per quarter—wheat at 56s. 2d.; barley, 31s. 8d.; and oats, 22s. Consequently much land, not being worth the tithe, is now out of cultivation, or let at a price which just covers the charge. An Act passed in 1881 makes it compulsory for the owners of the land, instead of the occupiers, to pay the tithe, which amounts in the aggregate to about four millions annually, of which sum £766,334 is paid to 2,056 lay-owners or impropricators. Extraordinary tithes were an additional charge made, when the Commutation Act was passed, upon hop, fruit, and market-garden grounds. These special industries were so affected by the tax, which in some cases amounted to thirty shillings an acre, that serious resistance against the payment ensued, and an Act was passed in 1886 providing that it should not be levied on land brought under such cultivation after the passing of the Act, but land under these crops at the time was permanently burdened with the impost. The tithe map and apportionment for each parish is deposited with the incumbent and churchwarden. Any one interested therein may have access to the same and obtain extracts by paying 2s. 6d. for inspection, and 3d. for every 72 words contained in the extract. Tithe may, upon the joint application of the land-owner and tithe-owner to the Board of Agriculture, be redeemed for a sum not less than 25 times its amount. This is dependent upon the consent of the Board, and sometimes on that of the Bishop and patron. Town property and building land is often redeemed, agricultural land rarely, the cost being too great.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9s. 9½d., and for the past 71 years (1837–1907) £93 16s. 1½d.

Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Tithe
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Rent-charge.
1836	56	2	31	8	22	0	100 0 0
1859	43	9	33	6	23	2	108 19 6½
1860	53	3	36	7	24	5	110 17 1½
1861	55	4	36	1	23	9	112 3 4
1862	55	5	35	1	22	7	109 13 6
1863	44	9	33	9	21	2	107 5 2
1864	40	2	29	11	20	1	103 3 10¼
1865	41	0	29	9	21	10	98 15 10½
1866	49	11	37	5	24	7	97 7 9¼
1867	64	5	39	11	26	0	98 13 3
1868	63	9	43	0	28	1	100 13 8
1869	48	2	39	5	26	0	103 5 8½
1870	46	11	34	7	22	10	104 1 0¼
1871	56	8	36	2	25	2	104 15 1
1872	57	0	37	3	23	2	104 4 0¼
1873	58	8	40	5	25	5	110 15 10¼
1874	55	9	44	11	28	10	112 7 3
1875	45	1	38	5	28	8	112 15 6¼
1876	46	2	35	2	26	3	110 14 11
1877	56	9	39	8	25	11	109 16 11½
1878	46	5	40	2	24	4	112 7 5½
1879	43	10	34	0	21	9	111 15 1½
1880	44	4	33	1	23	1	109 17 9½
1881	45	4	31	11	21	9	107 2 10½
1882	45	1	31	2	21	10	102 16 2
1883	41	7	31	10	21	5	100 4 9¾
1884	35	8	30	8	20	3	98 6 2¼
1885	32	10	30	1	20	7	93 17 3
1886	31	0	26	7	19	0	90 19 3½
1887	32	6	25	4	16	3	87 8 10
1888	31	10	27	10	16	9	84 2 8¾
1889	29	9	25	10	17	9	80 19 8½
1890	31	11	28	8	18	7	78 1 3½
1891	37	0	28	2	20	0	76 3 3¼
1892	30	3	26	2	19	10	75 18 3¼
1893	26	4	25	7	18	9	74 15 2½
1894	22	10	24	6	17	1	74 3 9½
1895	23	1	21	11	14	6	73 13 0½
1896	26	2	22	11	14	9	71 9 6¼
1897	30	2	23	6	16	11	69 17 11½
1898	34	0	27	2	18	5	68 14 11
1899	25	8	25	7	17	0	68 2 4¾
1900	26	11	24	11	17	7	66 15 9¾
1901	26	9	25	2	18	5	66 10 9¾
1902	28	1	25	8	20	2	67 3 8¾
1903	26	9	25	8	17	2	69 7 5
1904	28	4	22	4	16	4	69 19 6
1905	29	8	24	4	17	4	69 12 0½
1906	28	3	24	2	18	4	68 12 0¾
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 19 6½

436 Dividend and Transfer Days at the Bank of England.

Stock.	Dividends Payable.*
Bank Stock	April 5 and October 5
Government Stocks.	
Terminable Annuities ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½% Annuities (1905) ..	" " " "
2¼% Annuities (1905) ..	" " " "
2½% Consols (1923) ..	" " " "
2¼% Guaranteed (1933) ..	Jan. 1, July 1
3% Local Loans (1912) ..	Jan. 5, Ap. 5, Jy. 5, Oct. 5
2¼% War Stock (1910) ..	" " " "
Land Stock (1921) ..	" " " "
3% Metrop. Police (1920) ..	January 1 and July 1
Red Sea & India (1908) ..	Feb. 4 and August 4

Indian Stocks.

Eastern Bengal Rail. "A"	
and "B" (1957)	April 1 and October 1
4% (Irredeemable) ..	January 1 and July 1
E.I. Rail. 4½% (Irredeem.) ..	April 1 and October 1
G.I.P. Rly. 4% (Irredeem.) ..	January 1 and July 1
3½% India Stock (1931) ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
3% " " (1948) ..	" " " "
2½% " " (1926) ..	" " " "
Scinde, Punjab, & Delhi Rail. "A" & "B" (1958) ..	January 1 and July 1
S.I. Ry. 4½% (Perp. Deb.) ..	" " " "

N. S. Wales:—Colonial Stocks.

4% Stock (1933)	January 1 and July 1
3½% " (1924)	April 1 and October 1
3½% " (1918)	March 1 and Sept. 1
3% " (1935)	April 1 and Oct. 1

New Zealand:—

4% Consolidated (1929) ..	May 1 and Nov. 1
3½% " (1940) ..	January 1 and July 1
3% Inscribed (1945)	April 1 and October 1

Queensland:—

4% (1915 and 1924) ..	January 1 and July 1
3½% (1921 to 1945) ..	" " " "
3% (1922 to 1947)	" " " "

Transvaal 3% (1923-1953) May 1 and November 1

Corporation Stocks.

Birkenhead 2½% (1919-59) ..	April 1 and October 1
Birmingham 3½% (1946) ..	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1947) ..	" " " "
" 3% (1932) ..	" " " "
" 2½% (1926) ..	" " " "
Bristol 3% (1920-1960) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
Hampshire 3% (1914-1934) ..	March 1 and Sept. 1
Huddersfield 3% (1920-1940) ..	April 1 and October 1
Hull 3½% (1943) ..	January 1 and July 1
" 3½% Irred. (1925-55) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
" 3% (1921-1951) ..	March 1 and Sept. 1
Liverpool 3½% ..	Jan. 1, Apl. 1, July 1, Oct. 1
" 3% (1942) ..	April 1 and October 1
" 2½% (1923) ..	January 1 and July 1
Lond. Corp. 2½% (1927-57) ..	" " " "
" 3% Deb. (1923) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
Lond. County 2½% (1920) ..	Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
" 3% (1920) ..	" " " "
" 3½% (1929) ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
Manchester 3% (1941) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
Metropolitan 3½% (1929) ..	Jan. 5, Apl. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
" 3% (1941) ..	Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1
" 2½% (1920-1949) ..	Mar. 1, Jn. 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
Middx. Cnty. 3% (1915-35) ..	January 1 and July 1
" 3½% (1927-47) ..	February 1 and Aug. 1
Nottingham 3% (Irred.) ..	May 1 and November 1
" 3% (1920-60) ..	" " " "
Ramsgate 3% (1915-1955) ..	Feb. 1 and August 1
Swansea 3½% ..	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1955) ..	" " " "
West Sussex 3% (1915-35) ..	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1
Wolverh'pton 3½% (1932) ..	March 1 and Sept. 1

Foreign and Miscellaneous.

Chinese Impl. 5% Gold, (1896)	April 1 and October 1
Chinese Impl. 4½% Gold, (1898) ..	March 1 and Sept. 1
Impl. Japanese 5% (1901-2) ..	" " " "
Metropolitan Water "B" ..	" " " "
Egypt. 3½% Pref. (1905) ..	April 15 and October 15
Greek Guaranteed 2½% Gold (1898) ..	April 1 and October 1
Thames Conservancy 3% (1954) "A" & "B" Deb. ..	January 1 and July 1

DIVIDENDS are paid:—

On Sterling Stocks transferable in the Bank Books—(a) Warrants will be sent by Post—x. To Sole or First Stockholders *without application*, in the absence of any instructions to the contrary. (Sole Stockholder includes Sole Surviving Stockholder, Sole Executor or Administrator, and Sole Surviving Executor or Administrator. First Stockholder includes the First Executor.) z. To any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, other than the Sole, or First, Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, or to any Person, Firm, or Company, upon the written Request, in the prescribed form, of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators. (b) Dividends will be paid to any Stockholder, Executor, or Administrator, *personally attending at the Bank*, on his written Request, in the case of a Sole Account, or on the written Request of all the Stockholders, Executors, or Administrators, in the case of a Joint Account. The Request in either case must be in the prescribed form.

On Indian Railway and Thames Conservancy Debenture Stocks, Chinese 5% and 4½% Stocks, Greek 2½% Stock, Japanese 5% Stock, and Corporation of London 2½% Debenture Stock—by transmission of Warrants through the Post to the Stockholders or their Nominees.

On Indian Rupee Promissory Notes and Registered Stock—(a) On personal application at the India Office, Bank of England:—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent. (b) By Post:—to the owner of the Notes or Stock; or, to his Attorney or Agent.

Dividends on Promissory Notes and Registered Stock are paid by Bills of Exchange on India, commonly called Interest Bills. (As an Interest Bill is payable in India in Rupees, the Bill is usually sold in London, for Sterling, at the Exchange of the day, through a Banker or Agent.)

HOURS, &c.—The Dividend Office is open from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. (x P.M. Saturdays).

The India Office (Bank of England) is open from 9.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. (x P.M. Saturdays).

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS.—Holders of certain stocks in amounts of less than £1,000 may instruct the Bank to receive and invest their dividends by filling up forms, to be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, or at any Money Order Office. A commission is charged of *1d.* per £, or part of a £, with *3d.* additional for each advice of a purchase, should such advice be required.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday; Instructions 9.30 to 1 (to 3, fee *2s. 6d.*); Executions 11 to 3; Acceptances 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays to 1). Transfers made on Saturdays (between 11 and 12.30) are charged a fee of *2s. 6d.*

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business-day next ensuing.

Voters' Qualifications.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

1. PROPERTY.

A. England.

i. Freehold Estate of clear yearly value of forty shillings, if owned in fee simple or fee tail, or in occupation, or acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

ii. Lands of any tenure, of £5 clear yearly value, held for life.

iii. Leasehold

a. of £5 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than twenty years.

B. Scotland.

i. Lands and heritages in proprietorship of £5 yearly value as appearing in the valuation roll.

ii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fifty-seven years or for life.

b. of £50 clear yearly value, original term being not less than nineteen years.

C. Ireland.

i. Freehold of £5 net annual value.

ii. Rent charges or leases for life or lives of £10 clear yearly value.

iii. Leasehold.

a. of £10 clear yearly value, original term being not less than sixty years.

b. of £20 clear yearly value, original term being not less than fourteen years.

N.B.—The Property Qualification is confined to Counties and to Boroughs which are Counties Corporate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee. A mortgagor in possession is entitled to vote, but the mortgagee becomes entitled on taking possession.

Trusts. The beneficiary, not the trustee, has the vote.

Joint Owners. Only one may now vote, unless they were all entitled to vote in 1884, or their interests were derived by succession, or they are partners in business on the land owned by them.

Freeholds. Two or more freeholds may be joined to make up the requisite value.

Property in Boroughs. Property situate in a borough, such as would give a vote for the borough, will not give one for the county unless the freeholder be disqualified for the borough vote by non-occupation.

Leaseholds. A lessee who has sublet does not lose his right to vote; but a lessee who has assigned loses the right. To be entitled to a vote, a sub-lessee or assignee of a sublease must be in actual occupation.

2. OCCUPATION

for twelve months, before registration of lands or tenements within a county or borough, entitled the occupier to a vote. This qualification is uniform throughout the United Kingdom.

"Occupier" means one who uses the premises either as a dwelling house or place of business. Continuous occupation is unnecessary, provided the occupier has the exclusive right to occupy. He or some other person must have been during twelve months rated to the poor in respect of the premises, and all poor rates made and allowed during the twelve months preceding January 5th paid on or before July 20th.

Residence required. In English and Scotch counties, and in Ireland, none, but in English boroughs there must be residence during six months of the qualifying year (four months being allowed for absence on duty or employment); in Scotch Boroughs during the whole year in or within seven miles of the borough.

£50 Rental Franchise. This qualification, resting on the occupation of land in counties at a yearly rent of not less than £50, is now virtually obsolete, but persons registered in 1884 with this qualification are entitled to be re-registered from time to time, so long as they retain it.

Service Franchise. Lodgers, licensees and servants do not enjoy the occupation Franchise, as they are neither owners nor tenants, but a servant if allowed to occupy land (only in counties) as a reward for service may be a tenant and therefore entitled.

N.B.—Occupation Qualification extends to any part of a house separately occupied.

3. RESIDENCE.

This Household Qualification is given to the "inhabitant occupier" throughout the United Kingdom (whether he occupies as owner, as tenant, or in virtue of any office, &c.) of a dwelling house (including flats and residential chambers), or any part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, which has been rated, and for which rates have been paid by a certain date. There need not be actual inhabitation, but there must be an intention of returning after a temporary absence, and a power of doing so without a breach of a legal obligation. So an undergraduate occupying college rooms from which he is excluded during vacation is not entitled to vote, nor a soldier occupying rooms from which he is required to be absent from time to time on duty.

In calculating the twelve months, a period not exceeding four months may be counted during which the house has been occupied and furnished by some one else, or during which the inhabitant occupier has been absent on duty in connection with any office, employment, etc.

Occupation in immediate succession of different premises in the same parliamentary county or borough is equivalent to continued occupation of the same premises during the qualifying period.

N.B.—This rule applies both to occupation and Residence.

4. LODGERS.

This qualification belongs to anyone in the United Kingdom who has resided in the same lodgings for twelve months next preceding July 15th, such lodgings being of the clear yearly value, unfurnished, of £10. The Lodger is not disqualified because he has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, nor because he occupies them jointly with another lodger, if the aggregate value is sufficient.

5. FREEMEN.

Reform Act, 1832, left the franchise to freemen of towns in which, prior to 1832, such qualification gave a right to vote, but only to those who have acquired freedom by birth or servitude, and who, during the year preceding claim, have resided in or within seven miles of the town.

In the City of London a freeman, to obtain a vote, must also be a Liveryman of one of the City Companies. He may also acquire freedom by purchase. He must reside within 25 miles of the place of poll.

6. THE UNIVERSITIES.

Graduates on electoral roll of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and London, the Chancellor, the Professors, the members of the University Court and General Council of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen, are qualified to vote for their respective Universities.

Registration.

i. Property Voter must claim in order to get on to the Register, but once there he need not make a fresh claim. He must have been in possession, or receipt of rents, in case of freeholds for six, leaseholds for twelve calendar months prior to July 25th in the year in which they claim to be registered. This is not necessary where the qualifying property is freehold, and has been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, etc.

ii. Occupiers need not claim at all, unless omitted by the Overseers, whose duty it is to register their names.

iii. The Lodger Voter has to claim afresh every year.

Claims for the Old Lodgers' List must be sent in by July 25th, all other new claims by August 20th. The Register, when made up, comes into force on the ensuing January 1st, unless accelerated by special legislation.

Disqualifications.

Aliens, idiots, lunatics (except during lucid interval), infants, peers (except Irish actually elected and serving in the House of Commons), convicted felons (until freed by pardon or otherwise), persons convicted of corrupt practices, either at Parliamentary or Municipal Elections (seven years from date of conviction), and School Board Elections (six years from date of election), persons convicted of illegal practices at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (five years from date of conviction), persons employed at elections, or within six months before, for pay or reward, bankrupts, persons in receipt of parochial or other relief, persons with fictitious or collusive qualifications (e.g., fagot voters), corporations, returning officers (unless the votes are equal), corporations, and women.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

A. CITY OF LONDON.

1. Election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain.

The Electors are Liverymen.

2. Election of Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Ward Officers.

The Electors are (a) Freemen occupying

premises in the city, and rated in that respect at not less than £10 per annum. (b) Male persons who have occupied for twelve months premises in the city, and are similarly rated. (c) Persons registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city by virtue of the borough occupation Franchise. (d) Persons otherwise entitled to be registered as Parliamentary Electors for the city, but disqualified by non-residence.

B. OTHER BOROUGHES AND COUNTIES.

1. Election of Mayor or Chairman.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

2. Election of Aldermen or County Aldermen.

The Electors are the Councillors or County Councillors.

3. Election of Elective Auditors.

The Electors are the Burgesses. This, however, does not apply to County Councils, whose accounts are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board.

4. Election of Councillors or County Councillors.

The County Electors, together with the burgesses of every borough within the county, form the Electorate for the County Council. A qualification which in a Municipal Borough would entitle a person to be a Burgess will, if held in a county, entitle him to be a County Elector.

The Municipal Franchise differs from the Parliamentary Borough Franchise in two important particulars—

a. The Franchise is, except in case of land, irrespective of the value of premises occupied.

b. Women may vote.

The qualifications are—

i. Occupation in the borough of a building of any value, or of land of the clear yearly value of £10.

ii. Residence in or within seven miles of the borough.

iii. Being rated and paying rates.

There are two additional qualifications for the County Franchise—

i. Being a peer owning property in the county.

ii. Being registered as an ownership voter for Parliamentary in a county.

Disqualifications.—These are the same as in the case of Parliamentary Electors, except that peers, women, bankrupts, and persons with fictitious qualifications are not disqualified. Women may not vote in the City of London.

III. PARISH COUNCILS ELECTIONS (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors," i.e., those persons registered in such portion, either of the Local Government Register (see II.), or the Parliamentary Register (see I.) of Electors, as relates to the parish.

N.B.—A woman is not disqualified by marriage from being on any Local Government Register of Electors, but husband and wife cannot both be qualified in respect of the same property.

IV. DISTRICT COUNTY ELECTIONS.

URBAN AND RURAL (ENGLAND AND WALES).

The Electors are the "Parochial Electors" of the parishes in the district.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The Mayor is elected by the Council, the Aldermen by the Councillors, and the Councillors by the "Parochial Electors."

CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS.

I. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The following are not eligible: Aliens, women, minors, lunatics, English and Scotch peers, Irish representative peers, judges, the holders of various offices, clergy of the Established Church, and of the Roman Catholic Church, and ministers of the Church of Scotland, Government contractors, persons holding pensions of the Crown (other than diplomatic and civil service), convicted felons, and bankrupts.

II. MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

1. Mayor or Chairman must be chosen from the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

2. Aldermen must be Councillors or persons qualified to be such.

3. Elective Auditors must be qualified to be Councillors, but not members of the Council, town clerk, or treasurer.

3. Councillors must be, and entitled to be, burgesses, resident within seven miles of the borough, or within fifteen miles, if they possess a property qualification of £1,000, or the persons qualified to elect to the office of Councillor.

Disqualifications.—Officers on the active list, bankrupts, persons convicted of crime or corrupt or illegal practices, and women are disqualified for all corporate office. A person is disqualified for election as Councillor if and while he is an elective auditor, or revising assessor, or holds any office of profit other than that of Mayor or Sheriff under the Council, or is directly or indirectly interested in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the Council.

N.B.—Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, are qualified for election as County but not Borough (except London Borough) Councillors or Aldermen.

III. PARISH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Persons eligible are: "Parochial electors," or persons who have resided during the whole

twelve months preceding the election in or within three miles of the parish. Persons may be disqualified by receipt of parochial relief, bankruptcy, crime, tenure of a paid office under the Council, or pecuniary interest. Women, married and unmarried, are eligible.

IV. DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS. (URBAN AND RURAL.)

1. *Urban.*—In urban districts, which are boroughs, the Municipal Council is the District Council. Elsewhere, the Urban District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish within the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the district.

2. *Rural.*—The District Councillors must be either "parochial electors" of some parish with a union, comprising the district, or persons who have, during the whole twelve months preceding the election, resided in the union, or, if the parish be wholly or partly situate within the area of a county borough or other borough, is qualified to be elected as a Councillor for that borough.

Disqualifications are the same as in III.

V. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

A person is not qualified to be elected a Borough Councillor unless he—

1. is a Borough Elector of the borough;

2. has, during the whole twelve calendar months preceding the elections, resided in the borough.

The qualifications for Mayor and Borough Alderman are the same as those given in II., 1 and 2.

Women are ineligible for office. Otherwise the disqualifications are the same as in III.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 ½	0 0 ¼	£ 8 0	£ 0 13 4	3 1	0 5 ½	£ 18 0	£ 1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 ¾
1 0 1	1 8 0	0 4 ½	0 0 ¼	8 8	0 14 0	3 2 ¾	0 5 ½	18 18	0 11 6	0 7 3 ¾	0 0 1 0 ½
1 10 2	2 6 0	0 7 0	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3 ¾	0 5 ½	19 0	0 11 8	0 7 3 ¾	0 0 1 0 ½
2 0 2	3 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 ¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5 ½	0 6	20 0	0 13 4	0 7 8 ¾	0 0 1 1 ¼
2 2 2	3 6 0	0 9 ½	0 1 ½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7 ½	0 6 ½	30 0	0 2 10 0	0 11 6 ¾	0 0 1 7 ¾
2 10 4	2 0 11 ½	0 1 ¼	0 1 ¼	10 0	0 16 8	3 10 ¼	0 6 ½	40 0	0 3 6 8	0 15 4 ¾	0 0 2 2 ½
3 0 5	0 1 1 ¼	0 2	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0 ½	0 7	50 0	0 4 3 4	0 19 2 ¾	0 0 2 9
3 3 5	3 1 2 ½	0 2	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2 ¾	0 7 ½	60 0	0 5 0	0 1 3 1	0 0 3 3 ½
3 10 5	3 10 1	0 2 ½	0 2 ½	11 11	0 19 3	4 5 ¼	0 7 ½	70 0	0 5 16 8	0 1 6 11	0 0 3 10
4 0 6	4 1 6 ½	0 2 ¾	0 2 ¾	12 0	0 20 4	4 7 ½	0 8	80 0	0 6 13 4	0 1 10 9 ¾	0 0 4 4 ½
4 4 7	0 1 7 ½	0 2 ½	0 2 ½	12 12	0 21 0	4 10 ¼	0 8 ½	90 0	0 7 10 0	0 1 14 7 ½	0 0 4 11 ¼
4 10 7	4 1 8 ¾	0 3	0 3	13 0	0 21 8	5 0	0 8 ½	100 0	0 8 6 8	0 1 18 5 ½	0 0 5 5 ½
5 0 8	5 1 11	0 3 ½	0 3 ½	13 13	0 22 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	0 16 13 4	0 3 16 11	0 0 10 11 ½
5 5 8	5 2 0 ¼	0 3 ½	0 3 ½	14 0	0 23 4	5 4 ½	0 9 ½	300 0	0 25 0 0	0 5 15 4 ½	0 0 16 5 ½
5 10 9	5 2 1 ½	0 3 ½	0 3 ½	14 14	0 24 5	5 7 ½	0 9 ¾	400 0	0 33 6 8	0 7 13 10 ¼	0 0 1 11
6 0 10	6 2 3 ¾	0 4	0 4	15 0	0 25 0	5 9 ¾	0 9 ¾	500 0	0 41 13 4	0 9 12 3 ¾	0 0 1 7 4 ½
6 6 10	6 2 5	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	15 15	0 26 3	6 0 ¾	0 10 ¼	600 0	0 50 0 0	0 11 10 9 ¾	0 0 1 12 10 ½
6 10 10	6 2 6	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	16 0	0 26 8	6 1 ¾	0 10 ½	700 0	0 58 6 8	0 13 9 2 ¾	0 0 1 18 4 ½
7 0 11	7 2 8 ¾	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	16 16	0 27 0	6 5 ½	0 11	800 0	0 66 13 4	0 15 7 8 ¾	0 0 2 3 10
7 7 12	7 2 10	0 4 ½	0 4 ½	17 0	0 28 4	6 6 ½	0 11 ¼	900 0	0 75 0 0	0 17 6 1 ¾	0 0 2 9 3 ¾
7 10 12	7 2 10 ½	0 5	0 5	17 17	0 29 9	6 10 ½	0 11 ¾	1000 0	0 83 6 8	0 19 4 7 ¾	0 0 2 14 9 ½

No.	1/2d.	1d.	3/4d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0 1/4	0 0 1/2	0 0 3/4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0 1/2	0 1	0 1 1/2	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0 3/4	0 1 1/2	0 2 1/4	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1 1/4	0 2 1/2	0 3 3/4	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	3 1	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1 1/2	0 3	0 4 1/2	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1 3/4	0 3 1/2	0 5 1/4	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 0	4 1	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 6	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2 1/4	0 4 1/2	0 6 3/4	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2 1/2	0 5	0 7 1/2	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2 3/4	0 5 1/2	0 8 1/4	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3 1/4	0 6 1/2	0 9 3/4	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3 1/2	0 7	0 10 1/2	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 16	9 18	10 20	11 22	14
15	0 3 3/4	0 7 1/2	0 11 1/4	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	9 11	10 13	11 16	12 19	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4 1/4	0 8 1/2	1 0 1/4	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4 1/2	0 9	1 1 1/2	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4 3/4	0 9 1/2	1 2 1/4	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5 1/4	0 10 1/2	1 3 1/4	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 6	17 3	19 0	21
22	0 5 1/2	0 11	1 4 1/2	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5 3/4	0 11 1/2	1 5 1/4	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6 1/4	1 0 1/2	1 6 1/4	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6 1/2	1 1	1 7 1/2	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	12 12	14 14	16 16	18 18	20 20	22 22	26
27	0 6 3/4	1 1 1/4	1 8 1/4	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	17 12	19 15	21 18	23 21	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 11	18 14	20 17	22 20	24 23	28
29	0 7 1/4	1 2 1/2	1 9 1/4	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	18 16	20 21	22 26	24 31	29
30	0 7 1/2	1 3	1 10 1/2	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	19 12	20 18	22 24	25 30	30
31	0 7 3/4	1 3 1/2	1 11 1/4	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 0	16 8	18 16	20 24	22 32	25 40	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8 1/4	1 4 1/2	2 0 1/4	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8 1/2	1 5	2 1 1/2	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8 3/4	1 5 1/2	2 2 1/4	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9 1/4	1 6 1/2	2 3 1/4	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 1	15 1	18 1	21 1	24 1	27 1	30 1	33 1	37
38	0 9 1/2	1 7	2 4 1/2	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 3	15 6	18 9	22 2	25 5	28 8	31 1	34 4	38
39	0 9 3/4	1 7 1/2	2 5 1/4	3 3	6 6	9 9	12 6	15 9	19 2	22 5	25 8	29 1	32 4	35 7	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10 1/4	1 8 1/2	2 6 1/4	3 5	6 10	10 1	13 5	16 10	19 4	22 8	26 2	29 6	33 0	36 4	41
42	0 10 1/2	1 9	2 7 1/2	3 6	7 0	10 2	13 6	17 0	20 4	23 8	27 2	30 6	34 0	37 4	42
43	0 10 3/4	1 9 1/2	2 8 1/4	3 7	7 2	10 4	13 8	17 2	20 6	24 0	27 4	30 8	34 2	37 6	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 4	17 8	21 2	24 6	28 0	31 4	34 8	38 2	44
45	0 11 1/4	1 10 1/2	2 9 1/4	3 9	7 6	11 1	14 5	17 9	21 3	24 7	28 1	31 5	34 9	38 3	45
46	0 11 1/2	1 11	2 10 1/2	3 10	7 8	11 2	14 6	18 0	21 4	24 8	28 2	31 6	35 0	38 4	46
47	0 11 3/4	1 11 1/2	2 11 1/4	3 11	7 10	11 3	14 7	18 1	21 5	24 9	28 3	31 7	35 1	38 5	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0 1/4	2 0 1/2	3 0 1/4	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0 1/2	2 1	3 1 1/2	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0 3/4	2 1 1/2	3 2 1/4	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 1	25 2	29 3	33 5	37 7	41 9	45 11	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 2	43 6	47 10	52
53	1 1 1/4	2 2 1/2	3 3 1/4	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 3	30 7	35 1	39 5	43 9	48 3	53
54	1 1 1/2	2 3	3 4 1/2	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 4	26 6	31 0	35 4	39 8	44 2	48 6	54
55	1 1 3/4	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 4	22 8	27 0	31 4	35 8	40 2	44 6	49 0	55
56	1 2	2 5	3 7 1/2	4 10	9 8	14 3	18 8	23 1	27 3	31 7	36 1	40 5	44 9	49 3	56
57	1 2 1/4	2 5 1/2	3 8 1/4	4 11	10 0	14 6	19 0	23 4	27 6	32 0	36 4	40 8	45 2	49 6	57
58	1 2 1/2	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	19 4	23 8	28 0	32 4	36 8	41 2	45 6	50 0	58
59	1 3	2 7	3 11 1/2	5 1	10 2	15 3	19 8	24 1	28 3	32 7	37 1	41 5	45 9	50 3	59
60	1 3 1/4	2 7 1/2	4 1 1/4	5 2	10 4	15 6	20 0	24 4	28 6	33 0	37 4	41 8	46 2	50 6	60
61	1 3 1/2	2 8	4 2 1/2	5 3	10 6	15 9	20 2	24 6	28 8	33 2	37 6	42 0	46 4	51 0	61
62	1 3 3/4	2 8 1/2	4 3 1/4	5 4	10 8	16 2	20 4	24 8	29 0	33 4	37 8	42 2	46 6	51 2	62
63	1 4	2 9	4 4	5 5	11 0	16 5	20 6	25 0	29 2	33 6	38 0	42 4	46 8	51 4	63
64	1 4 1/4	2 10	4 5 1/4	5 6	11 2	16 8	20 8	25 2	29 4	33 8	38 2	42 6	47 0	51 6	64
65	1 4 1/2	2 10 1/2	4 6 1/2	5 7	11 4	17 1	21 0	25 4	29 6	34 0	38 4	42 8	47 2	51 8	65
66	1 4 3/4	2 11	4 7 1/4	5 8	11 6	17 4	21 2	25 6	29 8	34 2	38 6	43 0	47 4	52 0	66
67	1 5	2 11 1/2	4 8 1/2	5 9	11 8	17 7	21 4	25 9	30 0	34 4	38 8	43 2	47 6	52 2	67
68	1 5 1/4	2 12	4 9 1/4	5 10	12 0	18 0	21 6	26 0	30 2	34 6	39 0	43 4	47 8	52 4	68
69	1 5 1/2	2 12 1/2	5 0 1/2	5 11	12 2	18 3	21 8	26 2	30 4	34 8	39 2	43 6	48 0	52 6	69
70	1 5 3/4	2 13	5 1 1/2	5 12	12 4	18 6	22 0	26 4	30 6	35 0	39 4	43 8	48 2	52 8	70
71	1 6	3 0	5 2	6 0	12 6	18 9	22 2	26 6	30 8	35 2	39 6	44 0	48 4	53 0	71
72	1 6 1/4	3 1	5 3 1/4	6 1	12 8	19 2	22 4	26 8	31 0	35 4	39 8	44 2	48 6	53 2	72
73	1 6 1/2	3 2	5 4 1/2	6 2	13 0	19 5	22 6	27 0	31 2	35 6	40 0	44 4	48 8	53 4	73
74	1 6 3/4	3 3	5 5 1/4	6 3	13 2	19 8	22 8	27 2	31 4	35 8	40 2	44 6	49 0	53 6	74
75	1 7	3 4	5 6	6 4	13 4	20 1	23 0	27 4	31 6	36 0	40 4	44 8	49 2	53 8	75
76	1 7 1/4	3 4 1/2	5 6 1/4	6 5	13 6	20 4	23 2	27 6	31 8	36 2	40 6	45 0	49 4	54 0	76
77	1 7 1/2	3 5	5 7 1/2	6 6	13 8	20 7	23 4	27 8	32 0	36 4	40 8	45 2	49 6	54 2	77
78	1 8	3 6	5 8	6 8	14 0	21 0	23 6	28 0	32 2	36 6	41 0	45 4	49 8	54 4	78
79	1 8 1/4	3 6 1/2	5 8 1/4	6 9	14 2	21 3	23 8	28 2	32 4	36 8	41 2	45 6	49 10	54 6	79
80	1 8 1/2	3 7	5 9 1/2	6 10	14 4	21 6	24 0	28 4	32 6	37 0	41 4	45 8	50 0	54 8	80
81	1 9	3 8	6 0	7 0	15 0	22 0	24 2	28 6	32 8	37 2	41 6	46 0	50 2	55 0	81
82	1 9 1/4	3 8 1/2	6 0 1/4	7 1	15 2	22 3	24 4	28 8	33 0	37 4	41 8	46 2	50 4	55 2	82
83	1 9 1/2	3 9	6 1 1/2	7 2	15 4	22 6	24 6	29 0	33 2	3					

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1897-1906.

YEAR.	BRITISH EMPIRE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1897	£25,837,000	£6,833,000	£23,222,000	£47,299,000	£49,059,000	£54,132,000
1898	33,938,000	6,458,000	25,485,000	50,177,000	59,423,000	56,675,000
1899	38,706,000	5,539,000	26,360,000	46,407,000	65,066,000	51,246,000
1900	25,302,000	5,554,000	27,319,000	48,687,000	52,621,000	54,241,000
1901	24,581,000	4,785,000	29,447,000	47,198,000	54,428,000	51,503,000
1902	31,654,000	4,244,000	29,606,000	44,506,000	61,260,000	48,750,000
1903	37,803,000	4,139,000	28,092,000	46,533,000	65,895,000	50,672,000
1904	40,386,000	5,540,000	29,432,000	48,646,000	69,818,000	54,186,000
1905	45,067,000	6,094,000	30,830,000	50,343,000	75,927,000	56,437,000
1906	49,694,000	6,615,000	35,648,000	48,396,000	85,342,000	55,011,000
Totals ...	£353,398,000	£55,841,000	£285,441,000	£478,192,000	£638,839,000	£534,033,000

The figures given in the above table are based mainly on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and published in his annual Reports, and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17s. 10¹/₂d. per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coining* value in this country, namely 6s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

IMPERIAL COINAGE, 1897-1906.

Year.	GOLD.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australian Mints.	Total.			
1897	£1,778,300	£7,662,600	£9,440,900	£982,001	£107,230	£10,529,131
1898	5,780,600	8,107,100	12,887,700	1,312,306	84,555	15,284,561
1899	9,010,900	9,642,800	18,653,700	1,616,246	139,065	20,409,011
1900	13,103,700	10,024,100	23,127,800	2,013,381	168,295	25,309,476
1901	2,604,000	9,889,000	12,493,000	914,201	120,280	13,527,481
1902	7,119,000	11,411,300	18,530,300	937,202	148,399	19,615,901
1903	9,928,000	11,118,100	21,046,100	557,247	113,894	21,717,251
1904	11,042,000	11,266,700	22,308,700	605,801	77,895	22,992,396
1905	7,300,000	11,288,000	18,588,000	510,490	100,325	19,198,875
1906	12,565,000	11,475,000	24,040,000	1,705,070	184,520	25,929,590

Note.—Since 1871, inclusive, the designs adopted for gold coins have been identically the same in the four Mints of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. They are distinguishable, however, in that the Australian coins bear minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side, the letter S being borne by Sydney coins, M by those issued from Melbourne, and P by those issued from Perth.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, &c., IN U.K.

Year.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.*	Sugar.	Tobacco.†
	lb.	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	lb.
1897	231,328,156	242,724	35,929,725	27,890,045	69,833,702
1898	235,353,767	240,540	38,451,307	29,828,566	73,531,294
1899	242,506,079	259,949	39,372,972	29,879,101	76,603,467
1900	249,751,032	260,425	44,559,740	31,427,156	80,084,923
1901	255,824,617	283,606	49,882,354	33,894,370	78,402,082
1902	254,398,837	255,567	53,688,597	30,735,324	80,682,405
1903	255,327,559	268,820	51,042,005	30,105,720	81,883,577
1904	256,467,452	257,540	55,286,457	31,576,326	83,377,585
1905	258,776,914	257,612	54,872,920	28,567,758	84,824,693
1906	269,503,175	255,679	52,617,249	32,261,231	86,108,272

* Raw and prepared.

† Manufactured and unmanufactured.

The Imperial Coinage.

THE authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, some of which are issued only on special occasions:—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD:			
Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Five Pound	616'37239	612'500	1'00000
Two Pound	246'54895	245'000	0'40000
Sovereign	123'27447	122'500	0'20000
Half-Sovereign	61'63723	61'125	0'15000
SILVER:			
Crown	436'36363	—	2'000
Double Florin	349'09090	—	1'678
Half-Crown	218'18181	—	1'264
Florin	174'54545	—	0'997
Shilling	87'27272	—	0'578
Sixpence	43'63636	—	0'346
Groat or 4d.	29'09090	—	0'262
Threepence	21'81818	—	0'212
Twopence	14'54545	—	0'144
Penny	7'27272	—	0'087
BRONZE:			
Penny	145'83333	—	2'91666
Halfpenny	87'50000	—	1'75000
Farthing	43'75000	—	0'87500

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy; fineness, 916'66, or 22 carats. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine metal and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958'33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

*BRONZE is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the

* It is interesting to note that the legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois. Further, the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS are drawn for any sum from £10 to £1,000, and made payable to order at seven days' date, or at sixty days'. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change, Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

OLD MONIES.—Guinea, 21s.; Carolus, 23s.; Moldore, 27s. 6d.; Angel, 10s.; Noble, 6s. 8d.; Tester, 6d.; Groat, 4d.

SCOTS MONEY.—Merk=1s. 1½d.; Pound=1s. 8d.; Shilling=1d.; Plack=2 Boddies=4d. Scots.

Foreign Monies.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Market Price of Standard Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.

Oz.	26	26½	27½	28½	29½	30½	31½	32½	33	33½
1	26	26'5	27'5	28'5	29'5	30'5	31'5	32'5	33	33'5
2	52	53'0	55'0	57'0	59'0	61'0	63'0	65'0	66	67'0
3	78	79'5	82'5	85'5	88'5	91'5	94'5	97'5	99	100'5
4	104	106'0	110'0	114'0	118'0	122'0	126'0	130'0	132	134'0
5	130	133'5	137'5	142'5	147'5	152'5	157'5	162'5	165	167'5
6	156	159'0	165'0	171'0	177'0	183'0	189'0	195'0	199	201'0
7	182	185'5	192'5	199'5	206'5	213'5	220'5	227'5	232	234'5
8	208	212'0	220'0	228'0	236'0	244'0	252'0	260'0	264	268'0
9	234	238'5	247'5	256'5	265'5	274'5	283'5	292'5	297	301'5

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite page headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several prices other than those given. It will only be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of ounces in that column, find the numbers opposite to them in the column of the above table giving the price of silver, and add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places to the left; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

Price of Silver, 1897-1906.

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
27½	26½	27½	28¼	27½	24½	24¼	26½	27½	30½

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number

and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2'125 to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cents by 0'4562.

Foreign Monies and their English Equivalents.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia, and Rumania, but they have not joined the Union. France and centimes of France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centesimal in Italy; drachmi and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; francs and centimes in Spain; leys and bans in Alsace. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5fr. piece, generally termed a "peso." In Hayti the corresponding coin is a "gourde." In Ecuador and Paraguay the standard is silver, in all other South American States gold, but usually without a gold currency, paper taking its place.

The exchange value of the monies of those countries indicated by a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate given in the daily papers generally represents the number of the standard coins that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of pence per dollar (= 2 escudos), the Russian in pence per rouble, Portuguese in pence per milreis, and the United States rate in pence per dollar. The approximate value of other silver coins must be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Oz." In "bimetallic" countries pure gold is generally taken as being worth 15½ times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 66½d., as in the last column of the table.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Grams.	Sterling Value.	SILVER COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Grams.	Intrinsic Value with Standard Silver at per Troy Oz.										66½d. s.p. Gold to Silver as 15.5 is to 1.
						27d.	28d.	29d.	30d.	31d.	32d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Argentina Republic.....	Argentino or 5-peso piece	124.44	0 19 10	Peso de 100 centesimos	365.8	s. 9	s. 10	s. 10	s. 11	s. 11	s. 11	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	3 11
Austria-Hungary.....	Ducat	53.85	0 9 4	Florin or gulden of 100 kreutzers	190.5	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	3 11
Brazil.....	8-florin or gulden piece	99.25	0 18 3	1-florin	82.4	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 11
Chile, Columbia.....	10-krona piece	52.28	0 18 3	1-krona of 100 hellers	77.2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 11
China.....	10 milreis	139.35	1 2 5	1 milreis of 100 reits	196.8	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Denmark.....	doubloon or 5-peso piece	117.70	0 18 9	1 peso of 100 centavos	365.8	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Germany.....	10-krona piece	69.74	0 11 0	1 riel of 10 maue or 100 condertin	583.3	2 10	3 0	3 11	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11
India.....	100-plastre piece (Egyptian)	131.18	0 11 0	2 krona of 100 ore	115.7	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
Finland.....	100-plastre piece	49.78	0 7 11	1 plastre	21.6	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
France and Latin Union.....	10-franc piece	49.78	0 7 11	1 markka of 100 penni	80.0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
German Empire.....	10-krona piece	61.4	0 9 0	5-franc piece	385.8	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Great Britain.....	10-reichsmarks	133.27	1 0 0	1 markka piece	77.2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Holland and Java.....	Sovereign of 20 shillings	53.92	0 9 0	1 gulden of 100 centimes	85.7	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Japan.....	Ducat	103.71	0 16 6	1 gulden of 100 centimes	85.7	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Mexico.....	10-florin piece	257.21	2 0 11	Shilling of 5 shillings	436.4	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Netherlands.....	10-peso piece	261.12	2 0 5	Rixdaler of 2 florins	385.3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Norway and Sweden.....	See Denmark, and note.			Florin of 100 cents	154.3	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Osman Empire.....	See Holland.			1 peso of 100 centavos	417.8	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
Peru.....	Turkish pound of 100 piastres	111.36	0 18 0													
Portugal.....	Toman of 20 shahis (no. cur.)	44.90	0 7 1	1 piastre of 40 paras	18.6	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Romania.....	Libra of 10 sols	123.27	0 4 4	1 Khan of 20 shahis	71.0	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
Russia.....	Corba of 10 milreis	273.70	2 4 4	1 Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents	385.8	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Servia and Bulgaria.....	See France, and note.			Teston of 100 reits	31.6	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
Spain.....	Imperial of 15 roubles	199.10	1 11 9	1 Rouble of 100 kopecks	38.6	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Tunis.....	See France, and note.			1 Rouble of 100 kopecks	38.6	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Turkey.....	Doubloon of 20 escudos	129.43	1 0 7	1 peseta piece	77.2	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
United States.....	100-plastre piece	124.46	0 19 10	1 peseta of 100 centimos	77.2	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
Uruguay.....	10-plastre piece	30.09	0 4 9	1 plastre	40.7	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
	See Ottoman Empire.			Trade dollar	420.2	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
	See Chile, and note.			Dollar of 100 cents	413.5	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
				1 dollar of 50 cents	196.9	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11

Colonial Moneys and their English Equivalents.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

AUSTRALASIA.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND SOUTH AFRICA
GENERALLY.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
Fiji.
GIBRALTAR.
ST. HELENA.

In the following Colonies special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.
GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double. (farthings.)
JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.
NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—One penny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium), both perforated.

COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	STANDARD COIN.	SUBSIDIARY COINS.
BRITISH HONDURAS ...	U.S. Gold Dollar, and all U.S. gold coins. British Sovereign = \$4.867. " ½ = \$2.433. Mexican Dollar.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel-bronze—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	Same as British Honduras, but dollar of U.S. is described as \$4.86½ = £1.	Nickel-Bronze—5, 2½ and 1 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	British Sovereign = 180 piastres.	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents; ½ and ¼ Indian rupees. Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cents.
CYPRUS	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	Silver—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	Silver—50 and 25 cents. Nickel-bronze (perforated)—10 and 5 cents. Aluminium (perforated)—1 and ½ cent.
HONG KONG AND LABUAN	Mexican Dollar, British Dollar, or Hong Kong Dollar.	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
INDIA	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1. (1 rupee = 16 annas = 64 pice.)	Silver—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. Copper—2, 1, ½ pice, and ⅛ pice or pie. Nickel—1 anna (serrated).
LABUAN	(See Hong Kong).	Silver—20 and 10 cents.
MAURITIUS AND REYCHELLES	Indian Rupee at fixed rating, 15 rupees = £1.	Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Two-dollar Gold Piece = 100 pence.	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. Dollar, or British Sovereign—7 sovs. = 60 S.S. dollars. Also S.S. ½ dollar.	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA	(See East Africa).	

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF CONSOLS (for money), 1905-1907.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.
	1905 1906	1905 1906
November ...	90 ¹ / ₄ 87 ¹ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₄ 85 ² / ₄
December	90 ³ / ₁₆ 87 ¹ / ₁₆	88 ¹ / ₂ 85 ⁵ / ₁₆
	1906 1907	1906 1907
January	90 ¹ / ₄ 87 ³ / ₄	89 86
February	90 ³ / ₄ 87 ³ / ₄	90 86 ³ / ₄
March	90 ³ / ₄ 87 ³ / ₄	89 ³ / ₄ 84 ¹ / ₄
April	91 86 ¹ / ₄	89 ³ / ₄ 85
May	90 ¹ / ₄ 86 ¹ / ₄	88 ³ / ₄ 84 ¹ / ₄
June	89 ¹ / ₁₆ 84 ¹ / ₁₆	87 ⁹ / ₁₆ 83 ³ / ₁₆
July	88 ¹ / ₄ 84 ¹ / ₄	86 ¹ / ₄ 82 ³ / ₄
August	88 ¹ / ₄ 83 ¹ / ₄	87 ¹ / ₄ 80 ¹ / ₄
September ...	87 ¹ / ₄ 82 ¹ / ₄	85 ¹ / ₄ 81 ¹ / ₄
October	86 ¹ / ₁₆ 83 ¹ / ₁₆	85 ¹ / ₁₆ 81 ¹ / ₁₆

THE BANK RATE, 1906-1907 (with dates of change).

Year.	Day.	Rate %.
1906	28 Sept.	4
"	5 April	3½
"	3 May	4
"	21 June	3½
"	13 Sept.	4
"	11 Oct.	5
"	19 Oct.	6
"	17 Jan.	5
"	11 April	4½
"	25 April	4
"	15 Aug.	4½
"	31 Oct.	5½
"	4 Nov.	6
"	7 Nov.	7

Regulations respecting Passports.

1. APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations issued by the Foreign Office, and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2s. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted only (1) to natural-born British subjects, viz., persons born within His Majesty's dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II., cap. 21, and 13 George III., cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him, or (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Barrister-at-law, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor or Notary, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required, especially when his name is of foreign origin; (2) in the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British Colonies upon production of a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECT, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply personally for their Passports at the Foreign Office;

if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the declaration, in order that he may cause the applicant to sign the Passport in his presence. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports may be renewed at the Foreign Office on personal application, or, if the applicant does not reside in London, on the receipt of a letter signed by him, returning the Passport previously issued to him, and enclosing a Postal Order for 2s.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outpost, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

8. The bearer of every Passport granted by the Foreign Office must sign his Passport as soon as he receives it; without such signature either the *visa* may be refused or the validity of the Passport questioned abroad.

9. Travellers who intend to visit the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea in the course of their travels, must not leave the United Kingdom without having had their Passports *visés* either at the Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 65 London Wall, E.C.; the Persian Consulate-General, 122 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; or the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C., respectively, or at one of the other Consulates of Russia, Turkey, Rumania, Persia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Italy in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country, except as an additional precaution, which is recommended in the case of Passports of old date.

10. Although travellers are now permitted to enter most Foreign Countries without Passports, and the rules respecting Passports have been generally relaxed, nevertheless British subjects travelling abroad are recommended to furnish themselves with Passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be useful as affording a ready means of identification in case of need. British subjects intending to reside in Germany or in Switzerland should provide themselves with Passports.

N.B.—A statement of the requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W."



THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS. N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Adamson, Thomas	... 7 May, 1869	Lingard, William	... 10 March, 1869	Roberts, J. Mackintosh	10 March, 1869
Biddle, Benjamin	... 10 March, 1869	Mace, Francis Joseph	10 March, 1869	Shepherd, Richard	13 March, 1869
Black, Solomon	... 10 March, 1869	Mair, Gilbert	... 7 February, 1870	Wrigg, Harry	... 29 June, 1869
Hill, George	... 10 April, 1869	Preece, George	... 10 March, 1869		



Patents for Inventions.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1907.

THIS new Act contains the entire future law on the subject, and repeals all the Patent Acts which were in existence up to the end of 1907. Much of the old law, however, is re-enacted, whilst there is much new matter based upon a Bill which was introduced into the Commons early in 1907 by Mr. Lloyd-George. The substance of the information given on pages 668-671 of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1905 remains almost unaltered, the principal changes providing for the Comptroller to decide cases which were previously dealt with by the High Court, and the High Court dealing with cases which the Privy Council had previously decided. But there are some additions of importance which are mentioned below.

The new Act comes into force on the 1st January, 1908, with the exception of a few points of procedure which are postponed until the issue of rules to be made by the Board of Trade. The principal novel features of the new Act are as follows:—

Applications.—The new Act makes no alteration either in the procedure or in the fees for procuring patents. The old rule as to the deposit of models at the Patent Museum has not been enforced by the Science and Art Department (which may not have thought any models worth paying for), and has long been a dead letter. The Comptroller of Patents may, however, now ask for actual samples or specimens to be furnished in the case of chemical inventions (Sec. 2).

Investigation into Novelty.—The Comptroller has had heretofore no statutory authority to refuse to grant a patent on the mere ground that the invention is old (save in opposition cases), though from 1st January, 1905, when official searching was first instituted, he has had power to insist upon the applicant's specification containing a reference to any similar prior patent brought to his notice by the search. He is now empowered to refuse to grant a patent altogether, if the invention is found to have been wholly and specifically claimed in a prior specification of the past fifty years (Sec. 7 [4]).

Extension of time for Sealing Patent.—Extension of the time for sealing a patent may be provided for by rules to be made by the Board of Trade. Previously an inventor could be denied his patent by omitting to pay the sealing or other fees within sufficient time to ensure the grant within the statutory fifteen months of the day of application. It was then futile to apply for a patent *de novo*, because the specification being already in print would be a barrier to the grant of a valid patent, and hence the rights in the invention were formerly absolutely lost (Sec. 12 [2d]).

Fraudulent Applications for Patents.—A patent may, as previously, be revoked on the petition of any person proving that the patent was obtained in fraud of his rights, and the true inventor may have a substituted patent granted to him. Under the new Act such patent will bear the same date as the fraudulent patent, but it will not be effective for stopping infringements committed before the date of its actual grant (Sec. 15 [1]).

Single Patent for Cognate Inventions.—A single patent can now be granted for two or more cognate inventions or modifications, though each of them is the subject of separate

provisional protection, provided they be such as to constitute a single invention. Inventors will thus be saved the necessity of obtaining separate patents, which often pressed hardly upon a most meritorious class of inventors, the expense of a number of separate patents being unduly heavy when the ultimate invention consisted of only one result which was gradually evolved. It is enacted, however, that the respective dates of the several provisional specifications shall be recognised when considering the validity of the patent or grounds of opposition, but the nominal date assigned to the patent will be the date of the earliest of such provisional specifications (Sec. 16).

Reasons for Extensions of Time abolished.—The Comptroller is bound, upon payment of the prescribed fees, to grant the usual extensions of time for deposit of a complete specification, acceptance of same, and for payment of renewal fees respectively. Previously, reasons had to be assigned (Secs. 5, 6 [5], and 17 [2]).

Extension of Term.—Petitions for prolongation of the term of the patent beyond fourteen years may be presented to and decided by the Supreme Court instead of by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as under the old Act, and the expense, which was generally prohibitive, will thus be kept within more reasonable bounds. It will still be necessary to show conclusively that the patentee has been inadequately remunerated, and to apply at least six months before expiry of the patent, the patentee previously announcing his intention by advertisement (Sec. 18).

Patents of Addition.—This provision, so long enjoyed on the Continent, has at last been enacted in our own patent law. It provides that a patentee who wishes to make an addition to his patent, may request that a further patent be granted to him to run concurrently with the original patent, and to expire with it. No renewal fees will be payable for maintaining such "patent of addition," but it will remain in force no longer than the original patent. Its validity will not be impeachable on the ground that the invention ought to have been the subject of an independent patent (Sec. 19).

Revival of Lapsed Patents.—The only remedy when a patent had lapsed through the patentee not paying the renewal fee used to be to obtain a special Act of Parliament, the cost of which was seldom less than £500. The Comptroller of patents is now empowered (subject to appeal to the Court) to issue an order restoring a lapsed Patent, upon being satisfied that the omission was unintended, and that no undue delay has occurred in the making of the application, which furthermore must have been previously advertised in prescribed manner. Provision will be made in the order for the protection of persons who may have availed themselves meanwhile of the lapsed patent (Sec. 20).

Compulsory Licences and Revocation.—A petition to the Board of Trade for the grant of a compulsory licence or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent, will be referred by the Board to the Court instead of, as previously, to the Privy Council, the grounds of 1902 being retained, namely, that "the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied." The latter is defined as being the case when any existing trade or new industry is being unfairly pre-

judged by the default of the patentee, or the demand for the patented article is not being reasonably met (*Sec. 24*).

Revocation of a Patent by Comptroller.—Though revocation may be obtained on petition to the Court as before, the Comptroller of Patents is given power to revoke a patent on the application of anyone who would have been entitled to oppose the grant, or of his successor in interest, on the same grounds as those on which the grant might have been opposed. The Comptroller is invested here for the first time with judicial power. Heretofore a patent once granted was unassailable, excepting by proceedings before a judge of the High Court. Appeal from the Comptroller may, however, be made to the Court. Provision is now also made for a patentee to surrender his patent by giving notice to the Comptroller (*Sec. 26*). Another instance of judicial functions being given to the Comptroller occurs in connection with opposition proceedings, in which he will in future be able to award costs, and will even require security for costs from persons who neither reside nor carry on business in the United Kingdom, not in opposition cases merely, but in appeals from any decision of his (*Sec. 39*). Any person may apply to the Comptroller for revocation of a patent which is not under four years old, on the ground that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom (*Sec. 27*).

Secret Inventions of Warfare.—Patents for improvements in instruments or munitions of war may be taken over by the Admiralty, and not, as before, merely by the Secretary for War, and such patents and improvements may be kept secret (*Sec. 30*).

Infringement Proceedings and Marking Articles.—A defendant in an infringement suit may counterclaim for revocation (*Sec. 3a*). An innocent infringer is not liable to pay any damages, who proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware, nor had reasonable means of making himself aware, of the existence of the patent. Marking with the word "patent" will not be deemed sufficient notice of the existence of the patent unless the year and number of the patent is also specified (*Sec. 33*).

Position of Co-Patentees.—Where a patent was granted to two persons jointly, the interest did not, under the old law, pass on the death of either of them to his successor, but the whole patent became the property of the survivor, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary. Under the new law, co-grantees will usually be treated for the purpose of devolution of the legal interest as joint tenants; but, in the absence of any contrary contract, each of such persons will be entitled to use the invention for his own profit without accounting to the other, and if one of them dies, his beneficial interest will devolve on his personal representatives as part of his estate. But a co-grantee may not grant a licence without the other's consent (*Sec. 37*).

Illegal Conditions imposed by Patentees.—Certain conditions attached to the sale, licence,

&c., of patented articles (*e.g.*, prohibiting the purchaser from using any article which is not supplied by the seller or licensor, or requiring the purchaser to acquire from the seller or licensor any article not protected by the patent) will, in all future contracts, be null and void, as being in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy. But this avoidance will not apply if (i.) the purchaser had at the time of the contract an option of purchasing the article or obtaining a licence on reasonable terms unencumbered by any such condition as above, and (ii.) the contract contains a provision for relieving the purchaser or licensee of his liability to observe any such condition on giving the other party three months' written notice, and on paying for such relief a sum or royalty to be fixed by an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. Contracts, whether new or old, will be liable to three months' notice of termination, if the patent in question has ceased to be in force, suitable compensation being payable. Contracts made before the passing of the Act which may contain any of the avoidable conditions above named will be *ipso facto* liable to three months' notice of termination, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary (*Sec. 38*).

Prior Publication not always Fatal.—Prior publication will not, as hitherto, invalidate a patent, if it was made without the patentee's knowledge and consent, and if the matter published was derived from him, and if he protected his invention with all reasonable diligence after learning of the publication (*Sec. 41 [2]*).

Registration of Designs.—Under this head come designs of shape, configuration or ornamentation, but not mechanical inventions. The term of protection, which was formerly limited to five years, may be extended for second and third periods of five years each (*Sec. 53*).

The Comptroller may, on application, cancel the registration of a design used wholly or mainly abroad (*Sec. 58*).

Status of Patent Agents.—The penalty of twenty pounds against any person describing himself as a patent agent unless he is registered (*Sec. 1* of the 1888 Act) is repeated. The Comptroller may not recognise any agent whose name has been erased from the official register of patent agents, nor may he recognise as agent any person abroad. Consequently all foreign patent agents will be compelled to transact their business through representatives in this country. Similar provisions have long been in force in Germany and elsewhere (*Sec. 84*).

PENALTIES.

Twenty pounds is the penalty against a person using the words "Patent Office," or any other words suggesting that his place of business is officially connected with, or is, the Patent Office, which is a Government office responsible to the Board of Trade (*Sec. 89*).

The same penalty attaches to the unauthorised assumption of the Royal Arms or any close imitation of them, and no authority to use the Royal Arms is conferred by the grant of a patent under the Act (*Sec. 90*).

ARTHUR HUGH STANLEY.

Metric Weights and Measures.

THE Metric System is based upon the (assumed) length of the direct distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The ten-millionth part of this distance, as calculated in 1795, was adopted by the French Government as the unit of length, and called a *metre*. All other measurements are derived from this unit; the cube of the tenth part of the *metre* is the unit of capacity, called a *litre*, and the weight of a litre of water, at a certain temperature, is the unit of weight, called a *kilogramme*. The unit of land measurement is 10,000 sq. *metres*, called a *hectare*. The above terms are now used in this country under the English names of meter, liter, kilogram, and hectare. In the designs at the left of the page, the figures refer to inches and centimeters, the former being divided into 16ths, 8ths, 4ths, and the latter into millimeters.

Rough Comparisons.

10 centimeters = 4 inches	8 kilometers = 5 miles.
1 liter = $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints	1 cubic meter = 220 gallons.
1 kilogram = $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	1,000 kilograms = 1 ton.
1 sq. meter = 10 sq. feet.	1 hectare = $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Accurate Comparisons.

EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN TERMS OF IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR USE IN TRADE.

Metric to Imperial.

LINEAR MEASURE.		MEASURES OF CAPACITY.	
1 millimeter (mm.)	= 0.03937 inch.	1 centilit. (1-100th liter)	= 0.070 gill.
1 centimeter (1-100th m.)	= 0.3937 "	1 deciliter (1-10th liter)	= 0.176 pint.
1 centimeter (1-100th m.)	= 0.3937 "	1 LITER	= 1.7580 PINTS.
1 decimeter (1-10th m.)	= 3.937 inches.	1 dekaliter (10 liters)	= 2.600 gallons.
	(3) 3.937 INCHES.	1 hectoliter (100 liters)	= 2.75 bushels.
1 METER (m.)	= 3.28084 FEET.		
	(1) 3.28084 FEET.	WEIGHT.	
1 decimeter (10 m.)	= 10.936 yards.	1 Milligram	= 1/16000 grain.
1 hectometer (100 m.)	= 109.36 "	1 centigram (1-100th gm.)	= 0.154 "
1 kilometer (1,000 m.)	= 0.62137 mile.	1 decigram (1-10th gm.)	= 1.543 grains.
SQUARE MEASURE.		1 gramme (1 gm.)	= 15.432 "
1 square centimeter	= 0.15500 sq. inch.	1 dekagram (10 gm.)	= 5.644 drams.
1 sq. decimeter (100 sq. centimeters)	= 15.500 sq. inches.	1 hectogram (100 gm.)	= 3.527 "
1 sq. meter (100 sq. decimeters)	= 1.5500 sq. yards.	1 KILOGRAM (1,000 gm.)	= 15.432 LBS. OR 256.48 GRAMS.
1 are (100 sq. meters)	= 119.60 " "	1 myriagram (10 kilos)	= 22.046 lb.
1 hectare (100 ares or 10,000 sq. meters)	= 2.4711 acres.	1 quintal (100 kilog.)	= 1.968 cwt.
CUBIC MEASURE.		1 tonne (1,000 kilog.)	= 0.9842 ton.
1 cubic centimeter	= 0.0610 cubic in.		
1 cubic decimeter (c.d.) (1,000 cubic centimeters)	= 61.024 cubic ins.	1 gramme (1 grm.)	= 15.432 grains.
1 cubic meter (1,000 cubic decimeters)	= 35.234 cubic feet.	1 gramme (1 grm.)	= 15.432 grains.
	(1) 35.234 " yds.		

Imperial to Metric.

LINEAR MEASURE.		CUBIC MEASURE.	
1 inch	= 25.400 millimeters.	1 cubic inch	= 16.387 cu. centimeters.
1 foot (12 inches)	= 0.3048 meter.	1 cubic foot (1728 cu. inches)	= 0.028317 cubic meter.
1 YARD (3 feet)	= 0.91439 METR.	1 cubic yard (27 cu. feet)	= 0.764553 " "
1 fathom (6 feet)	= 1.8288 meters.		
1 pole (5½ yards)	= 5.0292 "	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.	
1 chain (22 yards)	= 20.1168 "	1 gill	= 1.42 deciliters.
1 furlong (220 yards)	= 201.168 "	1 pint (4 gills)	= 0.568 liter.
1 mile (8 furlongs)	= 1.6093 kilometers.	1 quart (2 pints)	= 1.136 liters.
SQUARE MEASURE.		1 GALLON (4 quarts)	= 4.545933 LITERS.
1 square inch	= 6.4516 sq. centimeters.	1 peck (2 gallons)	= 9.092 liters.
1 sq. foot (144 sq. inches)	= 9.2903 sq. decimeters.	1 bushel (8 gallons)	= 3.637 dekaliters.
1 sq. yard (9 sq. feet)	= 0.836126 sq. meter.	1 quarter (8 bushels)	= 3.609 hectoliters.
1 perch (16½ sq. yards)	= 25.293 sq. meters.		
1 rood (40 perches)	= 10.117 ares.	APOTHECARIES MEASURE.	
1 acre (4,840 sq. yards)	= 0.40468 hectare.	1 minim	= 0.059 milliliter.
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	= 259.00 hectares.	1 fluid scruple	= 1.184 milliliters.
		1 fluid drachm (60 minims)	= 3.552 "
		1 fluid ounce (8 drachms)	= 2.84123 centiliters.
		1 pint	= 0.568 liter.
		1 gallon (8 pints or 160 fluid ounces)	= 4.545933 liters.

Time and Watch on Board Ship.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch	 noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	 8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	 12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
Morning	 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	 8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two *Watches*.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. S.; B. SS. B. S.; B. SS.; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.

2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. s. B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.

3 Bells at 1.30 (B. s. B. ss. B.), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.

4 Bells at 2 (B. s. B. ss. B. s. B.), 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.

5 Bells at 2.30 (B. s. B. ss. B. s. B. ss. B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.

6 Bells at 3 (B. s. B. ss. B. s. B. ss. B. s. B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.

7 Bells at 3.30 (B. s. B. ss. B. s. B. ss. B. s. B. ss. B.) and 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.

8 Bells (B. s. B. ss. B. s. B. ss. B. s. B. ss. B. s. B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

METRIC CONVERSION—continued.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1 grain	 =	0.0648 gramme.
1 dram	 =	1.772 grammes.
1 ounce (16 drams)	 =	28.350 "
1 POUND (16 ozs. or 7,000 grains)	 =	0.45359243 KILOGRAM.
1 stone (14 lb.)	 =	6.350 kilograms.
1 quarter (28 lb.)	 =	12.70 "
1 hundred weight (cwt.) (112 lb.)	 =	50.80 "
	 =	0.5080 quintal.
1 ton (20 cwt.)	 =	10.160 tonnes or 10.16 kilograms.

TROY WEIGHT.

1 grain	 =	0.0648 gramme.
1 pennyweight (24 grains)	 =	1.5552 grammes.
1 troy ounce (10 pennyweights)	 =	31.1035 "

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

1 grain	 =	0.0648 gramme.
1 scruple (20 grains)	 =	1.296 grammes.
1 dram (3 scruples)	 =	3.893 "
1 oz. (8 drachms)	 =	31.1035 "

NOTE.—Approximately one liter equals 1.000 cubic centimeters, and one milliliter equals 1.000016 cubic centimeters.

THERMOMETER. 419

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and the Centigrade.

Fahrenheit.			Réaumur.		
CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.
100 B.	212 F.	80 R.	25	77	20
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
93	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
86	186.8	69.8	11	51.8	8.8
85	185	68	10	50	8
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174.2	63.2	4	39.2	3.2
78	172.4	62.4	3	37.4	2.4
77	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6
76	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8
75	167	60	Zero	32	Zero
74	165.2	59.2	1	30.2	0.8
73	163.4	58.4	2	28.4	1.6
72	161.6	57.6	3	26.6	2.4
71	159.8	56.8	4	24.8	3.2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156.2	55.2	6	21.2	4.8
68	154.4	54.4	7	19.4	5.6
67	152.6	53.6	8	17.6	6.4
66	150.8	52.8	9	15.8	7.2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147.2	51.2	11	12.2	8.8
63	145.4	50.4	12	10.4	9.6
62	143.6	49.6	13	8.6	10.4
61	141.8	48.8	14	6.8	11.2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138.2	47.2	16	3.2	12.8
58	136.4	46.4	17	1.4	13.6
57	134.6	45.6	18	—	14.4
56	132.8	44.8	19	2.2	15.2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	16.8
53	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	17.6
52	125.6	41.6	23	9.4	18.4
51	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	19.2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	20.8
48	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	21.6
47	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	22.4
46	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	23.2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	24.8
43	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	25.6
42	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	26.4
41	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	27.2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	28.8
38	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	29.6
37	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	30.4
36	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	31.2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	32.8
33	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	33.6
32	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	34.4
31	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	35.2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84.2	23.2	46	50.8	36.8
28	82.4	22.4	47	52.6	37.6
27	80.6	21.6	48	54.4	38.4
26	78.8	20.8	49	56.2	39.2

Freezing point = 32° F = 0° C; Boiling point = 212° F = 100° C = 80° R. To convert degrees CENTIGRADE or REAUMUR into degrees FAHRENHEIT, or vice versa, use one of the following formulae:

Let F = Number of degrees Fahrenheit, C = Number of degrees Centigrade, and R = Number of Degrees Réaumur, then—

$$F = C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32$$

$$C = \frac{5}{9} (F - 32)$$

$$R = \frac{4}{9} (F - 32)$$

UNIFORMITY.—In 1824 an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January, 1826, since which time the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in general use, although some remains of the older forms still linger.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachm *dr.* = 27/34375 grains.
Ounce *oz.* = 16 drachms, 437/5 grains.
Pound *lb.* = 16 *oz.*, 256 *dr.*, 7,000 grains.
Customary Stone.....*st.*, Butcher's Meat = 8 *lb.*
Legal Stone.....*st.* = Horseman's weight = 14 *lb.*
Quarter*qr.* = 28 *lb.*
Cental or Quintal, *cent.* = 100 *lb.*
Hundredweight, *cwt.* = 4 *qr.*, 112 *lb.*
Ton *T.* = 20 *cwt.*, 2,240 *lb.*

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Quartern Loaf = 4 *lb.*
A Peck of Flour, 2 Gallons = 14 „
A Firkin of Butter..... = 50 „
A Firkin of Soft Soap = 64 „
A Box of Fish, about = 90 „
A Barrel of Gunpowder = 100 „
A Barrel of Raisins = 112 „
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones of 5 *lb.* = 120 „
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins = 224 „
A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap..... = 256 „
A Faggot of Sticks = 120 „
A Pig of Ballast = 56 „
A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull = 19½ *cwt.*
A do. Derby = 22½ *cwt.*; Newcastle = 21½ „
A Cask of Blacklead = 11½ „
A Sack—Flour, 280 *lb.*; Coals, 224 *lb.*; a ton of Coals, 10 sacks.

The Metrical System of Weights is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries, the unit of which is the *Gramme*=15/432 grains; the chief multiple of the Gramme is the *Kilogramme*=2,2046 *lb.*: in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The *Centner* of 50 kilos=110¼ *lb.*; very nearly represents the English *cwt.*; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2204.621 *lb.*, about 19 *cwt.* 77 *lb.*, the *Myriagramme* being ignored.

In the United States and in Canada the *cwt.* is generally reckoned as 100 *lb.*, and the ton of 20 *cwt.*=2,000 *lbs.*

In Russia the *Pood* of 36 *lb.* is the commercial weight: 62½ *Poods*=1 English ton.

Indian Weights (Bengal).

Tola, unit of postage=180 grains.
Chittak=5 Tolas; Seer (16 Chittaks)=2¾ *lb.*
Imperial or Indian Maund=82¾ *lb.*

Madras.

Viss=3'09 *lbs.*, Maund=25 *lb.*, Candy=500 *lb.*

Troy Weight.

Carat = 3'17 grains.
Pennyweight*dwt.* = 24 grains.
Ounce*oz.* = 20 *dwt.*, 480 *gr.*
Pound*lb.* = 12 *oz.*, 240 *dwt.*, 5,760 *gr.*
Hundredweight.....*cwt.* = 100 *lb.*

TROY is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries', and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France

it is 3'18 grains, in Holland 3'0 *gr.*, and in the U.S. 3'2 *gr.* In the U.K. the jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The *oz.* Troy and Apothecaries' = 1'09714 *oz.* avoirdupois; but the *lb.* Troy and *lb.* Apothecaries' = only 0'82286 *lb.* avoirdupois; while 175 *lb.* Troy and Apothecaries' = 144 *lb.* avoirdupois.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple ʒ = 20 Grains..... = 20 *gr.*
Drachm ʒ = 3 Scruples..... = 60 „
Ounce ʒ = 8 Drachms = 480 „
Pound ʒ = 12 Ounces = 5760 „

The avoirdupois *oz.* of 437½ grains, and the *lb.* of 7,000 grains, are the weights named in the British Pharmacopœia; drugs are purchased by avoirdupois, but compounded by Apothecaries' weight. The Apothecaries' *oz.* and *lb.* may now be considered obsolete.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 *lb.* Truss of Old Hay, 56 *lb.*
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 *lb.*
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 *cwt.* 2 *qr.* 8 *lb.*;
Old Hay, 18 *cwt.*; New Hay, 19 *cwt.* 1 *qr.* 4 *lb.*

Wool.

Clove, *cl.* = 7 *lb.*
Stone, *st.* = 2 Cloves 14 *lb.*
Tod, *td.* = 2 Stones 1 *qr.*
Wey, *wy.* = 6½ Tod 1 *cwt.* 2 *qr.* 14 *lb.*
Pack, *pk.* = 240 *lb.*
Sack, *sk.* = 2 Weys 13 *qr.*
Last, *la.* = 12 Sacks 39 *cwt.*

Since the advent of SHODDY, some of the above weights have become nearly obsolete, although the terms are still in use with different values: thus 16 *lb.* = 1 *st.*; 28 *lb.* = 1 Tod; 20 *lb.* = 1 Score; 12 Score or 240 *lb.* = 1 Pack.

Worsted Yarn.

Wrap, 80 yards; Hank=560 yards=7 Wraps;
Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a *lb.*

Cotton Wool.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable; U.S.A. average 477 *lb.*; Egyptian, 719 *lb.*; East Indian, 396 *lb.*; Brazilian, 220 *lb.*

Cotton Yarn.

Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea, or Skein, *skn.* = 120 Yards. } Also same
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas. } for Silk.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts=the number of Hanks in 1 *lb.*
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 *lb.* or 10 *lb.*
Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards, but by the new Act must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

An Inch of Rain.

An "inch of rain" on the surface of an imperial acre = 43,560 sq. feet.
3,630 cubic feet = 100'993 tons upon an acre.

Liquid Measure.

The Gill contains 8'665 cubic inches.
The Pint contains 4 gills or 34'660 inches.
Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills.
Gallon = 4 quarts = 32 gills.
Pin = 4½ Gallons or ½ Barrel. Gals. Qts. Pts.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel 9 36 72
Anker (10 gallons) 10 40 80
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel 18 72 144
Barrel 36 144 288
Tierce (42 gallons) 42 168 336
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrels)..... 54 216 432
Punchon 72 288 576
Butt of Ale 108 432 864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons, quarts, pints, and gills, the others are merely nominal; e.g., the hoghead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3⁵⁵ gills imperial measure; and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masden	= 115 gallons.
„ Teneriffe	= 100 „
„ Marsala	= 93 „
„ Madeira and Cape	= 92 „
„ Sherry and Tent	= 108 „
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas	= 117 „
Aum of Hock and Rhenish	= 30 „
Hoghead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.	

In the United States the old British or “Winchester” wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is in use; the names of measures are the same, but the capacity of the gill is only 7²¹875 cubic inches.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure. Marked

60 Minims (drops) = 1 Fluid Drachm.....	f 5
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce..... f 3
20 Ounces	= 1 Pint..... 0
8 Pints	= 1 Gallon..... C., or Cong.
1 Drachm = 1 Tea-spoonful.	Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass or cupful is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few pence.
2 Drachms = 1 Dessert-spoonful.	
4 Drachms = 1 Table-spoonful.	
2 Ounces = 1 Wineglassful.	
3 Ounces = 1 Teacupful.	

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart.....	= 2 Pints.	Strike ...	= 2 Bushels.
Pottle ...	= 2 Quarts.	Coomb ...	= 4 Bushels.
Gallon ...	= 4 Quarts.	Quarter...	= 8 Bushels.
Peck	= 2 Gallons.	Load	= 5 Quarters.
Bushel ...	= 4 Pecks.	Last	= 10 Quarters.

Boll of Meal = 140 lb.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 63 lb.	Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 52 and 56 lb.	French, 52½ lb.
Mediterranean, 50 lb.	
Oats, English, 40 & 42 lb.	Foreign, 38 & 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb.	
Buckwheat, 52 lb. to the bushel.	
Grain of all kinds is frequently sold by the stone of 14 lb.	

Coals were formerly sold by measure: 3 heaped bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels; of coke, four bushels are usual.

Fruit.—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic Foot	= 1,728 Cubic Inches.
Cubic Yard	= 27 Cubic Feet, 21 ⁰³³ bushels.
Stack of Wood....	= 108 Cubic Feet.
Shipping Ton ...	= 40 Cubic Feet merchandise.
Shipping Ton ...	= 42 Cubic Feet of Timber.
Ton of displacement of a Ship = 35 Cubic Feet.	

Measures of Length.

Male Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1013½ fathoms = 1 ¹⁵ Mile Statute.	
League = 3 Miles.	
Degree = 60 Geographical, or 69 ¹²¹ Statute Miles.	

Incch, in.	= 72 Points, or 12 Lines.
Nail, 16.....	= 2½ Inches.
Palm.....	= 3 Inches.
Hand.....	= 4 Inches.
Link.....	= 7 ⁹² Inches.
Quarter (or a Span) = 9 Inches.	
Foot	= 12 Inches.
Cubit	= 18 Inches.
Yard	= 36 Inches.
Pace, Military	= 2 Feet 6 Inches.
Pace, Geometrical..	= 5 Feet.
Fathom	= 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 5½ yards.	
Chain (100 Links) ...	= 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length	= 120 Fathoms, 600 Feet.
Furlong	= 40 Rods, 220 Yards.
Mile	= 8 Furlongs, 80 Chains, 320 Rods, 880 Fathoms, 1,760 Yards, 5,280 Feet, 63,360 Inches.

Although no longer sold by that measure, Calicos, &c., are sometimes said to be “Ell wide” — the English Ell being 1½ yard, the Flemish Ell ¾ yard, and the French Ell 1½ yard.

The old *Scottish Mile* was 5,920 feet; ten Scots Miles being about equal to 11¼ Statute Miles. *Irish Mile* is 6,720 feet; eleven Irish Miles being equal to 14 Statute Miles.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

The Square Foot contains 144 Square Inches.	
Yard = 9 feet = 1,296 inches.	
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 30¼ yards = 272¼ feet.	
Chain = 16 rods = 484 yards = 4,356 feet.	
Rood = 40 rods = 1,210 yards = 10,890 feet.	
Acre = 4 roods = 160 rods = 4,840 yards.	
Yard of Land = 30 acres = 120 roods.	
Hide = 100 acres = 400 roods.	
Mile = 640 acres = 2,560 roods = 6,400 chains = 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.	

An Acre *roughly* stated has four equal sides of 69½ yards; *accurate* measurement gives each side 208⁷¹ feet.

The sides of a square half-acre would be 147⁵⁸¹ feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104³⁵⁵ feet.

The above Imperial Measure is now employed in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally, also in the United States; but occasionally some older measurements are referred to. Of these—

The Lancashire and Irish Acre, each of 160 perches, contain 7,840 sq. yards, equal to 1⁶⁹835 Statute. 1 Statute = 0⁶¹7347 Lancashire or Irish. The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 64 square yards = 10,240 square yards. The Cunningham Acre, equal to 1²⁹322 Statute; or 1 Statute Acre is equal to 0⁷⁷44 Cunningham. The Scottish Acre = 1²⁶183 Statute (nearly 6,104 square yards).

Measures of Time.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour.
24 Hours	= 1 Day.
(23h. 56m. 4s. = 1 Sidereal Day.)	
7 Days	= 1 Week.
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months.....	= 1 Year.
365½ Days	= 1 Common Year.
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year.
365d. 5h. 48m. 46s.	= 1 Tropical Year.

The Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.

In 400 years 97 are Leap-years and 303 common, Leap-year being omitted every 100th year, but not omitted every 400th. (1500 was not a Leap year.)

Angular Measure.

60 Seconds	"	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	"	= 1 Degree.
30 Degrees	"	= 1 Sign.
90 Degrees	"	= 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360°	"	= 1 Circumference, or Circle.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour (about 17°36 miles a minute at the Equator); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

Circular Measure.

Diameter of a Circle $\times 3 \cdot 1416$ gives Circumference.
 Diameter Squared $\times 7854$ gives Area of Circle.
 Diameter Squared $\times 3 \cdot 1416$ gives Surface of Sphere.
 Diameter Cubed $\times \cdot 5236$ gives Solidity of Sphere.
 One Degree of Circumference $\times 57 \cdot 3$ gives Radius.
 Diameter of Cylinder $\times 3 \cdot 1416$, and product by its length, gives the Surface.
 Diameter Squared $\times 7854$, and product by the length, gives Solid Contents.

A Circular Acre is 235'504 feet, a Circular Road 117'752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and, due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute"; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

VOLT..... For the measure of Electromotive force = about 92'56% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.

OHM..... Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.

AMPÈRE..... Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.

COULOMB..... Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time.

MICROFARAD Capacity = '000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.

WATT..... Power = 44 ft. lb. per minute.

Board of Trade Unit = 1,000 watts 1 hour.

746 watts = 1 horse-power.

In incandescent lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle incandescent lamp alight for about 16 hours.

Fish Measure.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons or *Half Cran* of 18¾ imperial gallons (or *Barrel*, for white herrings, of 26¾ imperial gallons) on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stormoray; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200.

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
 50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
 100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring
 120 Deals = 100.

Width of Battens, 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 125 cubic feet.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks 8¾ inches $\times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
 Welsh fire-bricks..... 9 " $\times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
 Paving bricks..... 9 " $\times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$
 Square tiles 9¾ " $\times 9\frac{1}{4} \times 1$
 " 6 " $\times 6 \times 1$
 Dutch clinker bricks 9¾ " $\times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
 A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11¼ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A Square of Flooring is 100 square feet.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long $\times 21$ in. wide (English), and 9 yd. $\times 18$ in. (French).

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs over 1½ ton.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26 $\times$ 16	Ladies	16 $\times$ 10
" Small ..	26 $\times$ 14	" Small ..	16 $\times$ 8
Princesses	24 $\times$ 14	" Large ..	14 $\times$ 12
Duchesses	24 $\times$ 12	" " ..	14 $\times$ 8
Marchionesses ..	22 $\times$ 12	Plantation ..	13 $\times$ 11
" Small ..	22 $\times$ 11	Doubles	13 $\times$ 10
Countesses	20 $\times$ 10	"	13 $\times$ 7
" Wide ..	20 $\times$ 12	Small	12 $\times$ 8
Viscountesses ..	18 $\times$ 10	Ditto	12 $\times$ 6
" Small	18 $\times$ 9	Ditto	11 $\times$ 5½

Water.

Cubic inch..... = 252'458 grains.
 Gallon (277'274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled)
 Cubic foot = 62'321 lb.
 35'943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Ton, 220 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: 1 cubic foot is equal to about 6¼ gallons, or 62'321 lb. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186'963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21'6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL

AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET	
Earth.....	21
Clay	18
Chalk	14
Thames Ballast	20
Coarse gravel	19
Coal, Welsh.....	40
A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,200 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb., aluminium 163 lb.	

Old Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

4 Gills.....	= 1 Mutchkin.	2 Pints.....	= 1 Quart.
2 Mutchkins ..	= 1 Choppin.	4 Quarts....	= 1 Gallon.
2 Choppins ..	= 1 Pint.	8 Gallons...	= 1 Barrel.

CORN MEASURE.

4 Lippies	= 1 Peck.	4 Firlots ..	= 1 Boll.
4 Pecks.....	= 1 Firlo.	16 Bolls ..	= 1 Chaldier.

Old Scottish Weights.

16 Drops 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces 1 Pound, 16 Pounds 1 Stone.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY. 453

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
2	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
3	1 01	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
4	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
5	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
6	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
7	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
8	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
9	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
10	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
11	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
12	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
13	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
14	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
15	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
16	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
17	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
18	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
19	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
20	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
21	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
22	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
23	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
24	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
25	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
26	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
27	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
28	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
29	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
30	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
31	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
32	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
33	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
34	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
35	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
36	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
37	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
38	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
39	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
40	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
41	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
42	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
43	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
44	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
						IN PERPETUITY.					
						33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28	

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER: £19 14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 376), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 17 27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,727 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile.....	1'000	0'867	1'609	0'217	1'508	0'212	0'289	0'142	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile.....	1'150	1'000	1'855	0'250	1'738	0'245	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometer.....	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'208
German Geog. Mile.....	4'610	4'000	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Verst.....	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile.....	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	0'672	0'700	1'006	1'578
Dutch Ure.....	3'458	3'000	5'565	0'750	5'215	0'734	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'738	1'157
Norwegian Mile.....	7'021	6'094	11'299	1'523	10'589	1'489	2'035	1'000	1'057	1'499	2'350
Swedish Mile.....	6'644	5'761	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile.....	4'682	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'567
Swiss Stunde.....	2'987	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'505	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

A TABLE SHOWING THE PROFITS UPON INVESTMENTS IN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT FUNDS, BANKS, RAILWAYS, &c., AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr. Ct.	2½ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	3½ Pr. Ct.	3½ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	4½ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£ 2 18	0 100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12	6 95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	152½	171½	190½	209½	228½	266½	285½	304½	342½	381
2 13	93	102½	111½	121	130½	149	167½	186	204½	223½	260½	279½	298	335	372
2 15	0 90½	100	109	118	127½	145½	163½	181½	200	218	254½	272½	290½	327	363½
2 17	6 87	95½	104	113	121½	139	156	174	191½	208½	243½	260½	278	313	347½
3 0	0 83½	91	100	108½	116½	133½	150	166½	183½	200	233½	250	266½	300	333½
3 0	7 82½	90½	99	107½	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1	6 81½	89	97½	105½	113½	130	146½	162½	178½	195	227½	243½	260	292½	325
3 2	6 80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3	6 78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	126	141½	157½	173½	189	220½	236½	252	283½	315
4 4	6 77½	85½	93	100½	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5	7 76½	83½	91½	99½	106½	122	137½	152½	167½	183	213½	228½	244	274½	305
3 6	8 75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7	10 73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	118	132½	147½	162½	177	206½	221	236	265½	295
3 9	0 72½	79½	87	94½	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10	2 71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	114	128½	142½	156½	171	199½	213½	228	256½	285
3 11	5 70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	195	210	224	252	280
3 12	9 68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	110	123½	137½	151½	165	192½	206½	220	247½	275
3 14	1 67½	74½	81	87½	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15	6 66½	72½	79½	86½	92½	106	119½	132½	145½	159	185½	198½	212	238½	265
3 16	11 65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18	5 63½	70½	76½	82½	89½	102	114½	127½	140½	153	178½	191½	204	229½	255
4 0	0 62½	68½	75	81½	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1	7 61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	98	110½	122½	134½	147	171½	183½	196	220½	245
4 3	4 60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5	1 58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	94	105½	117½	129½	141	164½	176½	188	211½	235
4 6	11 57½	63½	69	74½	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8	11 56½	61½	67½	73½	78½	90	101½	112½	123½	135	157½	168½	180	202½	225
4 10	11 55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13	0 53½	59½	64½	69½	75½	86	96½	107½	118½	129	150½	161½	172	193½	215
4 15	3 52½	57½	63	68½	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17	7 51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	82	92½	102½	112½	123	143½	153½	164	184½	205
5 0	0 50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2	7 48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	78	87½	97½	107½	117	136½	146½	156	175½	195
5 5	3 47½	52½	57	61½	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8	1 46½	50½	55½	60½	64½	74	83½	92½	101½	111	129½	138½	148	166½	185
5 11	1 45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14	3 43½	48½	52½	56½	61½	70	78½	87½	96½	105	122½	131½	140	157½	175
5 17	8 42½	46½	51	55½	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0	0 41½	45½	50	54½	58½	66½	75	83½	91½	100	116½	125	133½	150	166½
6 2	5 40	44	49	53	57½	65½	73½	81½	89½	98	114½	122½	130½	147	163½
6 5	0 40½	44½	48½	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7	8 39½	43½	47	50½	54½	62½	70½	78½	86½	94	109½	117½	125½	141	156½
6 10	5 38½	42½	46	49½	53½	61½	69	76½	84½	92	107½	115	123½	138	153½
6 13	4 37½	41½	45	48½	52½	60½	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16	4 36½	40½	44	47½	51½	58½	66	73½	80½	88	102½	110	117½	132	146½
6 19	6 35½	39½	43	46½	50½	57½	64½	71½	78½	86	100½	107½	114½	129	143½
7 2	10 35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6	4 34½	37½	41	44½	47½	54½	61½	68½	75½	82	95½	102½	109½	123	136½
7 10	0 33½	36½	40	43½	46½	53½	60	66½	73½	80	93½	100	106½	120	133½
7 13	10 32½	35½	39	42½	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17	11 31½	34½	38	41	44½	50½	57	63½	69½	76	88½	95	101½	114	126½
8 2	2 30½	33½	37	40	43½	49½	55½	61½	67½	74	86½	92½	98½	111	123½
8 6	8 30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11	5 29½	32½	35	37½	40½	46½	52½	58½	64½	70	81½	87½	93½	105	116½
8 16	6 28½	31½	34	36½	39½	45½	51	56½	62½	68	79½	85	90½	102	113½
9 1	10 27½	30½	33	35½	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7	7 26½	29½	32	34½	37½	42½	48	53½	58½	64	74	80	85½	96	106½
9 13	7 25	28½	31	33½	36½	41½	46½	51	56½	62	72½	77½	82½	93	103½
10 0	0 25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of			Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of		
	480 Sheets.	500 Sheets.	526 Sheets.		480 Sheets.	500 Sheets.	526 Sheets.
10	145'8	140	135'7	47	685'4	658	637'6
11	160'4	154	149'2	48	700'0	672	651'2
12	175'0	168	162'8	49	714'6	686	664'7
13	189'6	182	176'4	50	729'2	700	678'3
14	204'2	196	189'9	51	743'7	714	691'9
15	218'7	210	203'5	52	758'3	728	705'4
16	233'3	224	217'1	53	772'9	742	719'0
17	247'9	238	230'6	54	787'5	756	732'6
18	252'5	252	244'2	55	802'1	770	746'1
19	277'1	266	257'8	56	816'7	784	759'7
20	291'7	280	271'3	57	831'2	798	773'3
21	306'2	294	284'9	58	845'8	812	786'8
22	320'8	308	298'4	59	860'4	826	800'4
23	335'4	323	312'0	60	875'0	840	814'0
24	350'0	336	325'6	61	889'6	854	827'5
25	364'6	350	339'1	62	904'2	868	841'1
26	379'2	364	352'7	63	918'7	882	854'7
27	393'7	378	366'3	64	933'3	896	868'2
28	408'3	392	379'8	65	947'9	910	881'8
29	422'9	406	393'4	66	962'5	924	895'3
30	437'5	420	407'0	67	977'1	938	908'9
31	452'1	434	420'5	68	991'7	952	922'4
32	466'7	448	434'1	69	1006'2	966	936'0
33	481'2	462	447'7	70	1020'8	980	949'6
34	495'8	476	461'2	71	1035'4	994	963'2
35	510'4	490	474'8	72	1050'0	1008	976'7
36	525'0	504	488'4	73	1064'6	1022	990'3
37	539'6	518	501'9	74	1079'2	1036	1003'9
38	554'2	532	515'5	75	1093'7	1050	1017'4
39	568'7	546	529'1	76	1108'3	1064	1031'0
40	583'3	560	542'6	77	1122'9	1078	1044'6
41	597'9	574	556'2	78	1137'5	1092	1058'1
42	612'5	588	569'8	79	1152'1	1106	1071'7
43	627'1	602	583'3	80	1166'6	1120	1085'3
44	641'7	616	596'9	90	1312'5	1260	1220'9
45	656'2	630	610'5	96	1400'0	1344	1302'3
46	670'8	644	624'0	100	1458'3	1400	1356'6

SIZES OF WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Emperor	72 × 48
Antiquarian	53 × 31
Double Elephant	40 × 26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Atlas	34 × 26
Colombier	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial	30 × 22
Elephant	28 × 23
Super Royal	27 × 19
Royal	24 × 19
Medium	23 × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Large Post	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Copy or Draft	20 × 16
Demy	20 × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Post	19 × 15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Foolscap	17 × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brief	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pott	15 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Casing	46 × 36
Double Imperial	45 × 29
Elephant	34 × 24
Double Four Pound	31 × 21
Imperial Cap	29 × 22
Haven Cap	26 × 21
Bag Cap	24 × 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kent Cap	21 × 18

A quire of paper contains 24 perfect sheets; an outside quire 20, some of which may be torn.

ALL Founders cast their type neatly to one uniform height, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ems.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is:—*Brilliant*. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in *Brilliant* would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minton, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Post	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Demy	22 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sheet and Half Post	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Medium	24 × 19
Royal	25 × 20
Double Foolscap	27 × 17
Super Royal	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Double Crown	30 × 20
Imperial	30 × 22
Double Post	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Double Demy	35 × 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Double Royal	40 × 25

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES.

NOTE. The instruments for which the use of Postage (United) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d. s. 22. Bills of exchange for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter parties—ss. 49, 50. Contract-notes where the value is less than £100—s. 52. Delivery orders—s. 69 (3). Lease or tack—s. 78; i. of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum; if, of any furnished dwelling house, or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term exceeds £25. Letter of renunciation—s. 75 (2), and 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 4d.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Coal- and iron-mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual			
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	licences:—			
Any Inn of Court or Student of				Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers,			
King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	United Kingdom	3	6	1
As Fellow of College of Physicians....	25	0	0	Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity,			
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship,				additional, not to be consumed on			
or marriage	1	0	0	the premises, England and Ireland	1	5	0
Ditto on any other ground.....	3	0	0	Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K....	1	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0	Other brewers, U.K., annual value of			
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20	0	0	house exceeding £8 but not exceed-			
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	ing £10	0	4	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration...	0	2	6	The annual value exceeding £10 but			
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of				not exceeding £15	0	9	0
agreement, under hand only, not				Ditto in every other case in addition			
otherwise charged.....	0	0	6	to the duty on the beer made.....	0	4	0
AGREEMENT for Lease, <i>see</i> LEASES.				*Retailers of beer, cider, and perry:—			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished				For consumption on the premises			
house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	2	6	(United Kingdom)	3	10	0
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	5	0	0	Not to be consumed on premises			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in				(England)	1	5	0
execution of a power of property, not				Retailers of table-beer (off) (U.K.) ...	0	5	0
being by a will; also on retirement				Retailers of beer (Scotland) (off-			
of trustee, although no new trustee				licences) rated under £10	2	10	0
be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0	Do. at £10 or upward	4	4	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any				Retailers of beer and wine (U.K.):—			
estate or effects where the amount of				*For consumption on the premises.	4	0	0
the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3	*Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6	Not exc. £50... 0 2 6			*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences,			
" 20... 0 1 0	" 100... 0 5 0			<i>see</i> PUBLICANS.			
" 30... 0 1 6	" 200... 0 10 0			BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
" 40... 0 2 0	" 500... 0 15 0			BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland or Foreign,			
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0	payable on demand, or within 3 days			
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U.K.	2	0	0	after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9,			
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6	s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	1
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence,				Bills of Exchange of any other kind,			
Great Britain	1	1	0	and also Promissory notes not exceed-			
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0	ing £5.....	0	0	1
Arms, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0	Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in				" 10	0	0	3
England or Ireland	80	0	0	" 25	0	0	6
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0	" 50	0	0	9
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K....	10	0	0	" 75	0	1	0
(May act as Appraisers or House				Every £100, and also for any fractional			
Agents without further licence.)				part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
AWARD—Where the amount or value				Bill of Exchange (Foreign drawn and			
awarded does not exceed £5.....	0	0	3	expressed to be payable out of U.K.)			
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6	Not exc. £100... 0 5 0			exceeding £50 and not exceeding			
" 20... 0 1 0	" 200... 0 10 0			£100	0	0	6
" 30... 0 1 6	" 500... 0 15 0			Ditto £100, 6d. for every £100 or frac-			
" 40... 0 2 0	" 750... 1 0 0			tional part of £100 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9,			
" 50... 0 2 6	" 1,000... 1 5 0			s. 10).			
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other				BOND for payment of money. <i>See</i> MORT-			
cases not above provided for.....	1	15	0	GAGE BOND, &c.			
BANK NOTE for money payable on de-				Ditto, for securing an annuity:—			
mand:				1. Where the total amount is ascertain-			
Not exceedg. £1... 5d.	Not exceedg. £20... 2s.			able. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
" £2... 10d.	" £30... 3s.			2. Where the payments are for the term			
" £5... 1s. 3d.	" £50... 5s.			of life, or other indefinite period:—			
" £10... 1s. 9d.	" £100... 8s. 6d.			For every £5, and every fractional			
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0	part of £5 payable—			
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1	If as primary security	0	2	6
BEER per barrel of specific gravity of				If as collateral security.....	0	0	6
1055 (55° of gravity)	0	7	9				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
BOND for Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0	CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried ...	0	12	1
Ditto, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds) same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0	CIDER and PERRY (England), annual licence, retailers of. <i>See also</i> PUBLICANS	1	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt) ...	0	5	0	COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per 14 lb.	0	0	½
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	0	5	0	COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 5).	0	5	0	COMMISSION to any officer in the Navy, Army, or Royal Marines, exempt. (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 17.)			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6	COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.) ...	1	0	0	COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (<i>Monopoly Value</i>) (4 Edw. 7 c. 23).			
" for every pack, duty ...	0	0	3	CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 and under £100	0	0	1
CARRIAGES AND LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES				Of the value of £100 or upwards	0	1	0
For every Hackney Carriage (including motors used as hackney carriages, weight unladen not exceeding one ton, or of three tons or upwards)	0	15	0	Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity; for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
For every Carriage with four or more wheels, to be drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, or to be drawn or propelled by mechanical power	2	2	0	CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER: Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
For every Carriage with four or more wheels to be drawn by one horse or mule only	1	1	0	Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
For every Carriage with less than four wheels (including motor bicycles and motor tricycles)	0	15	0	CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property except such stock as aforesaid:—where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
For every Light Locomotive exceeding one ton in weight unladen, but not exceeding two tons unladen—				Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ...	0	1	0
With four or more wheels	4	4	0	" 10 " 15 ...	0	1	6
With less than four wheels	2	17	0	" 15 " 20 ...	0	2	0
Used as a hackney carriage	2	17	0	" 20 " 25 ...	0	2	6
For every Light Locomotive exceeding two tons in weight unladen—				For every additional £25 up to £300 ...	0	2	6
With four or more wheels	5	5	0	If exceeding £300, then for every £50 of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0	5	0
With less than four wheels	3	18	0	<i>Proviso for composition for transfer duty see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, and 57 and 58 Vict. c. 39.</i>	0	10	0
Used as a hackney carriage	3	18	0	COPY or EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
Half the Carriage Licence Duty only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December.				COPYHOLD and CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—			
N.B.—In calculating weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.				If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the <i>ad valorem</i> duties under those heads.			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public, and sworn clerk, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0	Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0	CORPORATE and UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the <i>net</i> annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies	5	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)				(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			
CERTIFICATE:—Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback	0	4	0	COVENANT, deed of, <i>ad valorem</i> duty, but not to exceed	0	10	0
Of birth, baptism, marriage, death or burial	0	0	1	DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, on goods exported, &c., not exc. £10	0	1	0
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6	Exceeding £10 and not exc. £50	0	2	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	1	Exceeding £50	0	5	0
				DECLARATION, <i>see</i> AFFIDAVIT.			
				DEMISE, <i>see</i> LEASE.			
				DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	10	0
				DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
				Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons, for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			

	£ s. d.
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART :	
Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 5 0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES : —	
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged	2 0 0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.	
For every £100 or part thereof	0 1 0
ESTATE DUTY :	

In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable), where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds :	per cent.
£100 and does not exceed	£ s. d.
500 ..	1 0
1,000 ..	2 0
10,000 ..	3 0
25,000 ..	4 0
50,000 ..	4 10
75,000 ..	5 0
100,000 ..	5 10
150,000 ..	6 0
250,000 ..	7 0
500,000 ..	8 0
750,000 ..	9 0
1,000,000 ..	10 0
* 1,000,000 ..	10 0

In calculating duty the net value of an estate where the death occurred between 2nd August, 1894, and 30th June, 1896, is raised to the next complete £10; on deaths after that date until the 8th April, 1900, any fraction of £100 is ignored, such adjusted value determining both the rate and amount of duty. On deaths on and after 9th of April, 1900, the rate and amount of duty is calculated on the exact net value.

Gifts made by the deceased within a twelvemonth of death are subject to aggregation with the rest of the estate.

In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition which took effect since 1 Aug., 1894, passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty (*Settlement Estate Duty*) is payable at the rate of £1 per cent. on the Settled property, but from that payment the *ad valorem* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.

But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

* Estates exceeding £1,000,000 pay 10 per cent. on first million, with 12 per cent. for next half million, 12 per cent. for a further half million, and so on to a maximum of 15 per cent.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties. Where the net value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200, the *ad valorem* duty amounts to £1 only, provided that the death occurred on or after 1st July, 1896, and before 9th April, 1900.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION.

In England, in all cases

In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases

£20, in others

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after

31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following

After 31st July, to expire following 31st October

After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July

Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days

Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July

Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty

Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences

Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually

GLUCOSE, *Solid*, the cwt.

Do., *Liquid*, "

GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture

GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.

HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (*see Pedlars*)

HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40 ...

Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60 ...

Exceeding £60

Other houses of the annual value of	£ s. d.
£20, and not exceeding £40.....	0 0 3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60.....	0 0 6
Exceeding £60	0 0 9

On Houses let in tenements or flats,
see 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX.—See Property and Income Tax.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences 5 0 0
(10s. additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:

For any sum not exceeding £10	0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000.....	0 10 0

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:

Annual premium not exceeding £1	0 0 1
Ditto exceeding £1 under hand	0 0 6
Ditto Ditto under seal	0 10 0

—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property 0 0 1
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13.

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:

Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.....	0 0 1
In other cases, for every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0 0 3
For every policy for Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3d.; not exc. 12 mos. Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of	0 0 6
(1 Edw. 7. c. 7. s. 11).	0 0 6

INVENTORY DUTY. See ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted.

LEASES.—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1d.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 2s. 6d.; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exced.	Not Exced.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	£5 ...	0 0 6 ...	0 3 0 ...	0 6 0
10	10 ...	0 1 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	0 12 0
15	15 ...	0 1 6 ...	0 9 0 ...	0 18 0
20	20 ...	0 2 0 ...	0 12 0 ...	0 24 0
25	25 ...	0 2 6 ...	0 15 0 ...	0 30 0
30	30 ...	0 3 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	0 36 0
35	35 ...	0 3 6 ...	0 21 0 ...	0 42 0
40	40 ...	0 4 0 ...	0 24 0 ...	0 48 0
45	45 ...	0 4 6 ...	0 27 0 ...	0 54 0
50	50 ...	0 5 0 ...	0 30 0 ...	0 60 0
55	55 ...	0 5 6 ...	0 33 0 ...	0 66 0
60	60 ...	0 6 0 ...	0 36 0 ...	0 72 0
65	65 ...	0 6 6 ...	0 39 0 ...	0 78 0
70	70 ...	0 7 0 ...	0 42 0 ...	0 84 0
75	75 ...	0 7 6 ...	0 45 0 ...	0 90 0
80	80 ...	0 8 0 ...	0 48 0 ...	0 96 0
85	85 ...	0 8 6 ...	0 51 0 ...	0 102 0
90	90 ...	0 9 0 ...	0 54 0 ...	0 108 0
95	95 ...	0 9 6 ...	0 57 0 ...	0 114 0
100	100 ...	0 10 0 ...	0 60 0 ...	0 120 0
105	105 ...	0 10 6 ...	0 63 0 ...	0 126 0
110	110 ...	0 11 0 ...	0 66 0 ...	0 132 0
115	115 ...	0 11 6 ...	0 69 0 ...	0 138 0
120	120 ...	0 12 0 ...	0 72 0 ...	0 144 0
125	125 ...	0 12 6 ...	0 75 0 ...	0 150 0
130	130 ...	0 13 0 ...	0 78 0 ...	0 156 0
135	135 ...	0 13 6 ...	0 81 0 ...	0 162 0
140	140 ...	0 14 0 ...	0 84 0 ...	0 168 0
145	145 ...	0 14 6 ...	0 87 0 ...	0 174 0
150	150 ...	0 15 0 ...	0 90 0 ...	0 180 0
155	155 ...	0 15 6 ...	0 93 0 ...	0 186 0
160	160 ...	0 16 0 ...	0 96 0 ...	0 192 0
165	165 ...	0 16 6 ...	0 99 0 ...	0 198 0
170	170 ...	0 17 0 ...	0 102 0 ...	0 204 0
175	175 ...	0 17 6 ...	0 105 0 ...	0 210 0
180	180 ...	0 18 0 ...	0 108 0 ...	0 216 0
185	185 ...	0 18 6 ...	0 111 0 ...	0 222 0
190	190 ...	0 19 0 ...	0 114 0 ...	0 228 0
195	195 ...	0 19 6 ...	0 117 0 ...	0 234 0
200	200 ...	0 20 0 ...	0 120 0 ...	0 240 0
205	205 ...	0 20 6 ...	0 123 0 ...	0 246 0
210	210 ...	0 21 0 ...	0 126 0 ...	0 252 0
215	215 ...	0 21 6 ...	0 129 0 ...	0 258 0
220	220 ...	0 22 0 ...	0 132 0 ...	0 264 0
225	225 ...	0 22 6 ...	0 135 0 ...	0 270 0
230	230 ...	0 23 0 ...	0 138 0 ...	0 276 0
235	235 ...	0 23 6 ...	0 141 0 ...	0 282 0
240	240 ...	0 24 0 ...	0 144 0 ...	0 288 0
245	245 ...	0 24 6 ...	0 147 0 ...	0 294 0
250	250 ...	0 25 0 ...	0 150 0 ...	0 300 0
255	255 ...	0 25 6 ...	0 153 0 ...	0 306 0
260	260 ...	0 26 0 ...	0 156 0 ...	0 312 0
265	265 ...	0 26 6 ...	0 159 0 ...	0 318 0
270	270 ...	0 27 0 ...	0 162 0 ...	0 324 0
275	275 ...	0 27 6 ...	0 165 0 ...	0 330 0
280	280 ...	0 28 0 ...	0 168 0 ...	0 336 0
285	285 ...	0 28 6 ...	0 171 0 ...	0 342 0
290	290 ...	0 29 0 ...	0 174 0 ...	0 348 0
295	295 ...	0 29 6 ...	0 177 0 ...	0 354 0
300	300 ...	0 30 0 ...	0 180 0 ...	0 360 0
305	305 ...	0 30 6 ...	0 183 0 ...	0 366 0
310	310 ...	0 31 0 ...	0 186 0 ...	0 372 0
315	315 ...	0 31 6 ...	0 189 0 ...	0 378 0
320	320 ...	0 32 0 ...	0 192 0 ...	0 384 0
325	325 ...	0 32 6 ...	0 195 0 ...	0 390 0
330	330 ...	0 33 0 ...	0 198 0 ...	0 396 0
335	335 ...	0 33 6 ...	0 201 0 ...	0 402 0
340	340 ...	0 34 0 ...	0 204 0 ...	0 408 0
345	345 ...	0 34 6 ...	0 207 0 ...	0 414 0
350	350 ...	0 35 0 ...	0 210 0 ...	0 420 0
355	355 ...	0 35 6 ...	0 213 0 ...	0 426 0
360	360 ...	0 36 0 ...	0 216 0 ...	0 432 0
365	365 ...	0 36 6 ...	0 219 0 ...	0 438 0
370	370 ...	0 37 0 ...	0 222 0 ...	0 444 0
375	375 ...	0 37 6 ...	0 225 0 ...	0 450 0
380	380 ...	0 38 0 ...	0 228 0 ...	0 456 0
385	385 ...	0 38 6 ...	0 231 0 ...	0 462 0
390	390 ...	0 39 0 ...	0 234 0 ...	0 468 0
395	395 ...	0 39 6 ...	0 237 0 ...	0 474 0
400	400 ...	0 40 0 ...	0 240 0 ...	0 480 0
405	405 ...	0 40 6 ...	0 243 0 ...	0 486 0
410	410 ...	0 41 0 ...	0 246 0 ...	0 492 0
415	415 ...	0 41 6 ...	0 249 0 ...	0 498 0
420	420 ...	0 42 0 ...	0 252 0 ...	0 504 0
425	425 ...	0 42 6 ...	0 255 0 ...	0 510 0
430	430 ...	0 43 0 ...	0 258 0 ...	0 516 0
435	435 ...	0 43 6 ...	0 261 0 ...	0 522 0
440	440 ...	0 44 0 ...	0 264 0 ...	0 528 0
445	445 ...	0 44 6 ...	0 267 0 ...	0 534 0
450	450 ...	0 45 0 ...	0 270 0 ...	0 540 0
455	455 ...	0 45 6 ...	0 273 0 ...	0 546 0
460	460 ...	0 46 0 ...	0 276 0 ...	0 552 0
465	465 ...	0 46 6 ...	0 279 0 ...	0 558 0
470	470 ...	0 47 0 ...	0 282 0 ...	0 564 0
475	475 ...	0 47 6 ...	0 285 0 ...	0 570 0
480	480 ...	0 48 0 ...	0 288 0 ...	0 576 0
485	485 ...	0 48 6 ...	0 291 0 ...	0 582 0
490	490 ...	0 49 0 ...	0 294 0 ...	0 588 0
495	495 ...	0 49 6 ...	0 297 0 ...	0 594 0
500	500 ...	0 50 0 ...	0 300 0 ...	0 600 0
505	505 ...	0 50 6 ...	0 303 0 ...	0 606 0
510	510 ...	0 51 0 ...	0 306 0 ...	0 612 0
515	515 ...	0 51 6 ...	0 309 0 ...	0 618 0
520	520 ...	0 52 0 ...	0 312 0 ...	0 624 0
525	525 ...	0 52 6 ...	0 315 0 ...	0 630 0
530	530 ...	0 53 0 ...	0 318 0 ...	0 636 0
535	535 ...	0 53 6 ...	0 321 0 ...	0 642 0
540	540 ...	0 54 0 ...	0 324 0 ...	0 648 0
545	545 ...	0 54 6 ...	0 327 0 ...	0 654 0
550	550 ...	0 55 0 ...	0 330 0 ...	0 660 0
555	555 ...	0 55 6 ...	0 333 0 ...	0 666 0
560	560 ...	0 56 0 ...	0 336 0 ...	0 672 0
565	565 ...	0 56 6 ...	0 339 0 ...	0 678 0
570	570 ...	0 57 0 ...	0 342 0 ...	0 684 0
575	575 ...	0 57 6 ...	0 345 0 ...	0 690 0
580	580 ...	0 58 0 ...	0 348 0 ...	0 696 0
585	585 ...	0 58 6 ...	0 351 0 ...	0 702 0
590	590 ...	0 59 0 ...	0 354 0 ...	0 708 0
595	595 ...	0 59 6 ...	0 357 0 ...	0 714 0
600	600 ...	0 60 0 ...	0 360 0 ...	0 720 0
605	605 ...	0 60 6 ...	0 363 0 ...	0 726 0
610	610 ...	0 61 0 ...	0 366 0 ...	0 732 0
615	615 ...	0 61 6 ...	0 369 0 ...	0 738 0
620	620 ...	0 62 0 ...	0 372 0 ...	0 744 0
625	625 ...	0 62 6 ...	0 375 0 ...	0 750 0
630	630 ...	0 63 0 ...	0 378 0 ...	0 756 0
635	635 ...	0 63 6 ...	0 381 0 ...	0 762 0
640	640 ...	0 64 0 ...	0 384 0 ...	0 768 0
645	645 ...	0 64 6 ...	0 387 0 ...	0 774 0
650	650 ...	0 65 0 ...	0 390 0 ...	0 780 0
655	655 ...	0 65 6 ...	0 393 0 ...	0 786 0
660	660 ...	0 66 0 ...	0 396 0 ...	0 792 0
665	665 ...	0 66 6 ...	0 399 0 ...	0 798 0
670	670 ...	0 67 0 ...	0 402 0 ...	0 804 0
675	675 ...	0 67 6 ...	0 405 0 ...	0 810 0
680	680 ...	0 68 0 ...	0 408 0 ...	0 816 0
685	685 ...	0 68 6 ...	0 411 0 ...	0 822 0
690	690 ...	0 69 0 ...	0 414 0 ...	0 828 0
695	695 ...	0 69 6 ...	0 417 0 ...	0 834 0
700	700 ...	0 70 0 ...	0 420 0 ...	0 840 0
705	705 ...	0 70 6 ...	0 423 0 ...	0 846 0
710	710 ...	0 71 0 ...	0 426 0 ...	0 852 0
715	715 ...	0 71 6 ...	0 429 0 ...	0 858 0
720	720 ...	0 72 0 ...	0 432 0 ...	0 864 0
725	725 ...	0 72 6 ...	0 435 0 ...	0 870 0
730	730 ...	0 73 0 ...	0 438 0 ...	0 876 0
735	735 ...	0 73 6 ...	0 441 0 ...	0 882 0
740	740 ...	0 74 0 ...	0 444 0 ...	0 888 0
745	745 ...	0 74 6 ...	0 447 0 ...	0 894 0
750	750 ...	0 75 0 ...	0 450 0 ...	0 900 0
755	755 ...	0 75 6 ...	0 453 0 ...	0 906 0
760	760 ...	0 76 0 ...	0 456 0 ...	0 912 0
765	765 ...	0 76 6 ...	0 459 0 ...	0 918 0
770	770 ...	0 77 0 ...	0 462 0 ...	0 924 0
775	775 ...	0 77 6 ...	0 465 0 ...	0 930 0
780	780 ...	0 78 0 ...	0 468 0 ...	0 936 0
785	785 ...	0 78 6 ...	0 471 0 ...	0 942 0
790	790 ...	0 79 0 ...	0 474 0 ...	0 948 0
795	795 ...	0 79 6 ...	0 477 0 ...	0 954 0
800	800 ...	0 80 0 ...	0 480 0 ...	0 960 0
805	805 ...	0 80 6 ...	0 483 0 ...	0 966 0
810	810 ...	0 81 0 ...	0 486 0 ...	0 972 0
815	815 ...	0 81 6 ...	0 489 0 ...	0 978 0
820	820 ...	0 82 0 ...	0 492 0 ...	0 984 0
825	825 ...	0 82 6 ...	0 495 0 ...	0 990 0
830	830 ...	0 83 0 ...	0 498 0 ...	0 996 0
835	835 ...	0 83 6 ...	0 501 0 ...	1 002 0
840	840 ...	0 84 0 ...	0 504 0 ...	1 008 0
845	845 ...	0 84 6 ...	0 507 0 ...	1 014 0
850	850 ...	0 85 0 ...	0 510 0 ...	1 020 0
855	855 ...	0 85 6 ...	0 513 0 ...	1 026 0
860	860 ...	0 86 0 ...	0 516 0 ...	1 032 0
865	865 ...	0 86 6 ...	0 519 0 ...	1 038 0
870	870 ...	0 87 0 ...	0 522 0 ...	1 044 0
875	875 ...	0 87 6 ...	0 525 0 ...	1 050 0
880	880 ...	0 88 0 ...	0 528 0 ...	1 056 0
885	885 ...	0 88 6 ...	0 531 0 ...	1 062 0
890	890 ...	0 89 0 ...	0 534 0 ...	1 068 0
895	895 ...	0 89 6 ...	0 537 0 ...	1 074 0
900	900 ...	0 90 0 ...	0 540 0 ...	1 080 0
905	905 ...	0 90 6 ...	0 543 0 ...	1 086 0
910	910 ...	0 91 0 ...	0 546 0 ...	1 092 0
915	915 ...	0 91 6 ...	0 549 0 ...	1 098 0
920	920 ...	0 92 0 ...	0 552 0 ...	1 104 0
925	925 ...	0 92 6 ...	0 555 0 ...	1 110 0
930	930 ...	0 93 0 ...	0 558 0 ...	1 116 0
935	935 ...	0 93 6 ...	0 561 0 ...	1 122 0
940	940 ...	0 94 0 ...	0 564 0 ...	1 128 0
945	945 ...	0 94 6 ...	0 567 0 ...	1 134 0
950	950 ...	0 95 0 ...	0 570 0 ...	1 140 0
955	955 ...	0 95 6 ...	0 573 0 ...	1 146 0
960	960 ...	0 96 0 ...	0 576 0 ...	1 152 0
965	965 ...	0 96 6 ...	0 579 0 ...	1 158 0
970	970 ...	0 97 0 ...	0 582 0 ...	1 164 0
975	975 ...	0 97 6 ...	0 585 0 ...	1 170 0
980	980 ...	0 98 0 ...	0 588 0 ...	1 176 0
985	985 ...	0 98 6 ...	0 591 0 ...	1 182 0
990	990 ...	0 99 0 ...	0 594 0 ...	1 188 0
995	995 ...	0 99 6 ...	0 597 0 ...	1 194 0
1000	1000 ...	0 100 0 ...	0 600 0 ...	1 200 0

(3) Foreign Share Certificates (secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Finance Act, 1899), for every £25 or fractional part of £25	£ s. d.	0 0 3
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5 0 0	
Not special (see pages 422-425)	0 10 0	
MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:		
Not exc. 1s. ... 1½	Not exc. 20s. ...	0 2 0
" 2s. 6d. ... 3	" 30s. ...	0 3 0
" 4s. ... 6	" 50s. ...	0 10 0
" 10s. ... 1 0	Exceed. 50s. ...	1 0 0
MEDICINE (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0 5 0	
MONEY LENDERS' Registration Fees ...	1 0 0	
MORTGAGE BOND, &c., not exceeding £100	0 0 3	
Not exc. £25... 0 8	Not exc. £200	0 5 0
" 50... 1 3	" 250	0 6 3
" 100... 2 6	" £300	0 7 6
" 150... 3 9		
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0 2 6	
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0 0 6	
Rem conveyance, Release, &c., for every £100	0 0 6	
The whole amount of Duty payable under or by reference to par.(2) of the heading "Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, &c.," in first schedule to Stamp Act, 1891, on any instrument being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance, shall not exceed (3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 57.)	0 10 0	
MOTOR CAR LICENCES, vide CARRIAGES.		
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0 1 0	
OCCASIONAL LICENCES, per day:—		
Publicans..... 0 2 6	Wine retailers	0 1 0
Beer retailers 0 1 0	Tobacco dealers.	0 0 4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	Licence for a Year..... 5 0 0	
	1 day..... 1 0 0	
PASSPORT	0 0 6	
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—		
On application for provisional protection	1 0 0	
On filing complete specification.....	3 0 0	
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—		
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—		
5th year..... 5 0 0	10th year.....	10 0 0
6th " 6 0 0	11th " 11 0 0	
7th " 7 0 0	12th " 12 0 0	
8th " 8 0 0	13th " 13 0 0	
9th " 9 0 0	14th " 14 0 0	
Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.		
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K. trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional.....	7 10 0	
PEMBLARS (Police Licence).....	0 5 0	
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 20z. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article.....	2 6 0	
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5 15 0	
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5 15 0	

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages.....	£ s. d.	0 1 0
For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount) ..	0 2 6	
In any other case	0 10 0	
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0 1 0	
In any other case.....	0 5 9	
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0 0 1	
Power of attorney of any other kind ..	0 10 0	
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0 10 0	
PROMISSORY NOTE, see BILL OF EXCHANGE.		
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX. In the £		
Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c.....	0 1 0	
Payable by owner of property.		
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of either ¼ or ½ part of the assessment (57 & 58 Vict. c. 35).		
Schedule B, Nurseries & Market Gardens	0 1 0	
" In respect of the Occupation of Farms, &c., on ¼rd of Annual Value (59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 26).		
Schedule C, D, and E, Income	0 1 0	
Exemption and Abatements.		
Income not exceeding £160 Exempt.		
Excd. Not Excd.		
£160 ... £400	Abatement of £160	
400 ... 500	" 150	
500 ... 600	" 120	
600 ... 700	" 70	
When the total joint income of a husband and wife does not exceed £500, a wife can separate her claim for exemption or abatement from that of her husband on account of profits derived from any business carried on by means of her own personal labour (60 & 61 Vict. c. 24, s. 5), provided the husband is assessable under Sch. D, and that his income is unconnected with the business of the wife. Under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34, premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in British, and approved Colonial Companies (4 Edw. VII. c. 7) may be deducted from net personal income, if not exceeding one-sixth of it.		
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—		
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.	£ s. d.	
In any other case.....	0 1 0	
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U.K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises.		
If annual value is under £10	4 10 0	
Under £15... £6 0 0	Under £200 ..	30 0 0
" 20... 8 0 0	" 300... 35 0 0	
" 25... 11 0 0	" 400... 40 0 0	
" 30... 14 0 0	" 500... 45 0 0	
" 40... 17 0 0	" 600... 50 0 0	
" 50... 20 0 0	" 700... 55 0 0	
" 100... 25 0 0	£700 & upwds.	60 0 0
Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards pay no higher amount of licence duty than £20, and		
Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.		
*Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above amounts.		

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1907-1908).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1907.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
Import Duties.				SUGAR—continued.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215 „ 36 gals. „ 12 0	£ s. d.	or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	£ s. d.	Excdg. gr & not ex. 92, cwt. „ 94 „ 93 „ 0 3 2 8	£ s. d.
Exceeding 1215 „ 36 gals. „ 87 6		SACCHARIN and Mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use „ 0 1 3		„ 93 „ 94 „ 0 3 4 0	
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055 „ 36 gals. „ 8 0		SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used „ 0 0 3		„ 94 „ 95 „ 0 3 6 4	
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.		SPIRITS and STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits.—		„ 95 „ 96 „ 0 3 8 8	
CARDS, PLAYING „ „ doz. packs „ 0 3 9		Enumerated Spirits:—		„ 96 „ 97 „ 0 3 10 0	
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried „ 0 13 3		Brandy, Rum, „ proof gal. „ 0 11 4		„ 97 „ 98 „ 0 4 2	
Roasted or ground „ 0 0 2		Imitation Rum, Geneva, „ proof gal. „ 0 11 5		BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter „ „ 0 1 0	
CHLORAL HYDRATE „ 0 1 4		Additional in respect of Sugar used in sweetening any of the above tested for strength, if sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit „ „ 0 0 2		„ 1 lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the under-mentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used. Confectionery in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of Spirit has been used than that covered by the Spirit charge of 1d. the lb. shall be chargeable with a Spirit duty rate of 1d. the lb., or such Spirit duty rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	
CHLOROFORM „ 0 0 3		Unenumerated Spirits:—		Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter „ „ 0 1 0	
COCOA „ 0 0 1		Sweetened, including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested „ „ 0 11 7		CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL „ „ 0 3 0	
COCOA or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured „ 0 0 2		Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) „ „ 0 11 5		CARAMEL, Solid „ „ 0 4 2	
COCOA Butter „ 0 0 1		proof gal. „ 0 11 5		„ Liquid „ „ 0 3 0	
COFFEE „ „ „ „ „ 0 14 0		Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested „ „ 0 16 4		CHERRIES, Drained, imported in Bulk „ „ 0 2 3	
Kiln dried, roasted, or ground „ 0 0 2		Perfumed Spirits—liquid gal. „ 0 13 1		CHUTNEY „ „ 0 2 0	
Coffee and Chicory (or other vegetable substances) roasted and ground; mixed „ 0 0 2		Upon payment of a difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.		COCONUT, Sugared „ „ 0 2 0	
COLLOIDION „ 1 6 3		* is, per gallon extra if imported in bottles.		CONFECTIONERY:—	
ETHER ACETIC „ 0 1 11		SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt. „ 0 2 0		Containing Chocolate, viz.: When the Chocolate exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net weight „ „ 0 0 2	
„ BUTYRIC „ 0 16 5		Excdg. 76 & not ex. 78, cwt. „ 0 2 0 8		When the Chocolate does not exceed 50 per cent. of the total net weight „ „ 0 0 1 1	
„ SULPHURIC „ 1 7 5		„ 77 „ 78 „ 0 2 1 6		Hard, such as: Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, etc. „ „ 0 4 2	
ETHYL BROMIDE „ 0 1 1		„ 78 „ 79 „ 0 2 2 4		Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar-coating does not exceed 72 per cent. of the total net weight „ „ 0 3 0	
„ CHLORIDE „ 0 16 5		„ 79 „ 80 „ 0 2 3 2		Soft, viz.: A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels, or Cases, on the Entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 2s. the cwt. „ „ 0 2 0	
„ IODIDE „ 0 14 3		„ 80 „ 81 „ 0 2 4 0		Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. „ „ 0 3 0	
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants „ 0 2 0		„ 81 „ 82 „ 0 2 4 8		Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring „ „ 0 4 2	
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums and Pruneloes, Plums Dried and Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins „ 0 7 0		„ 82 „ 83 „ 0 2 5 6		Licorice, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 30 per cent. of added Sugar or other sweetening matter, subject to occasional sampling and testing „ „ 0 1 3	
Fruit, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—see Sugar.		„ 83 „ 84 „ 0 2 6 5			
GLUCOSE, Solid „ 0 2 9		„ 84 „ 85 „ 0 2 7 4			
Liquid „ 0 2 0		„ 85 „ 86 „ 0 2 8 3			
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged: If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter „ 0 2 9		„ 86 „ 87 „ 0 2 9 2			
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter „ 0 2 0		„ 87 „ 88 „ 0 2 10 2			
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter „ 0 1 0		„ 88 „ 89 „ 0 2 11 2			
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits.		„ 89 „ 90 „ 0 3 0 4			
		„ 90 „ 91 „ 0 3 1 6			

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit cwt. 0 4 2		pared, or skinned, if declared by the Importer not to contain more than 18 per cent. of added Sugar, subject to occa- sional sampling and test- ing cwt. 0 0 9		of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb. 0 3 0	
FRUIT, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrup, if the Im- porter has declared on the entry that it does not contain more than 12 per cent. of added sugar cwt. 0 0 6		MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar If declared by the Importer not to contain more than 35 per cent. of added Sugar cwt. 0 1 6	Free	Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. 0 3 4	
In other cases in <i>thin</i> syrup cwt. 0 1 0		In all other instances, and in cases in which the Im- porter wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt. 0 3 4		TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. 0 3 0	
Fruit, Canned and Bottled, other than Fruit liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrup cwt. 0 2 6		Note.—Importations en- tered as Free will be de- livered on deposit of duty at the 1s. 6d. rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the 1s. 6d. rate are liable to sampling and testing		WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit gal. 0 1 3	
FRUITS: Crystallized, Glacé, and Metz, except Fruit liable to duty as such cwt. 0 4 2		NESTLÉ'S MILK FOOD cwt. 0 1 3		Exceeding 30° but not ex- ceeding 42° of Proof Spirit gal. 0 3 0	
Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the Sugar constituents do not ex- ceed 80 per cent. (Subject to sampling for analysis.) cwt. 0 3 4		Soy, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter cwt. 0 1 0		And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty gal. 0 0 3	
Imitation, Crystallized or not, in all other cases cwt. 0 4 2		TAMARINDS, preserved in Syrup cwt. 0 1 0		Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles gal. 0 1 0	
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, except Currants, pre- served in Sugar or other- wise, whether mixed with other Fruit or not cwt. 0 7 0		Other Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.		ON SPARKLING WINE im- ported in Bottles gal. 0 2 6	
FRUIT PULP, excepting Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thin</i> Syrup cwt. 0 1 0		TEA lb. 0 0 5			
Exceeding Fruit Pulp liable to duty as such, preserved in <i>thick</i> Syrup, as Jam, cwt. 0 3 0		Tonacoo, Manufactured, viz.: Cigars lb. 0 6 0			
GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar cwt. 0 3 0		Cavendish or Negrohead lb. 0 4 4			
MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such cwt. 0 3 0		Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb. 0 3 10			
MARZIPAN cwt. 0 2 6		Other Manufactured To- bacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb. 0 4 10			
MILK:—		Other sorts lb. 0 3 10			
Condensed, sweetened, whole cwt. 0 1 3		Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. 0 3 7			
Condensed, sweetened, sepa- rated or skimmed cwt. 0 2 0		Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb. 0 4 4			
Condensed, slightly sweet- ened, whether whole, se-		TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more			

Customs Drawbacks.

*BEER, per 36 gallons of the specific gravity of 1055° ..	0 7 9
GLUCOSE made in Great Britain or Ireland—	
Solid cwt. 0 2 9	
Liquid cwt. 0 2 0	
SACCHARIN (including sub- stance of a like nature or use) made in Great Britain or Ireland oz. 0 1 3	
RAILWAY DUTY (levied in Great Britain only):—	
On receipts from Urban Passenger traffic at fares exceeding 1d. per mile	2 0 0
On receipts from other Passenger traffic at fares exceeding 1d. per mile	5 0 0
*SPIRITS proof gal. 0 11 0	
* Of the amount col- lected under the Beer and Spirit Duties so much as would arise from duties of 3d. per barrel and 6d. per gallon respectively, is paid over to Local Taxa- tion Accounts.	

Production and Consumption of Beer and Spirits (U.K.).

THE following table shows the amount of Beer and Spirits produced and consumed in the United Kingdom for the decennial period 1897-1906. The production of beer is given in standard barrels of 36 gallons, calculated at a standard gravity of 1055°. The figures concerning spirits refer to British and Irish spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, in proof gallons.

Year.	BEER.		SPIRITS.	
	Produced. (Standard Barrels.)	Consumed. (Barrels.)	Produced. (Proof Gallons.)	Consumed. (Proof Gallons.)
1897	34,081,693	34,755,905	54,622,706	40,959,846
1898	35,590,095	35,024,166	60,652,466	41,707,723
1899	36,379,373	36,841,077	63,437,884	44,415,148
1900	37,153,031	36,076,841	59,246,277	45,889,051
1901	36,613,941	35,508,804	57,020,847	45,210,357
1902	36,013,392	35,243,472	55,192,324	44,078,054
1903	35,978,699	34,948,720	49,744,430	41,885,583
1904	35,323,350	34,224,685	51,816,600	40,731,860
1905	34,404,287	33,250,654	49,140,042	39,331,928
1906	34,109,263	33,918,101	49,214,105	39,263,578
1907	34,352,313	—	50,317,908	—

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

To any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands.

Letters.

Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.
For every additional 2 oz. ½d.

Halfpenny Post.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ½d.

Parcels.

Not exceeding.	s.	d.	Not exceeding.	s.	d.
1 lb.	0	8	8 lb.	0	8
2 "	0	4	9 "	0	9
3 "	0	5	10 "	0	10
5 "	0	6	11 "	0	11
7 "	0	7			

Newspapers.

The charge is ½d. for the inland transmission of any daily or weekly registered newspaper, the weight being disregarded. If more than one paper be included in a packet, the charge is as by an insufficiently paid letter, or transferred to the Parcel Post whichever charge is the lower, with a fine of 1d. in addition to any deficient postage.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Letters.

NATURE AND WEIGHT.—There is no limit except as to size, and anything may be sent by letter post (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter). The weight is unlimited. Maximum length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft. (These limits do not apply to official letters.)

BLIND, LITERATURE FOR THE.—Papers, periodicals, and books impressed in special type for the use of the blind may be sent by post at a specially low rate. 2 oz., ½d.; 2 lb., 1d.; 5 lb., 1½d.; 6 lb., 2½d.

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—On payment of 2d. to a servant of the railway, in addition to postage at the ordinary rate, *Inland* letters not exceeding 4 oz. may be forwarded by the next available train or steamship by those companies in agreement with the Post Office, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter must be taken to a passenger station of the railway company. Railway letters may be handed in at any express delivery post office for immediate conveyance to the railway station by special messenger on payment of the express fee of 3d. per mile.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are three systems by which any article (except those of a dangerous or offensive nature) may be specially delivered:—(1) By special messenger all the way, on week-days only (charge, which must be prepaid, 3d. per mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, but with a special weight charge of 3d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight). (2) By special messenger after transmission by post (charge 3d. as before, exclusive of postage, with special charges as before). (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries at the request of addressee (3d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). For

(1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express Delivery" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. For (2), may be handed in or, if not to be registered, may be posted, and must be clearly marked as before. No Express Delivery on Sundays (except certain letters specially marked and paid for), Good Friday (except in Scotland), and Christmas Day.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels and telegrams. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second and third and 5s. for subsequent years.

RE-DIRECTION.—Letters may be re-posted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not previous to re-direction and posting be opened or tampered with. If re-posted later a charge will be made at the prepaid rate; if opened or tampered with, at the unpaid rate.

REGISTRATION.—Registered letters and parcels must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. By prepayment of a fee of 2d. in addition to the postage and registration fee, the sender of a registered letter may obtain an acknowledgment of its due delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; in the case of parcels, half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary parcels. If an inland packet marked "Registered" be put in a letter-box it will be liable on delivery to a charge of 4d., less any amount prepaid for registration. The fees for registration and the limits of compensation are as follows:—Fee 2d., compensation £5; 3d., £20; 4d., £40; 5d., £60; 6d., £80; 7d., £100; 8d., £120; 9d., £140; 10d., £160; 11d., £180; 1s., £200; 1s. 1d., £220; 1s. 2d., £240, and so on, to 1s. 10d. £400. These fees include the ordinary registration fee of 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £400. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered Letter Post. The compensation given in respect of coin will in no case exceed £5. Compensation for damage to a packet sent by Registered Letter Post will only be given in those cases in which the packet is conspicuously marked with the words "Fragile, with Care."

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED letters, packets, post cards, and parcels.—Inland letters undelivered, bearing full name and address of sender, are returned unopened; others are opened and returned if possible to senders, a registration fee of 2d. being charged should anything of value be inside. If without an address, and containing nothing of value, they are at once destroyed. Undelivered foreign letters are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received. If senders of ½d. packets place a request for their return, in the upper left-hand corner of the outside cover, in case of non-delivery, a second postage is charged the sender on their return, otherwise they are disposed of at the Head Office. If an undelivered parcel bears on the cover the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him at once. If the name and

address of the sender are not shown, on the cover, the parcel is sent to the Returned Letter Office of the District, where it is opened and examined. If it is found to contain the name and address of the sender, it is returned to him. No charge is made for the return of an undelivered parcel to the sender. If the name and address of the sender cannot be ascertained from the examination of the parcel, the name of the addressee of the parcel and the Post Office at which it was posted are entered on a list, which is exhibited at the Returned Letter Office, where personal application can be made. In default of proper application and payment of charges, undelivered parcels are liable to be disposed of three months after the date of arrival at the Returned Letter Office. Perishable parcels will be dealt with as may be requisite.

Inquiries for missing letters, &c., should be made at the Secretary's office, G.P.O. (North), St. Martin's-le-Grand, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. The Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers).—Letters and parcels may be addressed to the Poste Restante at every Head Post Office in the United Kingdom and to all Branch Post Offices in London. Letters or parcels to be called for should have the words "Poste Restante" included in the address. No initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, will be taken in, but are at once sent to the Returned Letter Office for disposal; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must be able to say from what place or district such letters are expected, and must prove their identity. Foreigners must produce their passports. Poste Restante letters from abroad are not kept more than two months; at Provincial Post Offices only one month; letters posted in London, for one fortnight. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office. When, however, letters addressed "To be called for" bear a request for their return within a specified time, if not delivered, they are dealt with in accordance with such request.

SEAMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Letters to or from H.M. ships abroad are 1d. per oz.; to or from non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and seamen serving abroad, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and enrolled pensioners in Canada, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., are forwarded for 1d. If posted for a place abroad unpaid, or insufficiently paid, or the description of the soldier, &c., be not given, it will be detained and returned to sender for payment of the postage.

UNPAID AND UNDERPAID LETTERS.—If the postage of letters, books, or newspapers be not paid in advance, double postage will be demanded on delivery; and if the postage be insufficient, double the deficiency will be charged.

Halfpenny Packets.

Packets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight may be sent for $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; if exceeding 2 oz. they pass unconditionally at the letter rate. The limits of length, width, and depth are the same as those of letters.

Any matter wholly printed on paper (paper sent as stationery not admissible), books and periodicals, manuscript, invoices, deeds and agreements, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (if type-written they must

be handed in *as such* over the counter, and at least 20 copies must be sent at the same time), prints or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, or in an unfastened envelope, or cover easily removed, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT.—See "Letters."

Newspapers.

WEIGHT.—Newspapers registered at the G.P.O., not over 5 lb. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth. No writing in the nature of a letter is permitted, but the wrapper may bear the name and address of the sender, and a reference to any page of its contents to which it is desired to draw attention. Newspapers not registered as such at G.P.O. are treated as printed matter. Duly registered newspapers, magazines, and trade journals may be sent to the *Dominion of Canada* at the rate of 1d. per lb.

RE-DIRECTION AND UNDER-PAYMENT.—See "Letters."

Parcels.

REGULATIONS.—The limit of weight is 11 lb. The parcel must not be more than 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.; marked in the left-hand top corner "Parcel Post" and handed across the counter of the receiving houses or given to a rural postman. It must not be posted in a letter-box, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. A greater weight than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot, or 21 lb. by a mounted postman, unless he shall have received notice on the day previous that a greater weight would be sent; and either of them may refuse parcels if already loaded.

Particulars as to collection of parcels from sender and for prepayment of postage in money will be furnished on application to post office.

Parcels left "to be called for" are charged 1d. a day after they have lain in the office one clear day, the maximum charge being 1s. 5d.

Parcels addressed to, or sent from, the Channel Islands are liable to customs duty, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office of posting. Parcels for the Isle of Man are treated as those for the British Isles generally.

No parcels are received on Sundays, Christmas Day, or (except in Scotland) Good Friday. For Bank Holidays, see page 387.

COMPENSATION.—Compensation to the amount of £2 can be claimed on unregistered parcels for loss or damage. To secure compensation where no insurance fee is paid, a certificate of posting should be filled up and handed in for the signature of the post-office official. The insurance fee in stamps can be paid only at a post office.

No compensation will be granted for loss or damage of parcels containing money, watches, or jewellery, unless registered, or for damage done to a fragile or perishable article.

REGISTRATION.—See "Letters."

RE-DIRECTION.—Parcels may be re-directed free of charge if the original address and the corrected address are both in a delivery from the same office, otherwise they are charged again at the ordinary prepaid rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d.—for list of latter see p. 456) are sold of the respective values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and 20s. Books of 18 1d. stamps and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. are issued, price 2s. These may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business. Rural postmen are authorised to sell $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage, and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Spoiled Stamps.

Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect or defaced postage stamps. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials or other identifying mark.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage or revenue, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post-Offices in the provinces.

Envelopes.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES.—Embossed Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes—Commercial, in packets of 16 for 9d., and Foolscap, 10 for 6d.; they are also sold singly. Penny Envelopes of the following sizes are kept in stock:—A, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{11}{16}$, in packets of 20 for 1s. 10d.; C, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$, 16 for 1s. 6d., and 240 for 21s. 3d.; and Foolscap, 9×4 , 16 for 1s. 6d. and 20 for 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a threepenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration 2d. and postage 1d., are of five sizes, and are sold: F, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or 12 for 3s. 3d.; G, 6 in. $\times$ $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or 12 for 3s. 4d.; H, 8 in. $\times$ 5 in., H², 9 in. $\times$ 4 in., $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. each; K, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times$ 6 in., 4d. each.

Letter Cards.

LETTER CARDS are sold thus:—1 for $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 8 for 9d., also in packets of 96 for 9s.

Post Cards.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 10 for $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 10s. per parcel of 220; a thicker quality being 11 for 6d., or 5s. per parcel of 110. Impressed with 1d. stamp, 1d. each. Reply Post Cards are about double the rates for single cards.

PRIVATE CARDS bearing an adhesive $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, and corresponding as nearly as possible to the size and weight of official cards, may be used. They are also admissible for foreign and colonial post provided they have "Post Card" printed on them and are in conformity with the official cards in size and weight.

Wrappers.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each or 7 for 4d.; 5s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per packet of 120. With a penny stamp the price is, singly $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., or 4 for $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per parcel of 40.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FOR the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)
North Western (N.W.)	West Central (W.C.)

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at chief district offices, branch offices, receiving houses, and pillar boxes before 6; in suburban places, half an hour to an hour and a half earlier.

LATE FEE LETTERS.—Inland letters and post cards bearing an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town branch offices and receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at Mount Pleasant before 7.45, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.30. At certain district offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 5.15 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Foreign letters with an extra 1d. stamp may be posted in the E.C. District and at Metropolitan District Offices at times varying with the despatch of the mails; with an extra 2d. prepaid the time is extended.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN POST.

Letters.

The charge for letters throughout the British Empire and to Egypt is 1d. the ounce, except to a few small islands, to which the charge is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first ounce and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce afterwards.

The charge to all foreign countries is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first ounce and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce afterwards.

Post Cards.

The rate to all places to which Post Cards are available is 1d. single, 2d. return. (See col. 1.)

Reply Coupons.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office in this country at the price of 3d. each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees of such letters at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PRINTED PAPERS, &c.,
½d. per 2 oz.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES, ½d. per 2 oz.; but
with a minimum charge of 1d.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, MSS., &c., ½d. per 2 oz.;
but with a minimum charge of 2½d.

The limits of size to the British Empire or non-
Union countries* are—length 2 ft., width or depth
1 ft., and must not exceed 5 lb. in weight. To
countries in the Postal Union the length is
limited to 18 in.; weight not to exceed 4 lb. If
in the form of a roll, the limits of size in either
case are 30 in. in length and 4 in. in diameter.

The above-named rates should in all cases be
prepaid; no packet can be sent forward wholly
unpaid, but, if by inadvertence the postage is
insufficiently prepaid, double the deficit will be
chargeable on delivery.

Imperial and Foreign Parcels.

The rules and regulations to be observed are
similar to those relating to inland parcels, with
the addition that every parcel must have a
Customs declaration respecting the contents.
This must be on a form obtainable at any Post
Office. The sender may arrange to prepay all
charges to certain parts of the Empire and foreign
countries by paying a fee of 6d., making a deposit
of 1s. for each 10s. value of the parcel, and signing
an undertaking to pay all Customs and other
charges on demand; otherwise they are collected
on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited;
among them letters nearly everywhere; gold,
silver, jewellery, and firearms to many places;
opium to Hong Kong, Siam, and India; and pork
and bacon to some places.

Imperial British Rates.

The "triple system" of 3 lb. 1s., 7 lb. 2s., and
11 lb. 3s., is charged to India and Aden (or *via*
Italy, 3 lb. 2s., 7 lb. 3s., 11 lb. 4s.), Ascension,
Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. East Africa,
Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. North Borneo
and Sarawak, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Cyprus,
Dominica, Egyptian Sudan, Falkland Islands,
Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong
Kong (or *via* Italy, 2s., 3s., and 4s.), Jamaica,
Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malay States,
Malta (or *via* France, 2s., 3s., 4s.), Mauritius (or
via France, 2s., 3s., 4s.), Montserrat, Newfound-
land, New Zealand, Nigeria, St. Helena, St.
Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Straits
Settlements (or *via* France, 2s., 3s. and 4s.),
Tobago, Trinidad, Uganda, Zanzibar. The charges
for other parts of the Empire and for Foreign
Countries are as follow:—

	Per lb. to		Per lb. to
	11b. 11lb. s. d. s. d.		11b. 11lb. s. d. s. d.
Australia	1 0 .. 0 6	Nyasaland, 3 lb. 2s.; 7 lb. 3s.; 11 lb. 4s.	1 0 .. 1 0
Bechuanaland ..	0 9 .. 0 9	Orange R. Col.	1 0 .. 1 0
Bechuanaland ..		Rhodesia	1 9 .. 1 9
Protectorate ..	1 9 .. 1 9	Seychelles, 3 lb. 2s.; 7 lb. 3s.; 11 lb. 4s.	1 0 .. 1 0
Canada	0 8 .. 0 6	Transvaal	1 0 .. 1 0
Cape Colony ..	0 9 .. 0 9		
Cyprus	1 0 .. 0 8		
Falkland	0 9 .. 0 9		

Foreign Countries.

	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Algeria	1 9	2 2	2 7
Argentina	2 4	3 7	4 10
Austria H., <i>via</i> Hamburg	1 6	2 0	2 6
<i>via</i> Belgium	1 9	2 3	2 9
Azores, <i>via</i> Lisbon (2-3 weeks)	1 6	2 0	2 6
Belgium	1 0	1 6	2 0
Bolivia, 7 lb. 3s. 6d.			
Brazil, 3 lb. 3s. 6d.; 6½ lb. 4s.			
Bulgaria, <i>via</i> Belgium	2 6	3 0	3 6
<i>via</i> Hamburg	2 2	2 3	2 9
Cameroons	2 3	2 9	3 3
Cape Verde Is.	2 6	3 0	3 6
Caroline Islands ..	3 0	3 6	4 0
Chile	2 0	3 0	4 0
China	1 0	2 0	3 0
German Agencies	3 0	3 6	4 0
Colombia	2 0	3 0	4 0
Comoro Islands	3 0	3 6	4 0
Congo	2 6	3 0	3 6
Corsica	1 9	2 2	2 7
Costa Rica	2 0	3 0	4 0
Crete	2 0	2 6	3 0
Dahomey	3 0	3 6	4 0
Denmark, <i>via</i> Harwich	1 0	1 6	2 0
<i>via</i> Belgium or Holland	1 9	2 3	2 9
Dominican Republic ..	3 0	4 0	5 0
Dutch East Indies	3 0	3 6	4 0
Guiana, <i>via</i> Brit. Guiana	2 0	3 0	4 0
West Indies	3 6	4 0	4 6
Ecuador	4 6	5 0	5 6
Egypt, <i>via</i> P. & O. (14 days) ..	1 0	2 0	3 0
<i>via</i> Italy (9 days)	2 0	3 0	4 0
Finland (<i>via</i> Sweden)	2 3	2 9	3 3
France	1 4	1 9	2 2
French Congo	3 0	3 6	4 0
Guiana	3 0	3 6	4 0
Guinea	2 3	2 9	3 3
Indo-China	4 0	4 6	5 0
German E. Africa, <i>via</i> Hamburg ..	3 0	3 6	4 0
S.W. <i>via</i> Walfisch Bay	3 0	3 6	4 0
Germany	1 0	1 6	2 0
<i>via</i> Belgium or Holland	1 3	1 9	2 3
Greece	2 3	2 9	3 3
Guadeloupe, <i>via</i> France	3 0	3 6	4 0
Guatemala	2 0	3 0	4 0
Holland	1 0	1 6	2 0
Honduras, Republic of ..	2 0	3 0	4 0
Iceland	1 0	1 6	2 0
Italy, <i>via</i> France (3-7 days)	1 6	2 0	2 6
<i>via</i> Belgium (4-8 days)	2 3	2 9	3 3
Japan, <i>via</i> Canada (4-8 days) ..	1 10	3 6	5 2
Libery	2 0	3 0	4 0
Luxemburg	1 0	1 6	2 0
Madagascar	3 0	3 6	4 0
Madeira	1 6	2 0	2 6
Martinique	3 0	3 6	4 0
Mexico	2 0	2 6	3 6
Montenegro, <i>via</i> Hamburg (10-12 days)	2 3	2 9	3 3
<i>via</i> Ostend (8-10 days) ..	2 6	3 0	3 6
Morocco	1 0	2 0	3 0
Norway	1 0	1 6	2 0
Obock (parcels must be claimed at Jibouti)	2 3	2 9	3 3
Panama	2 0	3 0	4 0
Paraguay	2 8	4 0	
Persia, <i>via</i> Bombay (6 weeks) ..	2 0	3 0	4 0
<i>via</i> Italy (5 weeks)	3 0	4 0	5 0
<i>via</i> Hamburg	2 3	2 9	3 3
<i>via</i> Belgium	2 6	3 0	3 6
Peru	4 6	5 0	5 6
Portugal	1 6	2 0	2 6
<i>via</i> France, 6½ lb. 2s. 6d.			
Portuguese E. Africa ..	3 6	4 0	4 6
India	2 0	3 0	4 0
W. Africa	2 6	3 0	3 6
Réunion	3 0	3 6	4 0
Rumania, <i>via</i> Ostend	2 3	2 9	3 3
<i>via</i> Hamburg	2 0	2 6	3 0
Russia in Europe, <i>via</i> Hamburg ..	2 0	2 6	3 0
<i>via</i> Belgium or Holland ..	2 3	2 9	3 3
Salvador	3 0	4 6	6 0
Samoa, <i>via</i> Hamburg	3 0	3 6	4 0
<i>via</i> New Zealand	2 0	3 0	4 0
Senegal	2 3	2 9	3 3
Servia, <i>via</i> Ostend	2 0	2 6	3 0

* Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Arabia, Banks Islands,
Friendly Islands, Morocco, Muscat, New Hebrides,
Nyasaland, Rhodesia (N.E. and N.W.), Solomon Islands.

* Parcels for Greece and Rumania must be packed in
some stronger material than paper or cardboard.
† Must be packed for opening by Customs.

Foreign Countries—continued.

	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Serbia, <i>via</i> Hamburg.....	1 9	2 3	2 9
Siam, <i>via</i> Singapore.....	2 0	3 0	4 0
<i>via</i> Italy.....	3 0	4 0	5 0
Spain (Railway Stns. only).....	1 6	2 0	2 6
Sweden.....	1 6	2 0	2 6
Switzerland, <i>via</i> France.....	1 6	2 0	2 6
<i>via</i> Belgium.....	1 9	2 3	2 9
Tahiti.....	5 6	6 0	6 6
Togoland.....	2 3	2 9	3 3
Tripoli.....	1 9	2 3	2 9
Tunis.....	2 3	2 8	3 1
Turkey, Austrian & French Agencies.....	2 0	2 6	3 0
U.S.A. Official Agencies.....	1 0-2 3	1 6-2 9	2 0-3 0
*U.S.A. Official Service. All places. 4 lb. 6 oz. 2s.			
*U.S.A. Semi-Official.—New York, Brooklyn, Jersey and Hoboken Cities All other places.....	3 0	4 0	5 0
Uruguay.....	4 0	5 0	6 0
Venezuela.....	2 0	3 0	4 0
	3 8	4 1	4 6

To India and the British Empire generally and to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Egypt the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet; Canada, length, breadth or depth, 2 feet 6 inches, length and girth combined, 6 feet; to Italy, Spain, Greece, and parts of Turkey, length 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; other places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction.

INSURANCE.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to almost all countries up to £400, according to destination, at the following rates:—4d. for £12; 6d. for £24; 8d. for £36; 10d. for £48; 1s. for £60; 1s. 2d. for £72; 1s. 4d. for £84; 1s. 6d. for £96; 1s. 8d. for £108; 1s. 10d. for £120; 2s. for £132; and so on to 5s. 10d. for £400. Parcels sent to the U.S. by the semi-official service are insurable up to £120 at about double the above rates.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The sender of a money order (Inland or Abroad) may apply for an advice of payment to consignee at the office of issue at the time of issue or subsequently—fee, 2d.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £40. The commission charged is for sums not exceeding £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d.

Money orders will under no circumstances be paid on the day of issue. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

The Chief Money Order Office is at 144A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office in

* The parcel post with the United States is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official service with the United States Post Office and a semi-official service maintained through the Agency of the American Express Company. The sender of a parcel forwarded by the semi-official service may, without extra charge, direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Custom House in Bond for Customs examination at any one of the "United States Ports of Entry," or Inland Custom Houses. The addressees of such parcels must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the Custom House of the Inland Port of Entry.

Parcels intended to be forwarded in bond must be plainly marked by the sender, "In bond to naming the Inland Port of Entry chosen; and the same words must also be written by the sender in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration.

the United Kingdom which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams.

Commission at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 2d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for portage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at all Money Order offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire (except Canada), and at the British Agencies at Constantinople, Panama, Salonica, and Smyrna. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6d. up to 19s. and for 20s. and 21s.; those of 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d., at a charge of ½d.; of 3s., 3s. 6d. &c. up to 15s., 1d.; those of 15s. 6d. &c. up to 21s., 1½d. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. British Postage Stamps (not perforated and not exceeding 3 in number) to the amount of 5d., but not fractions of 1d., may be affixed to the face of an order.

Imperial and Foreign Ordinary Money Orders.

For sums not exceeding £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d., and for countries on which orders may be issued for more than £10, 3d. for every additional £2 or portion of £2.

Imperial and Foreign Telegraph Orders.

Commission at same rate as for Ordinary Imperial and Foreign Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice.

TELEGRAMS.*Inland.*

Inland telegrams may be sent to all parts of the British Isles at the rate of 6d. for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. Receipt for charges 1d. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. Five figures are counted as one word. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within three miles of a head office—beyond that limit the charge is 3d. per mile from the office door. Portage to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are of two kinds—one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a 6d. stamp, may be purchased singly, or in books of 20, interleaved, and with a sheet of carbonic paper, price 10s. 3d. The usual hours are 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 8 to 10 a.m. in England and Ireland; in Scotland from 9 to 10 a.m. In London the following offices are always open:—G.P.O., Central; G.N.R., King's Cross; G.C.R., Marylebone (except 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.); G.E.R., Liverpool Street and Stratford; London Bridge (S.E. & C.R.), St. Pancras (M.R.), Waterloo and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office. The offices at Birmingham, Bradford (except between midnight Saturday and 8 a.m. Sunday), Brighton

(except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks (ship telegrams not delivered after dark), Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton are always open; as also are those at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Queens-town, in Ireland.

Note.—It is usually possible to get a telegram through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1s. for the telegraphist, 1s. for the messenger, and 6d. an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster, 1s. for the telegraphist, and 1s. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

Imperial and Foreign.

Rates per word are as follows:—Abyssinia, 2s. 3d.; Aden, 2s.; Alaska, 2s. 9d.; Algeria, 2½d.; Angola, 5s. 5d. and 5s. 6d.; Annam, 4s. 2d. and 4s. 5d.; Antigua, 4s. 4d.; Argentine Republic, 3s. 10d. and 4s. 2d.; Ascension, 2s. 6d.; Australia, 2s. 9d. and 3s.; Austria, 3d.; Azores, 9d.; Bahamas, 2s. 5d.; Barbados, 4s. 9d.; Basutoland, 2s. 6d.; Bathurst (W. Africa), 3s. 6d.; Bechuanaland (British), 2s. 6d.; Belgium, 2d.; Benguela, 5s. 5d. and 5s. 6d.; Bermuda, 2s. 6d.; Bissao, 3s. 6d.; Bokhara, 1s.; Bolama, 3s. 6d.; Bolivia, 5s. 9d.; Borneo (British), 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.; Borneo (Dutch), 4s. 2d. and 4s. 5d.; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½d.; Bourbon (Ile de), 2s. 8d.; Brazil, 3s. to 6s. 5d.; British E. Africa, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; British W. Africa, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; British Guiana, 7s.; British New Guinea, Tels. sent by post from Cooktown, in Queensland, at irregular intervals; Bulgaria and E. Roumelia, 4d.; Burma, 1s. 10d. and 2s.; Cameroons, 5s. 2d.; Canada (Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, P. E. I., and Quebec, 1s.), other places, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.; Canary Islands, 9d.; Cape Colony, 2s. 6d.; Cape Verde Islands, 2s. 2d. and 3s. 1d.; Caroline Islands, 4s. 8d. and 4s. 11d.; Ceylon, 2s. 1d. and 1s. 11d.; Chile, 5s. 9d. (Punta Arenas, 3s. 10d. and 4s. 2d.); China, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d. (Macao, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 7d.); Cochin China, 3s. 7d. and 3s. 10d.; Cocos, 2s. 6d.; Colombia, 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; Comoro Islands, Tels. sent by post from Zanzibar, etc.; Costa Rica, 4s. 2d.; Crete, 6d.; Cuba (Havana, 1s. 8d.), other places, 1s. 10d.; Ouragoa, 6s. 9d.; Cyprus, 1s.; Dahomey, 5s.; Delagoa Bay, 2s. 7d.; Denmark, 2d.; Dominica, 4s. 2d.; Dutch E. Indies, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 5d.; Dutch Guiana, 6s. 9d.; Ecuador, 5s. 9d.; Egypt (Alexandria, 1s.; Suakin, 1s. 4d.), other places, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; Falkland Islands, Tels. sent by post from Montevideo; Fanning Island, 2s. 6d.; Faro Islands, 5½d.; Fiji, 3s.; Formosa, 4s. 7d. and 4s. 10d.; France, 2d.; French Congo, 5s. 2d.; French Guiana, 6s. 9d.; French Guinea (Conakry, 3s. 6d.), other places, 3s. 7d.; French Sudan, 1s. 5d.; German E. Africa, 2s. 8d. and 3s. 1d.; German S.W. Africa, 2s. 8d.; Germany, 2d.; Gibraltar, 3d.; Gold Coast, 4s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.; Greece and Greek Islands, 6d.; Grenada, 4s. 8d.; Guadeloupe, 5s. 2d.; Gnam Island, 5s.; Guatemala (San José, 3s. 1d.), other places, 3s. 4d.; Hayti, 5s. 4d. and 7s. 5d.; Hedjaz (Arabia), 3s. 1d.; Holland, 2d.; Honduras, 3s. 9d.; Honduras (British), Tels. sent by post from New Orleans; Hong Kong—see China; Hungary, 3d.; Iceland, 8½d.; India, 1s. 10d. and 2s.; Italian E. Africa, 2s. 1d. and 2s. 2d.; Italy, 3d.; Ivory

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Wireless Telegraphy.

Telegrams are accepted at any Telegraph Office for transmission to certain of the principal Ocean Liners by Wireless Telegraphy from the stations at Crookhaven, the Lizard, Malin Head, Niton, the North Foreland, and Rosslare, at a charge of 6½d. a word, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. per telegram, and telegrams from ships are received at these stations and are thence transmitted by wire. Telegrams are also accepted at any Telegraph Office for transmission to His Majesty's ships from the same stations at a charge of 3½d. a word, with a minimum of 3s. 6d. per telegram. Such telegrams are only accepted at sender's risk. The name of the wireless station will in each case pass as one word in the address.

POST OFFICE TELEPHONES.

London Exchange.—The office of the General Manager of the Post Office London Telephone System is at the G.P.O., South, Carter Lane, E.C. The annual subscription, including one telephone at the subscriber's premises, £5.

Within a distance of 2 miles from the subscriber's premises, for each call on any exchange in the county of London, 1d.; and on any exchange outside the county of London, 2d. For connection with any exchange outside the county of London within 2 miles, annual subscription, £4; 1d. for each call on same exchange; 2d. on any other exchange. The Call Office Fee, whether for subscribers or others, is 2d. The annual subscription for connection with an Exchange within 2 miles of premises with unlimited number of calls is £17.

Provincial Telephone System.—Applications for terms, &c., should be made to the Sec., G.P.O.

Telephone Trunk Lines.—Where the P.O. Telephone Exchanges in different towns are connected by Trunk lines, such lines may be used by local subscribers and the general public at the following rates: 3d. for 25 miles, 6d. for 50 miles, 9d. for 75 miles, 1s. for 100 miles, and an additional 6d. for every 40 miles over a hundred. Extra charges are levied if the conversation is between a subscriber to the NATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY'S System and a subscriber to a P.O. Telephone Exchange as follow: When the Trunk Wire charge does not exceed (for a conversation of 3 minutes) 1s. 6d., the fee is 3d. more; if 3s., 4d. more; and if over 3s., then 6d. more for every 3 minutes the wire is occupied. Such fees are not chargeable on calls to or from the Tunbridge Wells or Hull Exchanges. The ordinary time allowed for a conversation on a trunk line is 3 minutes; but by paying a double fee the line may be engaged for the maximum of 6 minutes continuously.

Anglo-French and Anglo-Belgian Telephone.—Telephonic communication may be obtained through Post Office Exchanges or Call Offices from London and certain provincial towns in England to Paris, Brussels, and certain pro-

vincial towns in France and Belgium. Fee—8s. per conversation of three minutes (10s. for Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne). Two consecutive conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes in advance of London time (i.e., 12 noon London = 12.10 p.m. Paris), but Greenwich time prevails in Belgium.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

At all offices in the PROVINCES which are open on Sunday, postage stamps are sold, and letters may be registered during the time such offices are open. The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. In LONDON, letters cannot be registered on Sunday, except at certain railway stations, but on Good Friday and Christmas Day postage stamps are sold and letters may be registered at all offices which are open. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 8 to 10 a.m.; but no Money Order, Savings Bank, Insurance, or Annuity Business is transacted on these days, nor in Scotland on Sacramental Fast Days.

BANK HOLIDAYS AND FAST DAYS.—Where Bank Holidays are observed as public holidays, the counters of the head office and branch offices are closed at 12 noon (in some small places they are not even opened) except for telegraph business, the reception of parcels, the sale of postage stamps, and the registration of letters. At no provincial town in England or Ireland is there more than one delivery of letters on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; nor in Scotland on Sunday or the Sacramental Fast Days; and any person is at liberty to prevent even this delivery so far as relates to himself.

In London the holiday arrangements are of an exceptional character, and due notice of them is given by means of bills at the various offices.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

These are established at all Money Order Offices, and are opened for the receipt of deposits during the hours appointed for the sale of stamps, commencing at 8 a.m. Every such office is also open for the payment of withdrawals on weekdays during certain hours, which are specified in a notice exhibited at the office.

Deposits can be made from 1s. to £50 in one year (ending 31st Dec.). When with interest the total exceeds £200, interest is allowed on £200 only. Interest is at 2½ per cent.

ANNUITIES AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—Immediate or deferred annuities from £1 to £100 may be

purchased through the Post Office on the life of anyone over 5 years old. These are payable by equal half-yearly instalments. (Jan. 5 and July 5, or April 5 and Oct. 10.)

Life insurances, from £5 to £100, are granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 can be insured for £5.

If the amount of the annuity or insurance purchased is less than £100, further amounts may be bought, until the total sum amounts to £100.

The Central Post Office Savings Bank is at Blythe Road, West Kensington, W.

Year.	Accounts open in P.O. Savings Bank at end of Year.	Amount Deposited during Year.	Amount Withdrawn during Year.	Accounts open in Trustees' S.B. at end of Year.	Amount Deposited.	Withdrawn from Trustees' Savings Bank.	DUE TO DEPOSITORS.	
							Trustees' Savings Bank.	Post Office Savings Bank.
		£	£		£	£	£	£
1896	6,862,035	36,258,350	28,489,328	1,495,903	12,024,129	11,764,179	46,699,687	108,098,641
1897	7,239,761	35,757,476	30,624,995	1,527,217	12,015,556	11,415,156	48,464,797	115,896,786
1898	7,630,502	37,361,838	32,952,829	1,563,947	12,244,176	11,917,209	49,995,372	123,144,099
1899	8,046,680	39,122,160	35,171,475	1,601,485	12,737,645	12,569,951	51,404,929	130,118,605
1900	8,439,983	40,516,434	38,231,372	1,625,023	12,247,672	13,448,957	51,455,917	135,549,645
1901	8,787,675	41,452,051	38,890,043	1,647,202	12,489,513	13,251,630	51,966,386	140,392,916
1902	9,133,161	42,217,003	41,395,800	1,670,394	12,805,185	13,559,498	52,505,181	144,605,088
1903	9,403,852	40,857,206	42,786,025	1,689,617	12,712,892	13,981,749	52,540,339	146,235,147
1904	9,673,717	40,612,967	41,904,393	1,704,766	12,560,322	14,120,726	52,280,861	148,339,354
1905	9,963,049	42,300,617	42,096,037	1,731,869	13,218,125	14,083,437	52,723,436	152,111,140
1906	10,332,784	43,980,579	43,763,002	1,760,999	13,408,810	14,442,412	53,009,299	155,996,446

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian sphere of influence lie the self-governed States of Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Boundaries and Area.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Poval Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) and Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Calcutta, the capital, lies in 88° E. long. The total area of India is about 1,767,000 square miles, of which 680,000 square miles are under native administration. The British Provinces comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 79 per cent. of the population, which in 1901 numbered 294,361,056. (For details, see pp. 475-6.)

Physical Features and Products.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush Mountains. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the tropical plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the

The principal Government publications relating to India presented to Parliament in 1907 were:—Statistical Abstract, 1896-7 to 1905-6; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1905-6; Tables of the Trade of India, 1901-2 to 1905-6; Review of the Trade of India in 1906-7; Sanitary Measures in India, 1905-6; Indian Financial Statement for 1907-8; Home Accounts, 1905-6, with Estimates 1906-7; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1907-8; Return of Net Income and Expenditure, 1895-6 to 1905-6; Administration Report on Railways in India for 1906; Measures for the Prevention of Plague (Cd. 3516); Report of Textile Factories Labour Committee (Cd. 3617); Papers relating to Advisory and Legislative Councils (Cd. 3710); Convention between Great Britain and Russia regarding Persia, Afghanistan, and Thibet (Cd. 3750).

Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basin of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. So rich is the Indo-Gangetic plain that it supports a population of about 50 millions, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population is extremely high in this region, averaging in the Bengal delta 552 per square mile, and rising in a few districts to 900. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Behar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. To the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, and many dyes, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, parrots, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this caving-in triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie so close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of S. India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by the mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The elephant, tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chincona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are salt, coal, manganese ore, mica, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced in rapidly increasing quantities, and jade and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

The People of India.

Population.—The third general census of India was taken on the 1st March, 1901. The enumeration embraced the whole of the Indian Empire, except a few outlying tracts and certain disturbed areas on the frontier. The final census returns gave a population of 294,361,056, as compared with 287,324,671 in 1891 (for details see p. 476). Deducting for purposes of comparison the population of tracts not enumerated in 1891, the increase in the ten years is only about 1½ per cent., as compared with an increase of over 22 per cent. in the previous decade. These statistics show that long-continued famine in Western India, combined with an abnormal prevalence of cholera, plague, and other diseases, had, during the decade, seriously enhanced mortality. The census total of 1901 is divisible into 231,899,507 (or 79 per cent.) for British India, and 62,461,549 (or 21 per cent.) for Native States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist.

Languages.—India has 147 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 292,563,771 persons in India are grouped in three families; and twenty-three languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 60,354,137 persons), Bengali (44,624,048), Bihari (37,076,990), Telugu (20,696,872), Marathi (18,237,899), Panjabi (17,070,961), and Tamil (16,525,500), after which come Rajasthani, Kanarese, Gujarati, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and

is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

Religions.—The population by religions includes 207,147,026 Hindus (70 per cent. of the total), 62,458,077 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 9,476,759 Buddhists (3 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 2,923,241 Christians (two-thirds of whom are in Madras and Travancore), 2,195,339 Sikhs, 1,334,148 Jains, 94,190 Parsis, and 8,584,148 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. Christian converts come mainly from the more degraded classes in Bengal and Madras.

Large Towns.—Tables below show the populations of the chief towns and the distribution of the people by occupations. There are 28 towns with a population of over 100,000, and 49 with 50,000 to 100,000. The urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise less than 10 per cent. of the total population.

Occupations.—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on hand-weaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. Infant marriage and enforced widowhood are extending through Brahmanical influence and notions of social distinction. There are nearly 26,000,000 widows in India. The males outnumber the females in the proportion of 1,000 to 963.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

ORDER OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total Supported.	ACTUAL WORKERS.		Percentage of Supported to Total Population.
		Males.	Females.	
Agriculture	191,691,731	60,827,087	27,520,631	65·16
Earthwork and general labour (not agricultural)	17,953,261	5,803,321	4,043,577	6·10
Provision of food, drink, and stimulants	16,758,726	4,796,381	3,330,834	5·70
Provision of textile fabrics and dress ...	11,214,158	3,507,767	2,210,543	3·80
Personal, household, and sanitary services	10,717,500	3,760,267	1,805,703	3·64
All other occupations	45,852,670	17,024,457	4,135,614	15·60
	294,188,046	95,709,280	43,046,902	100·00

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonments).

	TOTAL POPULATION.			TOTAL POPULATION.	
	In 1901.	In 1891.		In 1901.	In 1891.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,106,738	882,116	Amritsar	162,429	136,766
Bombay City and Island (1906)	977,822	821,764	Jaipur	160,167	158,787
Madras City	509,346	452,518	Bangalore	159,046	180,366
Hyderabad and Suburbs	448,466	415,039	Poona	153,320	161,390
Lucknow	264,049	273,028	Patna	134,785	165,192
Rangoon	234,881	180,324	Bareilly	131,208	121,039
Benares	209,331	219,467	Nagpur	127,734	117,014
Delhi	208,575	192,579	Srinagar	122,618	118,960
Lahore	202,964	176,854	Surat	119,306	109,229
Cawnpore	197,170	183,712	Meerut	118,129	119,390
Agra	188,022	168,662	Karachi	116,663	105,199
Ahmedabad	185,889	148,412	Madura	105,984	87,428
Mandalay	183,816	188,815	Trichinopoly	104,721	90,609
Allahabad	172,032	175,246	Baroda	103,790	116,420

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES (CENSUS OF 1901).

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Persons.			Rural.	Population, Census, 1891.	Difference since 1891, per cent. 1901 & 1891.
					Males.	Females.	Total.			
PROVINCES.										
1. Ajmer-Merwara.	2,711	4	740	107,401	251,026	225,886	476,912	351,593	542,358	- 12.07
2. * Andaman and Nicobars.	3,143	—	63	2,550	13,695	5,954	19,649	24,849	15,609*	—
3. * Baluchistan (Districts and Adminis- trated Territories).	45,804	6	1,274	68,593	178,535	129,720	308,255	268,213	—	—
4. Bengal.	115,810	142	137,489	9,935,185	25,154,847	25,567,220	50,722,067	47,385,585	40,321,758	+ 2.84
5. Bombay (Presidency).	123,084	202	25,669	3,490,715	9,583,409	8,976,152	18,559,561	15,023,202	18,978,314	+ 1.70
6. * Burma.	75,013	173	21,089	2,860,063	7,791,089	7,515,508	15,306,597	12,209,707	15,050,151	+ 17.68
7. * Central Provinces and Berar.	47,066	20	4,403	5,671,760	1,701,700	1,440,120	3,141,820	2,675,100	2,755,160	- 0.24
8. Cochin.	85	3	—	6,878	30,530	13,444	43,974	—	46,079	+ 9.12
9. * Eastern Bengal and Assam.	236,738	52	60,395	2,092,811	5,342,033	5,148,591	10,490,624	8,429,706	10,165,113	- 0.24
10. Madras.	100,130	152	37,995	2,500,724	5,936,904	5,952,168	11,889,072	10,764,271	13,062,604	+ 8.02
11. * North-West Frontier Province.	16,466	5	479	30,560	100,258	80,349	180,607	165,353	173,055	+ 4.36
12. Punjab.	16,466	234	91,610	7,127,014	18,841,284	19,380,152	38,221,436	33,934,258	28,459,128	+ 9.56
13. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	107,104	171	32,661	7,127,014	18,841,284	19,380,152	38,221,436	33,934,258	35,639,440	+ 7.74
14. * Baluchistan (Agency Tracts).	86,511	—	780	109,847	266,934	235,595	502,529	—	—	—
15. Baroda State.	8,099	47	3,035	486,955	1,063,934	954,053	1,917,987	2,115,396	2,415,396	- 10.16
16. Bengal States.	32,773	13	2,418	768,245	1,935,799	1,544,693	3,480,492	3,672,344	3,672,344	- 8.28
17. Bombay States.	65,761	129	14,995	1,513,380	3,395,045	3,068,748	6,463,793	5,659,668	8,082,107	- 16.38
18. Central India Agency.	76,772	80	38,282	1,697,850	4,282,790	4,199,391	8,482,181	7,647,463	10,318,823	- 16.38
19. Central Provinces States.	31,183	11	8,200	296,690	811,970	619,170	1,431,140	1,318,153	1,712,562	- 4.75
20. Hyderabad State.	82,568	78	20,011	2,283,447	5,973,659	5,497,513	11,471,172	10,214,194	11,537,040	- 3.43
21. Kashmir State.	80,900	27	8,946	464,635	1,568,658	1,538,586	3,107,244	2,766,830	3,843,952	- 24.22
22. Madras States.	9,969	2	4,997	607,732	1,568,658	1,538,586	3,107,244	3,843,952	3,843,952	- 24.22
23. Mysore State.	29,444	128	10,884	1,160,587	2,977,024	2,692,535	5,669,559	5,900,626	6,370,622	- 13.17
24. Punjab States.	36,532	57	10,997	702,587	2,012,809	2,012,393	4,025,202	4,877,206	4,943,604	- 12.05
25. Rajputana Agency.	127,541	128	29,991	1,911,453	5,104,246	4,610,955	9,715,201	8,313,109	11,990,504	- 3.78
26. United Provinces States.	5,079	6	3,576	159,069	414,414	387,683	802,097	698,217	792,491	+ 1.21
Total, Native States.	679,393	697	178,575	12,397,245	32,146,882	30,314,667	62,461,549	55,359,585	66,075,195	- 5.47
STATES AND AGENCIES.										
Total, British Territory										
Total, British Territory										
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14. * Baluchistan (Agency Tracts).	86,511	—	780	109,847	266,934	235,595	502,529	—	—	—
15. Baroda State.	8,099	47	3,035	486,955	1,063,934	954,053	1,917,987	2,115,396	2,415,396	- 10.16
16. Bengal States.	32,773	13	2,418	768,245	1,935,799	1,544,693	3,480,492	3,672,344	3,672,344	- 8.28
17. Bombay States.	65,761	129	14,995	1,513,380	3,395,045	3,068,748	6,463,793	5,659,668	8,082,107	- 16.38
18. Central India Agency.	76,772	80	38,282	1,697,850	4,282,790	4,199,391	8,482,181	7,647,463	10,318,823	- 16.38
19. Central Provinces States.	31,183	11	8,200	296,690	811,970	619,170	1,431,140	1,318,153	1,712,562	- 4.75
20. Hyderabad State.	82,568	78	20,011	2,283,447	5,973,659	5,497,513	11,471,172	10,214,194	11,537,040	- 3.43
21. Kashmir State.	80,900	27	8,946	464,635	1,568,658	1,538,586	3,107,244	2,766,830	3,843,952	- 24.22
22. Madras States.	9,969	2	4,997	607,732	1,568,658	1,538,586	3,107,244	3,843,952	3,843,952	- 24.22
23. Mysore State.	29,444	128	10,884	1,160,587	2,977,024	2,692,535	5,669,559	5,900,626	6,370,622	- 13.17
24. Punjab States.	36,532	57	10,997	702,587	2,012,809	2,012,393	4,025,202	4,877,206	4,943,604	- 12.05
25. Rajputana Agency.	127,541	128	29,991	1,911,453	5,104,246	4,610,955	9,715,201	8,313,109	11,990,504	- 3.78
26. United Provinces States.	5,079	6	3,576	159,069	414,414	387,683	802,097	698,217	792,491	+ 1.21
Total, Native States.	679,393	697	178,575	12,397,245	32,146,882	30,314,667	62,461,549	55,359,585	66,075,195	- 5.47
GRAND TOTAL, INDIA										
GRAND TOTAL, INDIA										

* Enumerated incompletely prior to 1901. † The North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901 out of certain Punjab Districts and areas not previously included in India. ‡ Includes South Lushai and Manipur. § Certain areas were imperfectly enumerated owing to tribal disputes. ¶ Includes Shan States, Chin Hills, and Karen. N.B.—Revised figures showing area and population of the provinces of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam as reconstituted in 1905. are now furnished above. The Central Provinces and Berar have been amalgamated for administrative purposes.

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (327 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts of later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1400 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The people who wrote these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, had come, it may be about 2000 B.C., into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They had found in India a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of the lowest civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals in India. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Laws of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day (say 500 B.C.) wished it to exist, than as it actually then existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste generally prevails, and the life of the people is organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died at a great age in 543 B.C. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood; and within three centuries from the death of its founder it was the prevailing religion of India. For more than a thousand years it existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, either owing to internal dissensions or through persecution; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in China and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. A branch of Buddhism, however, or a survival of a kindred creed, continues to exist in India in the distinct sect of the Jains. The followers of this creed, of which the antiquity and relations with Buddhism are much disputed, are still very numerous in Gujarat, and are also found in other parts of India.

Herodotus tells us that the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (327 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes, has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the people as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (260-230 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose

edicts throw light upon this period, was the great patron of Buddhism, then the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between the fifth and seventh centuries.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between 126 B.C. and 544 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in the N.W. of India they made some temporary acquisitions during the ensuing hundred years; but two centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in the year 990 that Mahmud declared the independence of the kingdom of Ghazni in Afghanistan—a declaration which he followed up by at least twelve expeditions into India between 1000 and 1024, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, and another ended in the occupation of Gujarat. In 1024 he conquered and annexed the provinces of Lahore and Multan. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, with whose memory is connected the Kutb Minar near Delhi. The first Mohammedan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Toghlaq line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Sultan Babar, a descendant of Genghis Khan and Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Amu river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it shortly before his death. Akbar the Great, his son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all Hindustan. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar had been absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were Raja Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth, revolted when the young king seized the reins of power, but was

pardoned. The revenue of Akbar's empire is estimated to have been £19,000,000; and this gradually increased till under Aurangzeb, at the close of the 17th century, it is calculated to have reached £40,000,000. *Jehangir* (1605-28) received in 1626 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. His empress was the famous Nur Mahal. Under *Shah Jehan* (1628-1658) the Mogul Empire reached its zenith. Many public works and grand buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jehan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers; he kept his father a prisoner till death. *Aurangzeb* had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects magnificent, ended in failure. The decline of the empire had begun. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and in 1707 *Bahadur Shah* gained the coveted crown. Dying in 1712, he was succeeded by his son, *Jehandar Shah*, who was murdered by *Parokshit*, a great-grandson of *Aurangzeb*. He in turn was put to death six years later, and *Muhammad Shah*, grandson of *Bahadur*, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who in consequence subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (ancestor of the present *Nizam*), while later on in *Ondh*, *Sadat Khan*, and in *Bengal*, *Ali Vardi Khan*, secured power. In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, *Nadir Shah* of *Persia* invaded *India*, captured *Delhi*, and gave the city over to the mercy of his terrible followers, slew, it is said, more than 100,000 of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the *Indus* was lost to the empire. On the death of *Muhammad*, in 1748, the empire was fast going to decay.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country may be roughly defined by drawing two lines from *Nagpur* to *Surat* and *Goa* on the west coast. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of *Bhonsla*. *Balaji Vishwanath* (1712-1720), *Peishwa*, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family. *Sivaji*'s descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position as *Rajas* of *Satara*. Under the *Peishwas*, aided by *Scindia*, *Holkar*, and the *Gaekwar*, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence. In 1760 *Delhi* was in their hands, and though they suffered a disastrous defeat at *Panipat* in 1761, at the hands of *Ahmed Shah*, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in *India*, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their government degenerated into a system of organised plunder. Like the *Pindaris*, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both *Pindaris* and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that *India* enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who, at first attracted by love of adventure or hopes of gain, had gradually extended their power in *India*.

THE SIKHS.—The *Punjab* lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born at *Lahore* in 1469. He preached the One God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, originally appointed Governor of *Lahore* by the Afghan Amir, founded the kingdom of the *Punjab*. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision which he himself had carefully avoided, and after two wars with the British power the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the *Punjab* (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with *India* and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were *Calicut*, *Ormuz*, *Aden*, and *Malacca*. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to *India*. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by *Vasco da Gama*, who anchored before *Calicut* in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, *Francis of Almeida* (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, and occupied *Ceylon* and the *Maldivé Islands*; while his successor, *Alfonso de Albuquerque*, captured *Goa* (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the *Malabar* and *Malacca* coasts. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the *Persian Gulf* to *Japan*. When the crowns of *Spain* and *Portugal* were united in 1580 under *Philip II.*, the Asiatic interests of *Portugal* were subordinated to the European interests of *Spain*, and the decline of Portuguese power in *Asia* was rapid. Till then the Portuguese brought Indian products to *Lisbon*, whence the Dutch carried them to the other ports of Europe. But when *Philip II.*, on account of the Dutch revolt, shut *Lisbon* against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602 they formed "The Dutch East India Company" by amalgamating previously existing trading societies, and between 1602 and 1620 the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were captured. In 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch occupied the Cape as a halfway station, and established themselves firmly in *Ceylon* and in *Java* and the neighbouring coasts and islands. In 1796 *Ceylon* was captured by the British and annexed to *Madras*. It was made a crown colony five years later. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1604 and 1612 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English, like the Dutch, became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After the success of some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 125 shareholders, the capital was £70,000, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." The early voyages were undertaken on joint-stock account, the amount of the capital varying with each venture. The new competitors were resisted by the Portuguese; but a permanent footing was obtained after a great victory off Surat in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, aided by the influence of the Emperor Jehangir, greatly improved the position and prospects of the Company. In 1639 the English, who had acquired a narrow strip of land, six miles in length and extending one mile inland, on the coast below Masulipatam, built a factory there, surrounded it with a wall, mounted guns, and named it Fort St. George; fourteen years later (1653) this settlement of Madras became an independent Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and to piratical excesses in the East, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by the Protector Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. When, in 1662, Charles II. was married to Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; and a year after receiving it (1668) he transferred all his rights and responsibilities connected with it to the East India Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the Western Presidency. Although in 1634 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and six years afterwards a factory had been established at Hooghly, near the mouth of the Ganges, yet in that part of India they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the exactions of the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but they were invited to return, and in 1690 were laid, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started with a capital of two millions. After a period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708, thanks to the prudence and tact of Lord Godolphin, they were finally amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix received continuous support from home, he might have succeeded in founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army at Wandewash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin

of the French Company. The territory retained by the French in India since that date is insignificant; and in these possessions they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and the victory of Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1763, after his departure, the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). As a result of this battle, they received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the jurisdiction over the Northern Circars. Clive returned a second time to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor, and then Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal in 1774, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, he probably saved British India. The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal, and by the second Mysore War. After the uneventful rule of Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth (1793-98), came the administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805), which was distinguished by many important events. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. His son and successor, Tippoo, equally courageous and equally hostile to the English, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who had then the predominant influence in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassem (1802) broke up the Mahratta Confederacy. The campaigns of Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which promised to give greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Sikhs, Cabul, and Persia, through the missions of Metcalfe, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and occupied Mau-

ritius. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished. Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) the Bombay Presidency attained its present dimensions, on the annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa, whose power had lasted a little over a century. Lord Hastings also delivered the country from the ravages of the Pindaris of Central India, freebooters who organised bands, sometimes many thousands strong, that devastated the country in all directions; and he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. A war with Nepal also occurred during this period. Lord Amherst (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam. While Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General (1838-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various measures were passed affecting education, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and did away with the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of Lord Auckland (1836-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Mohammed brought on the first Afghan Expedition (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of Lord Ellenborough (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). Lord Hardinge (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sohraon (1846). Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted in the submission of the Sikhs, who at Chillianwallah and Goojerat gave further proof of their bravery. The annexation of the Punjab (1849) was followed by the second Burmese War (1852), which deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi, thus became British territory; and on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical Government of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed. The proclamation was made in Feb., 1856, and the transfer took place without bloodshed or fighting. Earl Canning (1857-62),

who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 20th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of 40,000 rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign, and all the heroism of that momentous time will never be forgotten. The Great Mutiny proved the deathblow of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of its entire administration to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Lord Canning was succeeded in 1862 by Lord Elgin, who, however, died in Nov., 1863. Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1864-69) took measures to reform the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms. He inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended. He was assassinated in 1872, while visiting the convict settlement at Port Blair. During the tenure of office of Lord Northbrook (1872-76), H.M. King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. Other important events of this viceroyalty were a famine in Bengal, and the deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda for misrule and disloyalty. Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by the terrible famine in Southern India, by the Second Afghan War, and by the Queen's assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA in 1877. He was succeeded by the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84), whose peaceful term was marked by the extension of local self-government. His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88), during whose viceroyalty occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was added to the Empire. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-93) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and extending and consolidating British influence on the frontier. Hunza and Nagar, feudatories of Kashmir, were brought under more direct control; the Indo-Afghan boundary was defined; and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. As regards domestic policy, he took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He also reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element. The viceroyalty of Lord Elgin (1894-98) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Eventually British control was strengthened, and peace for the time established. An earthquake devastated Assam in 1897; plague broke out in 1896 and has

raged more or less severely ever since; and in 1866-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the tribes along the whole border from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In suppressing this outbreak over 60,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong; the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. Among the internal proceedings were the abolition of the Presidential army system, the re-imposition of the cotton and other Customs duties, the creation of Legislative Councils for the Punjab and Burma, and the modification of the law against sedition. Lord Elgin was succeeded by Lord Curzon in January, 1899. In that year the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to the sovereign. Lord Curzon was thrice called on to defend Imperial interests by the despatch of troops from India, about 8,000 British troops being sent to South Africa in 1899 and about 20,000 native troops to China in 1900; while in 1903-4 troops from India fought in Somaliland. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. and containing a population of 60 millions, of whom more than a half were in native States. At one time over 6,500,000 were under relief. The loss due to this famine has been estimated at 50 millions sterling, while the expenditure of Government was very heavy. The increasing mortality from plague has been a subject of grave concern to Government. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. Among his measures for aiding cultivators were the institution of agricultural banks and departments, and reforms in revenue law and administration designed to free the cultivators from the moneylenders. The famine codes were amended. Better arrangements were made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, and a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province. The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. The Viceroy appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. A Railway Board was constituted to administer the railways, and a Commerce and Industry Department, in charge of a new Member of Council, was created. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. The reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. Indian princes and native troops visited England in 1902 to attend the coronation of H.M. King Edward VII. The Viceroy held a great Imperial Durbar at Delhi on 1st Jan., 1903, to celebrate the coronation of the first British Emperor of India. It was attended by the leading princes and nobles of India. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months in 1904. During his absence Lord Amphil occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon, having been reappointed for a further period, returned to India

in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, which had become unwieldy for administrative purposes, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. During 1905 (April) a severe earthquake occurred in N.W. India. Lord Curzon carried out great reforms in the organisation of the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter which seemed to menace the supremacy of the civil authority, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905). Lord Minto, his successor, arrived in Nov., 1905. The Prince and Princess of Wales made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. There was a considerable agitation among Bengalis in 1905-6 and 1906-7 owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov. 1907. In 1907 also there was unrest in the Punjab, but it was of short duration. In his Budget speech in 1907, the Secretary of State (Mr. Morley) foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to bring all classes of the people into closer relations with the Government and its officers. These include the appointment of native members to his Council, the extension of the native element in the Viceregal and Provincial Legislative Councils in India, and the formation of Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils of Notables. He appointed Royal Commissions to inquire into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—The original charter of the East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth at the end of 1600. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General and his Council, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. It was followed, in 1784, by Pitt's *India Act*, which, while leaving the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. The Act of 1784 authorised the historic phrase "The Governor-General in Council." In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while in 1833 the monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and a legal member was added to the Governor-General's Council. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India," 1858, which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories formerly governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of 15 members. This Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, lays down that at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. The term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act, Queen Victoria formally assumed the title of Empress of India.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. EDWARD VII.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. JOHN MORLEY, O.M., M.P.

H.M. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. (For constitution of Council, see p. 481.) In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office (see p. 170).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually five years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains six ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as himself and the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. The Governors of Bombay and Madras have each an Executive Council of two members. All acts of the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council"; ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority of his Council. The Governor-General's Council, when it meets for purposes of legislation, consists of the above eight members and of not more than 16 "Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations," nominated by the Governor-General. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 increased the number of representative natives, and conferred a limited right of interpellation and of criticism in financial matters. Government proposals for rendering the Councils more representative are now under discussion. Every Indian Act requires the Governor-General's assent, but the Crown may disallow it.

Important changes in administration were introduced during 1905. Business is now conducted by nine Departments—Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry (with Railway Board), Army, and Military Supply. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and is also the special care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The Finance Department

deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, excise, opium, salt, currency, banking, mints, and other financial matters. The Foreign Department conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The Home Department deals with the civil service, education, public health, ecclesiastical and judicial affairs, municipalities, district local boards, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connection with the Legislative Department. The most important subjects that come before the Revenue and Agriculture Department are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The Public Works Department deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. A new department for Commerce and Industry has been created, and placed in charge of a special member, to deal with trade and shipping, customs, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, and certain railway questions, but railway administration is now entrusted to a Railway Board. The Army is under the Army Department, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council, while a Military Member of Council has charge of the Military Supply Department.

British India is no longer divided into three Presidencies, but into 13 Local Governments and Administrations, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras and Bombay, still termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam (constituted in Oct., 1905), the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, the Central Provinces, which since 1902 have included Berar, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, and the Andaman Islands. The chief Local Governments enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence. The Governors of Madras and Bombay have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination (in most Provinces) to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are now 267 Districts in British India.

There are separate High Courts for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal (with jurisdiction also over the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam), and in the Province of Agra. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Punjab and Lower Burma have Chief Courts. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a Judicial Commissioner.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

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Artillery.

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., A. C. Fergusson, *capt. R.A.*
22ND DERAJAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Nowshera.*
Commndt., C. de Saussure, *d.s.o.,*
capt. R.A.
23RD PESHAWUR MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., G. G. W. Corrie, *capt. R.A.*
24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY
(Frontier Force), *Bannu.*
Commndt., H. J. Cotter, *capt. R.A.*
25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.... *Maymyo.*
Commndt., L. L. Hepper, *capt. R.A.*

26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY,
Kohat.

Commndt., J. H. Paine, *d.s.o., capt. R.A.*
27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.... *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., H. W. M. Parker, *capt. R.A.*
28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Abbottabad.*
Commndt., R. W. Fuller, *R.A., lt. lt.*
29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY, *Dera*
Ismail Khan.
Commndt., F. A. Wynter, *d.s.o., capt.*
R.A.
30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY..... *Bhuno.*
Commndt., E. E. Edlmann, *d.s.o., capt.*
R.A.
31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY.....
Commndt., J. L. Parker, *maj., R.A.*
32ND MOUNTED BATTERY.....
Commndt., O. C. Williamson, *maj., R.A.*
THE FRONTIER (HARRISON ARTILLERY,
Kohat.
Commndt., J. H. Keogh, *capt. R.A.*
Sappers and Miners.
1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) SAPPERS
AND MINERS, *Roorkee.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Col., Sir F. R. Maunsell, *K.C.B.,*
R.E., g.
Commndt., A. E. Sandbach, *d.s.o., c.*
R.E.
2ND QUEEN'S OWN SAPPERS AND
MINERS, *Bangalore.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Col., Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, *V.C.,*
G.C.B., R.E., g.
Commndt., F. J. Anderson, *lt. R.E.*
3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS..... *Kirkee.*
Col., C. A. Goodfellow, *V.C., R.E., lt.*
Commndt., B. B. Russell, *lt. R.E.*
No. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY..... *Sialkot.*
Commndt., G. U. Yule, *lt. R.E.*
No. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY..... *Quetta.*
Commndt., T. Gracey, *capt. R.E.*
Infantry.
1ST BRAHMAN..... *Jubbulpore.*
Col.,
Commndt., H. F. Loch, *lt.*
2ND QUEEN'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT
INFANTRY, *Secunderabad.*
Col.-in-Chief, The King-Emperor.
Commndt., J. Lampen, *lt.*
3RD BRAHMAN..... *Agra.*
Commndt., P. B. Watten, *lt.*
4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS,
Meerut.
Col., H. C. Anderson, *c.b., g.*
Commndt., J. S. Melville, *lt.*
5TH LIGHT INFANTRY..... *Dinapore.*
Commndt., A. P. D. Harris, *lt.*
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY..... *Jhansi.*
Col., A. G. Handcock, *c.b., lt.*
Commndt., C. F. G. Young, *c.*
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN
RAJPUTS, *Malakand.*
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Duke of Con-
naught, *K.G., f.m.*
Col., Sir E. G. Barrow, *K.C.B., lt.*
Commndt., H. B. Vaughan, *c.*
8TH RAJPUTS..... *Lucknow.*
Commndt., H. D. McIntyre, *lt.*
9TH BHOPAL INFANTRY.... *Ailahabad.*
Commndt., C. A. Brown, *lt.*
10TH JATS..... *Cawnpore.*
Col., R. F. Firth, *m.p.*
Commndt., A. Pressey, *lt.*
11TH RAJPUTS..... *Fysabad.*
Col., P. H. F. Harris, *c.b., g.*
Commndt., A. Giles, *lt.*
12TH PIONEERS (THE KELAT-I-GHILZAI
REGT.), *Jhansi.*
Col., Sir J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler
G.C.B., g.
Commndt., F. B. W. Richardson, *c.*
13TH RAJPUTS (THE SHEKHAWATI
REGT.), *Alipore.*
Hon. Col., H. H. the Maharajah of
Jaipore, *G.C.S.I.*
Commndt., W. Prior, *lt.*

14TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) FEROPZEPOR SIKHS, Feropzepore. Col-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., &c. Hon. Col. H.H. the Maharajah of Nabha, G.C.S.I. Commndt., W. E. Bunbury, c.	43RD ERINPURA REGT. Erinpura. Col., W. Carnell, m.g. Commndt., R. A. Cole, c.	86TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, Trichinopoly. Col., D. W. Williams, I.g. Commndt., W. G. H. Stirling, I.e.
15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS Feropzepore. Commndt., G. F. Rowcroft, D.S.O., I.e.	44TH MERWARA INFANTRY, ... Ajmir. Col., Sir O.M. Creagh, V.C., K.C.B., I.g. Commndt., A. Poingdestre, I.e.	87TH PENJABIS Mansi. Col., C. J. Smith, I.g. Commndt., F. H. Hancock, I.e.
16TH RAJPUTS (THE LUCKNOW REGT.), Meerapur. Commndt., A. E. Whistler, c.	45TH RATTARAY SIKHS, ... Nowshera. Commndt., L. C. Fryer, I.e.	88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, St. Thomas Mount. Commndt., W. M. Dawes, c.
17TH INFANTRY (THE LOYAL REGT.), Barakpore. Commndt., A. R. Denne, m.	46TH PENJABIS Sehor. Commndt., G. P. Ranken, I.e.	89TH PENJABIS Mandalay. Commndt., C. V. Mainwaring, c.
18TH INFANTRY Benares. Col., W. Wilson, m.g.	47TH SIKHS Tientsin. Commndt., P. Holland, I.e.	90TH PENJABIS Rangoon. Col., W. Osborn, I.g. Commndt., C. R. Keate, I.e.
19TH PENJABIS Jullundur. Col., J. Ruggles, m.g.	48TH PIONEERS Bareilly. Commndt., C. Le G. Justice, c.	91ST PENJABIS (L.I. Infantry), Bhomo. Commndt., H. D'U.-Keary, D.S.O., A.D.C., c.
20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (Brownlow's Punjabis), Dera Ismail Khan. Col., Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B., g. Commndt., P. G. Walker, I.e.	51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force), Bannu. Col., Sir A. G. Ross, K.C.B., I.g. Commndt., L. C. H. Stainforth, I.e.	92ND PENJABIS Rangoon. Commndt., C. J. W. Grant, V.C., I.e.
21ST PENJABIS Jhelum. Col., Commndt., P. M. Carpendale, c.	52ND SIKHS (Frontier Force), Kohat. Col., J. J. Boswell, G.B., m.g. Commndt., A. H. Eustace, D.S.O., m.	93RD BURMA INFANTRY, ... Mandalay. Commndt., S. G. Radcliff, I.e.
22ND PENJABIS Jhelum. Col., B. T. Stafford, m.g. Commndt., W. A. Oswald, I.e.	53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force), Peshawar. Commndt., C. J. Mellis, V.C., A.D.C., c.	94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY, Fort Sandeman. Commndt., H. G. Salton, I.e.
23RD SIKH PIONEERS Sialkot. Col., Sir E. Steadman, K.C.B., g. Commndt., A. F. Hogg, c.e.h. g.	54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force), Nowshera. Col., Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., g. Commndt., K. J. Buchanan, I.e.	95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY, ... Singapore. Commndt., F. V. Whittall, I.e.
24TH PENJABIS Lucknow. Col., G. N. Cave, m.g. Commndt., A. L. Lindesay, I.e.	55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), Nowshera. Commndt., A. Nicholls, I.e.	96TH BERAR INFANTRY, ... Secunderabad. Commndt., C. H. Macdonald, I.e.
25TH PENJABIS Rawal Pindi. Commndt., A. Hamilton, I.e.	56TH PENJABI RIFLES (Frontier Force), Samana. Col., H. Tyndall, G.B., m.g. Commndt., M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., I.e.	97TH DECCAN INFANTRY, ... Bolarum. Commndt., F. H. Hardy, c.
26TH PENJABIS Dera Ismail Khan. Col., L. Dearing, G.B., m.g. Commndt., A. A. E. Campbell, c.	57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), Peshawar. Col., Sir J. W. McQueen, G.C.B., I.g. Commndt., G. B. Hodson, D.S.O., I.e.	98TH INFANTRY Aurangabad. Commndt., A. W. Leonard, I.e.
27TH PENJABIS Mooltan. Col., Commndt., C. W. O'Brien, I.e.	58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force), Kohat. Col., Sir J. L. Vaughan, G.C.B., g. Commndt., A. J. Johnstone, I.e.	99TH DECCAN INFANTRY, ... Bolarum. Commndt., G. W. S. Hawks, I.e.
28TH PENJABIS Nowshera. Col., C. L. Frendgerast, m.g. Commndt., W. E. Phillips, I.e.	59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force), Peshawar. Col., B. R. Chubb, m.g. Commndt., E. W. Carliffe, c.	101ST GRENADIERS Mhow. Commndt., A. E. Searle, I.e.
29TH PENJABIS Jullundur. Col., Sir J. J. H. Gordon, K.C.B., g. Commndt., W. B. Mullins, I.e.	61ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) PIONEERS, Secunderabad. Col-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., &c. Col., C. W. Cox, m.g.	102ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GRENADIERS, Mhow. Col-in-Chief, The King-Emperor. Col., Sir S. de B. Edwards, K.C.B., g. Commndt., G. W. Mitchell, c.
30TH PENJABIS Jhelum. Col., B. D. Campbell, m.g. Commndt., H. H. Dobbie, c.	62ND PENJABIS Dibrugarh. Commndt., R. M. Rainey-Robinson, I.e.	103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Belgaum. Col., F. D. Mander, m.g. Commndt., G. de S. De Lisle, I.e.
31ST PENJABIS Bannu. Commndt., W. A. B. Deany's, I.e.	63RD PALMACOTTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Vizianagaram. Col., A. W. L. Anderson, m.g. Commndt., M. A. Tuite, c.	104TH WELLESLEY'S RIFLES, Hyderabad. Col., W. Bamberman, G.B., g. Commndt., C. Tritton, I.e.
32ND SIKH PIONEERS Umballa. Col., E. De Brath, G.B., m.g. Commndt., H. R. Brander, G.C. I.e.	64TH PIONEERS Belgaum. Commndt., E. L. Holloway, I.e.	105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Karachi. Col., Sir A. G. F. Hogg, K.C.B., I.g. Commndt., A. Deale, I.e.
33RD PENJABIS Jubbulpore. Col., J. T. Harris, m.g. Commndt., C. G. Nurse, c.	65TH PENJABIS, Dargai and Chakdara. Commndt., W. Thuillier, I.e.	106TH HAZARA PIONEERS Sibi. Commndt., C. W. Jacob, I.e.
34TH SIKH PIONEERS Lahore. Commndt., H. B. Borrodale, D.S.O., I.e.	66TH PENJABIS Kohat. Commndt., G. W. Maxwell, c.	107TH PIONEERS Kirkee. Commndt., P. J. H. Aplin, D.S.O., c.
35TH SIKHS Delhi. Commndt., C. T. A. Searle, I.e.	67TH PENJABIS Dera Ismail Khan. Commndt., H. V. Cox, I.e.	108TH INFANTRY Decca. Commndt., C. A. S. Montgomery, I.e.
36TH SIKHS Rawal Pindi. Col., J. Cook, G.B., m.g. Commndt., C. E. Johnson, I.e.	68TH PENJABIS Meiktila. Commndt., W. H. Dobbie, I.e.	109TH INFANTRY Santa Cruz. Col., G. W. Hanson, m.g. Commndt., H. S. Hazelgrove, I.e.
37TH DOGRAS Nowpong. Hon. Col., H.H. Sir Pratab Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir. Commndt., J. A. H. Woodward, I.e.	73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY, Aurangabad. Col., W. G. M. Strickland, m.g. Commndt., H. J. Bremner, I.e.	110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Ahmednagar. Col., H. H. James, g.
38TH DOGRAS Lahore. Col., L. R. H. D. Campbell, G.B., m.g. Commndt., K. P. Burne, I.e.	74TH PENJABIS Sangor. Col., F. H. Terrell, I.g. Commndt., T. Jermyn, I.e.	111TH MAHRATTA PIONEERS Sibi. Commndt., C. W. Jacob, I.e.
39TH GARNWAL RIFLES, ... Lansdowne. Commndt., R. H. Twigg, I.e.	75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, ... Colombo. Col., Commndt., T. B. Hawks, c.	112TH INFANTRY Nasirabad. Commndt., E. R. Hartigan, I.e.
40TH PATHANS Jhelum. Col., E. Dandridge, g. Commndt., G. R. Crawford, I.e.	76TH PENJABIS Secunderabad. Col., H. S. Elton, m.g. Commndt., T. McKay, I.e.	113TH INFANTRY Aden. Col., Commndt., G. S. Hogg, I.e.
41ST DOGRAS North China. Commndt., E. T. Gastrell, c.	77TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, ... Cananore. Commndt., H. T. King, c.	114TH MAHRATTA PIONEERS Poonah. Col., F. S. Iredell, I.g.
42ND DEOLI REGT. Deoli. Commndt., J. M. Ransom, c.	80TH CARNATIC INFANTRY, ... Poonah. Commndt., C. H. M. Hitchens, I.e.	115TH MAHRATTA PIONEERS Aden. Commndt., P. R. Legh, I.e.
	81ST PIONEERS Aden. Commndt., F. Churchill, I.e.	116TH MAHRATTA PIONEERS Kempter. Commndt., C. W. F. Whyte, I.e.
	82ND PENJABIS Belgaum. Commndt., R. M. Maxwell, I.e.	117TH INFANTRY (THE MOOLTAN REGT.), Hong Kong. Col., A. Wardrop, m.g.
	83RD WALLAJABAD LIGHT INFANTRY, Bellary. Commndt., D. S. Lewis, c.	118TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY, ... Baroda. Col., W. S. Hope, m.g.
	84TH PENJABIS Multan. Commndt., R. T. Crowther, I.e.	119TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY, ... Poonah. Commndt., L. M. Foster, I.e.
		120TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY, ... Mhow. Commndt., W. G. Hatherell, c.

123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES Rajkot.
Col. Sir J. Gatacre, K.C.B., m.g.
Commandt., W. S. Delamain, D.S.O., l.c.
124TH (DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN)
BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY, Quetta.
Col. A. A. Pearson, C.B., m.g.
Commandt., G. H. Turner, l.c.
125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES Bangalore.
Commandt., C. J. Fry, l.c.
126TH BALUCHIAN INFANTRY, Localui.
Col. A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., m.g.
Commandt., G. S. Broonie, l.c.
127TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN)
BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY, Quetta.
Col. C. A. Ovingham, m.g.
Commandt., F. J. Fowler, D.S.O., l.c.
128TH PIONEERS Quetta.
Col. Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B., m.g.
Commandt., G. A. Brownrigg, m.
129TH (DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN)
BALUCHIS, Hong Kong.
Col. in Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Con-
naught, K.G., f.m.
Col. Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., l.g.
Commandt., C. H. U. Price, D.S.O., l.c.
130TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN)
BALUCHIS, Chaman.
Col. in Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., f.m.
Commandt., R. Southey, l.c.

Gurkha Regiments.

1ST (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN) GURKHA
RIFLES (THE MAIAIN REGIMENT).
Col. in Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales,
K.G., g.
Col. Sir R. S. Sale Hill, K.C.B., g.
1st Batt Dharmasala.
Commandt., A. G. B. Laug, m.
2nd Batt Dharmasala.
Commandt., A. V. Hatch, l.c.
2ND (KING EDWARD'S OWN) GURKHA
RIFLES (THE SHIMMOOR RIFLES).
Col. in Chief, The King-Emperor.
1st Batt Dehra Dun.
Commandt., J. Fisher.
2nd Batt Dehra Dun.
Commandt., L. W. Shakespeare, l.c.
3RD (THE QUEEN'S OWN) GURKHA
RIFLES.
Col. H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I., m.g.
1st Batt Almora.
Commandt., H. Rose, c.
2nd Batt Lansdowne.
Commandt., G. S. Ombaney, l.c.
4TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col. A. G. F. Browne, C.B., m.g.
1st Batt Bakloh.
Commandt., D. C. F. Macfintyre, l.g.
2nd Batt Bakloh.
Commandt., P. M. Carnegie, c.
5TH GURKHA RIFLES (Frontier Force).
Col. Earl Roberts, K.C., K.G., f.m.

1st Batt Abbottabad.
Commandt., A. H. G. Kitchin, l.c.
2nd Batt Abbottabad.
Commandt., J. M. Stewart, l.c.
6TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col. J. P. Sheriff, C.B., l.g.
1st Batt Abbottabad.
Commandt., C. M. Crawford, l.c.
2nd Batt Abbottabad.
Commandt., F. C. Colomb, l.c.
7TH GURKHA RIFLES Quetta.
Col.
Commandt., E. Vansittart, c.
8TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col. D. Robertson, m.g.
1st Batt Skelland.
Commandt., M. A. Kerr, C.B., l.c.
2nd Batt Lansdowne.
Col. H. M. Evans, C.B., g.
Commandt., J. W. Cowley, l.c.
9TH GURKHA RIFLES.
Col. Sir B. Duff, K.C.B., l.g.
1st Batt Dehra Dun.
Commandt., E. E. Couper.
2nd Batt Dehra Dun.
Commandt., C. Y. Crommelin, l.c.
10TH GURKHA RIFLES Maymoo.
Commandt., G. N. Caulfield, D.S.O., l.c.
MALWA BHIL CORPS Sirdarpore.
Commandt., ...
MEYWAR BHIL CORPS Kherwara.
Commandt., C. H. Dawson, l.c.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeons, W. R. Browne, C.I.E., M.D.;
G. Bonford, C.I.E., M.D.; J. P.
Greany, M.D.; H. Hamilton, C.B., M.D.
Colonels, T. J. H. Wilkins; D. Wilkie,

M.B.; P. H. Benson, M.B.; H. K.
McKay, C.B.; R. Macrae, M.B.; R. D.
Murray, M.B.; C. H. Beaton, C.B.;
J. McCloghry; H. B. Briggs, M.B.;

T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E.; G. J. Kellie;
P. A. Weir, M.B.; W. G. H. Hendor-
son; W. G. King, C.I.E., M.B.; W.
O'Hara; D. French-Mullen, M.D.

STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ARMIES IN BRITISH INDIA

(exclusive of Native Artificers and Followers).

	Northern Army.		Southern Army.		Total.	
British Army:						
Royal Artillery		7,002		7,684		14,686
Cavalry		3,768		1,884		5,652
Royal Engineers		169		104		273
Infantry		30,010		23,782		53,792
Indian Army, &c.		515		348		863
		41,464		33,802		75,266
Indian Army:	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.	British.	Natives.
Artillery	43	4,592	10	1,993	53	6,585
Cavalry	382	14,966	237	9,685	619	24,651
Sappers, Miners, &c.	73	1,864	204	3,124	277	4,988
Infantry	1,146	65,894	955	55,936	2,101	121,830
	1,644	87,316	1,406	70,738	3,050	158,054
Imperial Service Troops (Native)		8,575		11,024		19,599
Native Reservists		19,200		13,976		33,236
Volunteers (Efficients)		16,211		16,928		33,139

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

(1) **MADRAS** (area, 141,726 sq. miles; pop. 38,209,436) was the most important of the three Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, but it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1802. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, though an artificial harbour has been completed at Madras at great expense. Many natives of Madras Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The province is not naturally fertile, but irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and Madras Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal, while the Southern Mahratta line connects it with Bombay. The people are chiefly Hindus. There are over one million native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council, ordinarily of two members, to whom are added, for legislative business, other members not to exceed 21 (including the Advocate-General *ex officio*), of whom the first seven are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies: Madras Corporation (1), other Municipal Councils (2), District Boards (2), Chamber of Commerce (1), and University (1); the rest are selected by Government. Madura (105,984) and Trichinopoly (104,721), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 509,346.

<i>Governor</i> , Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (March, 1906)	Rs. 10,000
<i>Priv. Sec.</i> , A. Y. G. Campbell	Rs. 1,500
<i>Mil. Sec.</i> , Major G. C. Glyn, D.S.O., N. Somerset	
<i>Impl. Yeomanry</i>	Rs. 1,000
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. A. A. Duff, 3rd Gordon	
<i>Highrs.</i> ; Capt. E. L. Popham, 26th Light	
<i>Cavalry.</i>	
<i>Native Aide-de-Camp</i> , Risaldar-Major Shaikh	
<i>Farid</i> , Sardar Bahadur, 26th Light Cavalry	
<i>Medical Officer</i> , Major W. Molesworth, I.M.S.	
	Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

G. Stokes, C.S.I., and G. S. Forbes, C.S.I.
each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

<i>Chief Secretary</i> , Murray Hamnicks, C.I.E.	
	Rs. 3,750
<i>Revenue Dept. Sec.</i> , J. N. Atkinson	Rs. 3,125
<i>Local, Municipal, &c., Sec.</i> , A. G. Cardew	Rs. 2,500
<i>Public Works Secs.</i> , F. J. Wilson (Rs. 2,750); C. A. Smith (Irrigation); G. A. Anderson (Railway)	each Rs. 2,500
<i>Board of Revenue</i> , H. Bradley, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); H. A. Sim, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); C. J. Weir (Rs. 3,500); A. E. C. Stuart (Rs. 3,000).	

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir Chas. A. White, Kt.	Rs. 5,000
<i>Judges</i> , Hons. Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, Kt., C.I.E.; Sir R. S. Benson; H. T. Boddam; L. C. Miller; J. H. Munro; J. E. P. Wallis	Rs. 4,000

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the census of 1901.

(2) **BOMBAY**.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,984 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 18,515,527; it is 1,050 miles in length. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 77 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The province has suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland system) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor is assisted by a Council similar to that in Madras, except that the first eight of the additional members are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies: Bombay Corporation (1), other Municipal Corporations (1), District Boards (2), Sardars of the Deccan (1), Jaghirdars and Zamindars of Sind (1), Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce (1), and Bombay University (1). Ahmedabad (185,889), Poona (153,320), Surat (119,306), and Karachi (116,663), the capital and chief port of Sind, are important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 492.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 977,822 (1906).	
<i>Governor</i> , Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G. (Nov., 1907)	Rs. 10,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , P. R. Cadell	Rs. 1,500
<i>Military Sec.</i> , Capt. J. G. Greig, 107th Pioneers	Rs. 1,000
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. Drummond, and Goorkhas; Capt. R. E. Solly-Flood, Rifle Brigade.	
<i>Native A.D.C.</i> , Risaldar Bhagwan Singh, H.E. Body Guard.	
<i>Medical Officer</i> , Dr. Coghill	Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C.S.I.; Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

<i>Chief Sec.</i> , Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts., R. A. Lamb, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,750
<i>Political, Judicial, Legislative, &c., Sec.</i> , R. P. Barrow	Rs. 3,125
<i>General, Marine, &c., Sec.</i> , H. O. Quinn	Rs. 2,500
<i>Public Works Secs.</i> , J. S. Brown and W. L. Cameron	each Rs. 2,750
<i>Commr. in Sind</i> , A. D. Younghusband	Rs. 3,750
<i>Revenue Commrs.</i> , W. W. Drew; J. de C. Atkins; A. C. Logan	each Rs. 3,500
<i>Commr. of Customs</i> , W. T. Morison	Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir L. H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. L. P. Russell; Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; S. L. Batchelor; D. D. Davar; F. C. O. Beaman.....each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. in Sind (Karachi), J. J. Heaton Rs. 4,000

(3) BENGAL (reconstituted area, 115,819 sq. miles; pop. 50,722,067) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but the province comprises part of Bengal proper, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached from the province in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. Bengal occupies the Ganges Valley eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. Only 5 per cent. of the population live in towns. Nearly 78 per cent. of the population consists of Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. The chief products, besides rice, are opium, indigo, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and jute. In the hills bordering the great plain coal measures, yielding about six-sevenths of India's coal output, are worked. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running N. from Calcutta, is also important. Other extensive systems are the Bengal and North-Western in the north and the Bengal-Nagpur in the south. The Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of not more than 20 members, including 7 members appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies:—Calcutta Corporation (2), other Municipal Corporations (2), District Boards (2), Bengal Chamber of Commerce (1), and Calcutta University (1). Important cities are Patna (134,785) and Howrah (157,594), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,106,738.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I. (Nov., 1903).....Rs. 8,333
Private Secy., Capt. J. S. Maidlow, R.F.A. Rs. 374
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. W. B. Rennie, 19 Hrs., and Lt. L. E. McConaghey, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., (vacant) Rs. 3,333
Jud. and Gen. Sec., T. W. Richardson.....Rs. 2,750
Financial and Municipal Sec., H. J. McIntosh Rs. 2,750
Public Works (Irrig., Rys., and Marine) Secs., W. A. Inglis (Rs. 2,750); and M. J. Scobie (Bldgs. and Roads) Rs. 2,500
Board of Revenue, K. G. Gupta; F. A. Slacke each Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. W. Maclean, K.C.I.E. Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. F. Rampini; C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I.; H. L. Stephen; Sarada Charan Mitra; B. G. Geidt; J. G. Woodroffe; Dr. A. Mukharji; C. P. Casperz; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher each Rs. 4,000

(4) EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM (reconstituted area, 106,130 sq. miles; pop. 30,961,459). In 1905 the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was formed by the addition to Assam of 15 districts of Bengal, and was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Council of not more than 15 members. Assam had been constituted a separate administration in 1874, out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati and Sylhet respectively. Rice, tea, jute, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. About 58 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans, and 37 per cent. Hindus. There is a great variety of languages, Bengali and Assamese being the principal. The Assam-Bengal Railway traverses the province, and terminates at the growing port of Chittagong. The census of 1901 showed that Assam contained 775,844 immigrants from other parts of India, mostly coolies for tea-gardens.

CHIEF CITY, Dacca. Population, 90,542.
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1906).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. L. E. Dening, 33rd Lt. Cav.
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. J. C. Pearse, 4th Cav.
Chief Sec., P. C. Lyon Rs. 3,000
Financial and Munic. Sec., W. J. Reid (offg.) Rs. 1,800
Judicial and Gen. Sec., J. E. Webster.....Rs. 1,800
Public Works Sec., W. Macdonald Rs. 1,350
Board of Revenue, H. Savage, C.S.I.; P. G. Melitus, C.I.E. each Rs. 3,500

(5) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,164 sq. miles; pop. 47,691,782), form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. In population they come next to Bengal. Originally these provinces (excluding Oudh) formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief staple is wheat, while rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, and oilseeds are widely cultivated. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is well served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council, of not more than 15 members, was established. Six members are appointed on the recommendation of the following bodies:—Municipal Corporations (2), District Boards (2), Chamber of Commerce of Upper India (1), and Allahabad University (1). Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (188,022), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (209,331), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (197,170), and Meerut (118,129).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 172,032.
 " (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 264,049.
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Jan., 1907).....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Maj. R. Gordon, 15th Lrs. Rs. 991
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. S. Chadwick, 9th Lrs. Rs. 476

<i>Chief Sec. to Govt., J. M. Holmes, C.S.I.</i>	Rs. 3,000
<i>Financial Sec., J. W. Hose</i>	Rs. 2,250
<i>Judicial Sec., E. F. L. Winter</i>	Rs. 2,250
<i>Public Works Dept. Secs. (Irrign.), N. F. McLeod ; A. R. Sutherland (Buildings, Roads, and Rys.)</i> each Rs.	2,500
<i>Board of Revenue, A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I., and L. A. S. Porter</i>	each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE (WITH JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF AGRA ONLY).

<i>Chief Justice, Sir John Stanley, Kt.</i>	Rs. 5,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox, Kt. ; Pramad Charan Banarji ; Sir W. R. Burkitt, Kt. ; R. S. Aikman ; H. G. Richards</i> each	Rs. 4,000
<i>Judicial Commr. of Oudh, E. M. D. Chamier</i>	Rs. 3,500
<i>Add. do., L. G. Evans</i>	Rs. 3,500

(6) The PUNJAB (area, 97,209 sq. miles ; pop. 20,330,339) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was under a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being largely extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Wood is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number over 2,100,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western Railway serve the Punjab. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of 9 nominated members (5 official and 4 non-official). The ancient imperial city of Delhi, with 208,575 inhabitants, is the largest city ; while Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 162,429 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 202,964.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Denzil C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (March, 1907)</i>	Rs. 8,333
<i>Private Sec. & A.D.C., Major E. C. Bayley, A.D.C., Lieut. D. E. Robertson.</i>	
<i>Chief Sec. to Govt., R. D. MacLagan</i>	Rs. 3,000
<i>Judl. and Genl. Sec., A. B. Kettlewell</i>	Rs. 1,500
<i>Public Wks. Dept. Secs., J. J. Mullaly and E. H. Pargiter (Irrign.), and (vacancy) (Bldgs. and Roads)</i>	each Rs. 2,750
<i>Financial Commissioner, J. Wilson, C.S.I.</i>	Rs. 3,500
<i>Settlement Commissioner, A. H. Diack, C.V.O.</i> Rs.	2,750

CHIEF COURT.

<i>Chief Judge, Sir W. O. Clark</i>	Rs. 4,000
<i>Judges, A. H. S. Reid ; Pratul Chandar Chatterji, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. ; F. A. Robertson ; A. Kensington ; and 4 temporary Judges</i> each	Rs. 3,500

(7) BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, by the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the north, and by the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest province of the Indian Empire, having a total area of 236,738 sq. miles, with a population of 10,490,624. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled ; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population is rapidly increasing. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. About 75 per cent. speak Burmese. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 90 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum and jade-stone ; gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, supply important navigable waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railway has reached Myitkina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council of 9 nominated members (5 official and 4 non-official). The present capital, Rangoon, is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay, tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Population, 234,881.

CHIEF CITY, UPPER BURMA, Mandalay. Population, 183,816.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. Thirkell White, K.C.I.E. (May, 1905)</i>	Rs. 8,333
<i>Private Sec., Capt. A. F. S. Hill, R.E.</i>	Rs. 833
<i>Aide-de-Camp, Lt. E. L. Caldecott, R.A.</i>	
<i>Chief Sec., W. F. Rice</i>	Rs. 3,000
<i>Revenue Sec., G. F. Arnold</i>	Rs. 1,500
<i>P.W. Dept. Secs., H. W. V. Colebrook (Rs. 2,750) and G. G. White</i>	Rs. 2,500
<i>Financial Commissioner, F. C. Gates, C.S.I.</i>	Rs. 3,500
<i>Settlement Commissioner, T. C. Wilson</i>	Rs. 2,750
<i>Supt. & Political Offr., S. Shan States, Sir J. G. Scott, K.C.I.E.</i>	Rs. 2,000

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

<i>Chief Judge, Sir C. E. Fox</i>	Rs. 3,750
<i>Judges, W. E. Bigge ; A. M. B. Irwin, C.S.I. ; H. S. Hartnoll</i>	each Rs. 3,500
<i>Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma), G. W. Shaw</i>	Rs. 3,500

(8) THE CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (reconstituted area, excluding Berar, given below, 82,635 sq. miles; pop. 9,237,654). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. One district was detached and added to Bengal in 1905. The country is hilly and forest-clad, and contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. Much of the waste land is covered with jungle. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. Much has been done by constructing roads and railways (belonging to the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula system and the Bengal-Nagpur line) to open up the country, which possesses coalfields and iron-ore, and is an important producer of rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,710 sq. miles; pop. 2,754,016), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured instead of a fluctuating income therefrom. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields the finest cotton in India, besides millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

There is no Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar, and all legislation is done by the Governor-General's Council.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 127,734.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner, R. H. Craddock, C.S.I. (March, 1907) Rs. 5,166
 Chief Sec. Civil Dept., F. S. A. Slocock Rs. 1,500
 Public Works Sec., J. B. Leventhorpe Rs. 2,500
 Judicial Commissioner, H. V. Drake-Brockman Rs. 3,500
 Do. (addl.), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

BERAR.

Commr., B. Robertson Rs. 2,750

(9) THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (area, 16,466 sq. miles; pop. 2,125,480) was constituted on November 9, 1901, by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the district of Hazara, and the Trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by the addition of the following Political Charges—Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Khaibar, Tochi, Gomal, and Shirani. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 95,147.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. Deane, K.C.S.I. Es. 4,500
 Judicial Commr., C. E. F. Bunbury Rs. 2,750
 Revenue Commr., M. F. O'Dwyer Rs. 2,500

(10) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 476,922), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is

ex officio Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 73,839.

Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I. Rs. 4,250
 Commr. Major C. H. Pritchard Rs. 1,800

(11) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 180,607), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is ex officio Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
 Commr., L. T. Harris Rs. 1,850

(12) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 45,804 square miles; pop. 308,246) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. British Baluchistan includes the Assigned Districts of Sibi, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Quetta, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan. The rest of the territory belongs to the native States of Kalat and Las Bela. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. About 44 per cent. of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs through Baluchistan *via* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *via* Nushki, in northern Baluchistan, was opened in 1896. A railway from Quetta to Nushki has recently been completed. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a loose confederacy, and is amenable in all important matters to the Governor-General's Agent. He receives about £11,000 for quit-rents and subsidy. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Major Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000
 Judl. and Rev. Commr., A. Williams Rs. 3,500

(13) THE ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 square miles; pop. 24,649) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The Andamans, in two groups, the Great and Little Andamans, are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the Indian Government. Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, is the convict station. The number of convicts in 1906 was 14,700. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The Nicobar Islands, which lie almost due south of the Andamans, formerly belonged to Denmark, and were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands (seven uninhabited), of which the northernmost (Car Nicobar) contains half the total population. The principal products are coco-nuts. The inhabitants, Malay in type, are indolent, and are becoming extinct.

Chief Commissioner and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. H. A. Browning Rs. 2,500

The Laccadive Islands comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,274.)

Aden, Perim, and Protected Chiefships.—From old time Aden, situated on a peninsula of volcanic origin, on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Aden trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of N.E. Africa and S. Arabia. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1837—are legally part of the Bombay Presidency. According to the census of 1901 they had an area of 80 square miles and a population of 43,974. Aden is a free port, except for duties on salt, arms, and intoxicating liquors and drugs. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden trades with the Arabian and African coasts in cotton goods, grain, coffee, tobacco, coal, salt, hides and skins, sugar, &c. India, the United Kingdom, and the United States have a considerable trade with Aden.

The total of imports and exports in 1906-7 was over £6,632,000. In the same year, 1,469 vessels entered Aden and 414 entered Perim. Aden has a Port Trust and a Chamber of Commerce. In the hinterland of Aden the British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Babel-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903-4 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations has been demarcated by a joint British and Turkish Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the river Bana.

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. ms.), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a primitive, pastoral, Muhammadan population of 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy from the British Government in exchange for a pledge not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

Aden: Political Resident, Major-Gen. E. de Brath, C.B., C.I.E.....per mensem Rs. 3,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—Important changes in the regulations took effect in 1906. The next examination will commence in London on 1st August, 1908, the number of appointments (usually about 50) depending on the requirements of the local Governments. Candidates must be over 22 and under 24 on that date, and of good health and character. Application for admission to compete must be made on or before the 1st July, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £6. The selected candidates will be on probation in England for one year, and will receive an allowance of £150 if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State for India, conduct themselves well, comply with all rules laid down for their guidance, and be certified as entitled to appointment. A final examination is held in Indian law, languages, history, &c. Seniority in the service depends on the order in which candidates stand in the list resulting from the combined marks of the competitive and final examinations. Selected candidates must qualify in riding. Successful candidates are allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes, but always subject to the needs of the public service. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India, he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of a High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 4,800 (£320) a year. The number of civilians at present in the service

is about 1,100, including a few natives who have attained their position by nomination.

Indian Army.—The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the officers; but out of a total of about 3,470 officers some 500 are in civil employment. A certain number of appointments in the Indian Army are offered to cadets of the Royal Military College, and a certain number to candidates from the Universities (regulations obtainable from War Office). All King's Cadets, British and Indian, and Honorary King's Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for India (rules on application to Military Department, India Office), are allowed to choose whether they will join the Royal Military College for appointment to the Indian Army or for commissions in the British Cavalry or Infantry. After the claims of these cadets have been satisfied, remaining appointments in the Indian Army are allotted in order of merit to successful candidates at the final examination at Sandhurst. Election is final, no transfer being subsequently possible except by exchange. On receiving his commission a successful candidate is gazetted as second lieutenant on the unattached list of the British Army (receiving the pay of that rank), provided with a passage to India, attached for a year to a British regiment, and then transferred to a native regiment as second lieutenant. Unless he is found fit in every respect and passes certain language and professional tests before the end of the third year from appointment to the Indian Army, he will be removed from the service. Any officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst will be drawn from the R. A. and Cavalry and Infantry of the Line serving in India, subject to certain conditions. A lieutenant's pay commences at Rs. 2,700 (£180) a year.

The Public Works Department includes a staff of engineers engaged in the construction and maintenance of State public works. They are recruited from the corps of Royal Engineers or

the Indian Army, from persons appointed by selection in the United Kingdom, and, in respect of natives, from the civil engineering colleges in India. Other qualified persons are occasionally admitted. In 1908 not less than 39 appointments of assistant engineers will be made by a Selection Committee including at least one eminent engineer. Candidates must be between 21 and 24 years of age on 1st July, 1908, must be of good health and character, be able to ride, have passed the A.M.I.C.E. examination, and have obtained a University degree or an equivalent diploma or distinction in engineering, and have had some experience of important work. Intending candidates should apply on a prescribed form to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, S.W., before 1st May, 1908. Assistant engineers in India commence at Rs. 4,200 (or £280) a year, and there is a prospect of pension and also a provident fund.

The Forest Department of India is recruited from this country. The next selection of candidates will be made in the summer of 1908. Candidates must be 18 years of age on 1st July, 1907, and not over 22 on 1st Jan., 1907, and must bring evidence of good general education and of competence in special subjects, for consideration by the Selection Committee. Selected candidates, if they pass a strict medical examination, will spend three years on probation, two at Oxford University in a special course of study, and one in Continental forests for practical work, at their own expense. Assistant Conservators commence at Rs. 4,560 (£304) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund. The number of appointments in 1908 will be not less than 16. Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office.

Indian Police.—An examination is to be held in this country in June, 1908, for 32 appointments: Madras, 4; Bombay, 3; Bengal, 6; United Provinces, 4; Punjab, 6; Burma, 3; Central Provinces and Berar, 3; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 3. Candidates must be between 19 and 21 on 1st June, 1908, and applications must be sent before 1st May, 1908, to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, on a printed form to be obtained from him. There is a strict medical examination, and a test of proficiency in riding. Selected candidates will be allotted as probationers to the various provinces "upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes." On passing the prescribed departmental examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, and being found otherwise fit, a probationer is appointed an assistant-superintendent. A general increase of pay has recently been introduced, and a larger number of higher posts created. The initial salary of a probationer is Rs. 3,600 (£240) a year. There is a prospect of pension and a provident fund.

Indian Medical Service.—Examinations are usually held in January and July. The number of appointments offered is about 15. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28 at the date of examination, of good health and good character, and must possess a registrable qualification to practise both medicine and surgery in the United Kingdom. They may be married or not. Successful candidates are required to attend two courses of instruction at Aldershot and at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, during which period they receive pay and certain

allowances to cover cost of maintenance. A final examination is then held, and the position on the list of the service depends on the combined results of the preliminary and final examinations. Officers will be liable for military employment in any part of India, but, in view of transfers to civil employment, they will stand posted to one of four civil areas, their allocation being determined on a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes. Officers in one civil area may be transferred elsewhere or recalled to military duty. Private practice is usually permitted. The commencing grade pay of a lieutenant is Rs. 4,200 (£280) a year; the highest medical appointment carries a salary of Rs. 36,000. Full information can be obtained from the Military Secretary, India Office, S.W.

The patronage of the Secretary of State for India is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial, Educational, or Ecclesiastical Departments.

Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom, are made by the Secretary of State to the Indian Educational Service, which includes teaching and inspecting posts. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 750 or Rs. 1,000, and with prospects of promotion if service is extended. The number of appointments varies from year to year, and is not large.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment, which forms a civil department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (others whose names are found at page 245 are not Bishops on the Establishment), and 150 Chaplains of the English and Scottish churches. Chaplains (who must be under 34 years of age) are on probation for three years after appointment, and receive a salary of Rs. 5,760 (£384) a year. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary of State, India Office. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when serving in British regiments.

Appointments are also made by the India Office to the Royal Indian Marine (limits of age for officers 17 to 22, for engineers 21 to 75), Bengal Pilot Service (age 18 to 22), Civil Veterinary Dept. (age not over 26), Financial Dept., Enrolled List (age 20 to 25), Geological Survey Dept. (age not over 25), Customs (age 20 to 25), Agricultural Service (age 23 to 30), Telegraph Dept., Public Works Accounts Branch, and Military Nursing Service (age 25 to 35).

The patronage of the Local Governments is considerable, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Indian Army can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works, and Police.

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a partial summary will be found in the *India List*, published by Messrs. Harrison, 59, Pall Mall, S.W. This volume also contains the full regulations regarding Indian appointments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1905, 1906, AND 1907.

The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	Revised Estimate, 1906-7.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue: (000 omitted.)</i>			
Land Revenue.....	£18,954	£18,862	£19,900
Opium.....	6,021	5,469	5,608
Salt.....	5,355	4,376	4,290
Stamps.....	3,738	3,926	4,022
Excise.....	5,353	5,688	5,907
Provincial Rates.....	2,824	2,798	2,290
Customs.....	4,362	4,348	4,307
Income Tax.....	1,270	1,321	1,411
Forest.....	1,602	1,780	1,802
Registration.....	340	362	383
Tributes (Native States).....	634	598	614

Total £50,453 £49,528 £50,534

Interest £850 £945 £949

Post Office..... £1,576 £1,651 £1,765

Telegraphs £898 £910 £952

Mint £206 £321 £416

Receipts by Civil Departments:

Law and Justice.....	£500	£531	£532
Police.....	328	325	317
Marine.....	344	287	273
Education.....	194	212	220
Medical.....	83	96	81
Minor Departments.....	98	100	100

Total £1,547 £1,551 £1,523

Miscellaneous:

Superannuation.....	£191	£194	£194
Stationery & Printing.....	72	73	77
Exchange and Miscellaneous.....	427	497	687

Total £690 £764 £958

Railways:

State Railways* (Net Receipts).....	£11,605	£11,960	£12,850
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).....	1,075	922	416
Subsidised Cos. (Interest).....	47	42	59

Total £12,727 £12,924 £13,325

Irrigation:

Direct Receipts.....	£2,178	£2,038	£2,534
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation.....	893	969	997

Total £3,071 £3,007 £3,531

Other Public Works:

Military Works.....	£46	£49	£50
Civil Works.....	493	488	509

Total £539 £537 £559

Receipts by Military Depts. £961 £1,190 £1,115

Total Revenue* ... £73,518 £73,328 £75,627

EXPENDITURE (CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE).

	1904-5.	1905-6.	Revised Estimate, 1906-7.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenues: (000 omitted.)</i>			
Refunds and Drawbacks.....	£224	£230	£243
Assignments & Compens.	1,178	1,187	1,190
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue.....	3,204	3,336	3,421
Opium.....	1,967	1,892	1,917
Salt.....	345	363	363
Forest.....	869	955	981
Other Heads.....	782	816	915

Total £7,167 £7,362 £7,595

Interest:

On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation) £1,202 £955 £841

On other Obligations..... 445 455 495

Total £1,647 £1,410 £1,336

Post Office..... £1,520 £1,576 £1,599

Telegraphs £902 £1,076 £1,135

Mint £118 £120 £161

Civil Departments:

Gen. Administration..... £1,475 £1,594 £1,597

Law and Justice..... 3,045 3,203 3,374

Police..... 3,159 3,364 3,690

Marine..... 796 680 774

Education..... 1,480 1,638 1,807

Ecclesiastical..... 121 121 124

Medical..... 997 1,057 1,114

Political..... 790 943 1,023

Minor Departments..... 537 659 723

Total £12,400 £13,259 £14,216

Miscellaneous Civil Charges:

Territr. & Pol. Pensions..... £248 £247 £243

Civ. Purlough Allowances..... 219 235 250

Superannuation..... 2,910 2,943 2,991

Stationery and Printing..... 575 557 659

Miscellaneous..... 313 337 299

Total £4,265 £4,319 £4,442

Famine Relief and Insurance

..... £1,000 £1,000 £1,000

Railway Revenue Account:

State Railways* (Interest and Annuities) £9,340 £9,682 £10,453

Guar. Cos. (Interest, &c.) 1,184 1,168 629

Other Railway Exp. 98 73 85

Total £10,622 £10,923 £11,167

Other Public Works:

Military Works..... £982 £1,095 £1,126

Civil Works..... 4,784 5,362 5,571

Total £5,766 £6,457 £6,697

Army Services £20,304 £19,413 £19,973

Total Expenditure £69,899 £71,212 £73,687

Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments } +163 +24 +£614

Total Expenditure from Revenue* £70,062 £71,236 £74,301

* The net receipts from State Railways, after deducting working expenses, &c., are now shown on the revenue side, instead of, as formerly, gross receipts being shown under revenue, and working expenses, &c., under expenditure. The grand totals of revenue and expenditure are consequently affected.

GROSS AND NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. The statement of Gross Revenue and Expenditure exhibits all revenue receipts and payments therefrom, but as the entries on both sides are swollen by railway, irrigation, post office, telegraph, and mint receipts and payments (except railway working expenses, &c.), a clearer view of the financial position is obtained from the following statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure. In this departmental receipts, which are a set-off against expenditure, have been deducted, as also refunds and assignments, cost of cultivating and manufacturing opium, &c.

In 1904-5 there was a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of £3,456,000, in 1905-6 of £3,092,000, and in 1906-7 (revised estimate) of £1,326,000.

	1904-5.	1905-6. (000 omitted.)	Revised Estimate, 1906-7.
NET REVENUE.			
Land Revenue	£18,227	£18,130	£19,174
Opium (Export)	£4,051	£3,573	£3,687
Taxation:			
Salt	£5,094	£4,110	£4,021
Stamps	3,697	3,876	3,978
Excise	5,306	5,632	5,850
Provincial Rates ..	2,820	2,792	2,285
Customs	4,267	4,258	4,192
Income Tax	1,263	1,315	1,403
Registration	338	361	383
Total, Taxation ...	£22,785	£22,344	£22,112
Commercial Undertakings:			
Forests	£1,599	£1,775	£1,798
Post Office	56	76	166
Telegraphs	4	167	183
Railways	2,105	2,002	2,158
Irrigation	285	126	598
Total, Commercial Undertakings...	£4,041	£3,812	£4,537
Tributes from Native States	£421	£397	£413
Mint, Exchange, and Miscellaneous	£183	£284	£448
	£49,708	£48,540	£50,371

	1904-5.	1905-6. (000 omitted.)	Revised Estimate, 1906-7.
NET EXPENDITURE.			
Collection of Revenue	£5,200	£5,470	£5,678
Debt Services	£797	£405	£387
Military Services:			
Army	£19,215	£18,077	£18,717
Military Works	1,064	1,192	1,217
Total, Military Services	£20,279	£19,269	£19,934
Civil Services:			
Civil Depts.	£10,852	£11,708	£12,693
Misc. Civil Charges ..	3,669	3,637	3,678
Civil Works, &c. ...	4,292	4,875	5,062
Total, Civil Services	£18,813	£20,220	£21,433
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Provincial Balances:			
Increased by Unspent Grants	£163	£24	£613
	£46,252	£46,448	£49,045
SURPLUS	£3,456	£2,092	£1,326

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—In addition to the expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1905-6, not charged to revenue, of £9,410,000 on State Railways, and of £556,000 on Irrigation Works, besides £12,981,000 for redemption of liabilities in respect of the purchase of railways.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, Customs, and other duties which fall on persons in the native States, the burden in 1906-7 was 1s. 10½d. per head, or, if land revenue (which is equivalent to rent) be added, 3s. 5½d. per head. In 1907 the burden of taxation was lightened by a further reduction of the salt tax.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On 31st March, 1907, the debt of India amounted to £234,488,000, viz., Sterling Debt, £147,519,000, and Rupee Debt (converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee), £86,969,000. There was no unfunded debt. Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted in addition to about £19,018,000. Up to the same date the Indian Government had devoted £103,646,000 to the construction of railways, and £27,784,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of India stock, eight railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £95,687,000 had been spent. It had lent £11,975,000 to native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £11,078,000 to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £16,518,500, and the cash balances in India and England, £10,320,000 and £5,607,000 respectively. The assets of India now exceed the liabilities. In 1906-7 a loan of £2,000,000 (3 per cent.) was raised in England, at an average price of about 94½ per cent., and a 3½ per cent. loan of 4½ crores (£3,000,000) in India at about 97½ per cent.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in thirty years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindars*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Sind, Assam, and most of Madras and Bombay) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the actual rental, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1905-6 amounted to £19,831,000, of which £969,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPTUM REVENUE.—Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces, in the Punjab (for local consumption), and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States.

Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1905-6 49,200 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta realised £4,898,033, the cost of production being £1,720,964, and the net receipts £3,008,457. In addition £567,882 (net) was derived from the duty (Rs. 600 a chest) levied in Bombay on Malwa opium. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. Duty and licence fees on opium consumed in India (credited to Excise) yielded about £911,000. The total opium revenue, therefore, exceeded £4,487,000. It has been announced that a restriction of cultivation will take place in order to reduce exportation to China, if China reduces her own output.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded since 1897-8, and amounted to £5,632,000 net in 1905-6. Reforms in excise administration are being effected.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £4,258,000 in 1905-6. (For rates of duty see page 499.) The export duty on rice yielded £767,000, and the countervailing Excise duty on Indian cotton goods £180,000.

INCOME TAX. This is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 at about 2 per cent., and on those above Rs. 2,000 at 2½ per cent. It yielded £1,315,000 (net) in 1905-6.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £3,876,000 (net) in 1905-6. Most of the revenue is from court fee and commercial stamps.

SALT.—The duty on salt, which was Rs. 2½ a maund (82 lb.) up to March, 1903, in practically the whole of India, was then reduced to Rs. 2. In March, 1905, it was reduced to Rs. 1½, and in March, 1907, to Re. 1. The rate for Burma remains as before at Re. 1. The total consumption of salt in British India in 1905-6 was estimated at 1,518,000 tons, yielding a net revenue of £4,110,000.

FORESTS.—Over 92,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 151,000 square miles are under State management. They yielded in 1905-6 a net revenue of £1,775,000. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

TELEGRAPHS.—The length of telegraph wires on 31st March, 1906, was 243,840 miles, and the number of messages sent was 10,461,000. They yielded in 1905-6 a revenue of 3'49 per cent. on their capital cost of £6,204,500. In addition the Indo-European Telegraph Department gave a profit of 5'39 per cent. on its capital of £957,500. Owing to reductions in rates there is at present a net loss on telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office, which in 1905-6 conveyed 734 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 20½ millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of £76,000. Reductions in postal rates have recently become operative, and inland letter rates are the lowest in the world.

RAILWAYS.—The number of miles of railway open for traffic on 31st March, 1907, was 29,571, of which 952 were opened in 1906-7. The mileage under construction or sanctioned was 2,873 miles. Of the mileage open or in hand on 1st April, 1907, about 53 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5 ft. 6 in.), and about 41 per cent. on the metre gauge. Up to the end of 1906

there was a capital outlay of £256,759,000. The net earnings of the Indian railways in 1906 were £14,740,000, or a return of nearly 6 per cent. on the capital, against receipts of £14,494,000 in 1905. The number of passengers increased to 271 millions, and the goods traffic to 59 million tons. The net gain to the State on the working of the railways in India was £2,105,000 in 1904-5 and £2,002,000 in 1905-6. Moreover, these results were arrived at after charging to expenditure interest on capital outlay and sums on account of the redemption of capital through annuities. The total capital expenditure on railways in India was £7,189,000 in 1904-5 and £9,000,000 in 1905-6. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average five miles for a penny. A Railway Board was constituted in 1905 to manage the construction and working of the railways, and in 1907 a special committee of inquiry into the railways was appointed. In 1906 the State purchased the Kalka-Simla Railway, and decided to purchase the Madras Railway, the last of the old guaranteed lines.

IRRIGATION.—On irrigation works the Government up to 31st March, 1906, have laid out a total sum of £32,000,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about 7 per cent. The area irrigated was nearly 23 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at about 108 per cent. of the capital outlay. The Irrigation Commission of 1913 recommended the construction of further works estimated to cost eventually nearly £30,000,000. Three large canals in the Punjab, besides less important works, have been put in hand. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1905-6 to £17,666,000:—Railway Revenue Account, including Railway Debt, £6,774,000; Interest and Management of Debt, other than that for Railways, £3,031,000; Stores, £2,253,000, of which £1,697,000 were Marine and Military; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £942,000; Army non-effective charges, £2,385,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £2,029,000. Furlough payments, civil and military, amounted to £645,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use in India is the silver rupee, which contains 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy. Until June, 1893, the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees, and the rupee circulated at nearly its intrinsic value. Owing, however, to the fall in the value of the rupee, legislation of that date closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and since January, 1898, has been practically stable at 1s. 4d. This rate has now a legal sanction, since an Act of 1899 makes the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount. At the present low price of silver, the rupee at 1s. 4d. is worth much more than the value of the silver which it contains. For some years after 1893 the coinage of Indian rupees almost ceased, but in recent years there have been large coinages.

From 1900-1 to 1906-7, the whole, and subsequently one-half, of the profit on silver coinage has been held as a special reserve—now called the Gold Standard Reserve—which is mostly invested in England in sterling securities, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On 31st March, 1907, the investments of this fund in sterling Government stocks amounted to a nominal value of over £12,500,000, while £4,000,000 was held in India in rupees. India has a paper currency, and the 5-rupee note is legal tender everywhere in India proper. Other notes are a legal tender only within the circles of issue. A nickel currency was adopted in 1906 for annas.

ARMY.—The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 75,300; and, secondly, of the native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 158,000 (for details see page 487). In addition, the native Army Reserves number 32,240 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 19,900, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 33,140 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. The Army was re-numbered and renamed in 1903. In 1902 Lord Kitchener (whose term has been extended till 1909) became Commander-in-Chief, and considerable changes have since been effected in the organisation, &c., of the Army. An Army Order of May, 1907, provided for a redistribution on 1st June, 1907, of the Army of India, which now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The Northern Army includes five divisions and the three independent frontier brigades, while the Southern comprises four divisions and the Burma and Aden garrisons. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service is being improved. A Staff College has been established at Quetta. Additions to soldiers' pay and enlarged expenditure on quick-firing guns, coast defences, stores, transport, factories, &c., have increased the net military expenditure from £14,968,000 in 1899-1900 to £19,934,000 in 1906-7. During 1907-8 there will be increased expenditure for artillery, reserves of arms and ammunition, telephone equipment, and improvements in general efficiency. The health of the Army has improved in recent years.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of the four troopships of over 1,500 tons given below, three other steamers of about 1,000 tons each, and smaller craft for harbour and river navigation, surveying, and submarine mining. The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers, under the superintendence of the Director of Transports at the Admiralty. The principal officers and troopships of the R.I.M. are as follows:—

Director R.I.M., and Resident Transport Officer, Bombay, Capt. G. H. Hewett, R.N., A.D.C.

Rs. 2,500
Deputy ditto (Calcutta), Capt. W. Chandler.

Assist. ditto (Bombay), Capt. F. H. Elderton, D.S.O.

[The figures denote gross tonnage and indicated horse-power.]

Dufferin, 629½ (10,190). Comm. H. S. Black.

Hardinge, 5434 (9366). Comm. G. A. Rose.

Northbrook, 5038 (7429). Comm. (vacant).

Dalhousie, 1524 (2202). Comm. S. D. Vale.

For INDIAN DOCKYARDS, see page 205.

EDUCATION during 1906 benefited by increased grants for primary education. Reforms in university education are in progress, and increased attention is now being given to the development of primary, commercial, agricultural, and technical education. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1905-6 numbered 160,434 and the scholars 5,242,040, of whom only 604,050 were females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the remainder being private and unaided. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. Of the total expenditure on education in 1905-6, £3,528,560, £965,250 came from fees, and £1,825,570 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1901 showed that only 1 male in 10 and 1 female in 144 can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities in 1905-6 were 749 in number, controlling a total population of 16,670,770, and receiving an income of £2,638,360 from taxation (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, conservancy rates, &c.), of £2,662,370 from loans, &c., and £967,700 from other sources. The members of municipal bodies are chiefly natives and non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of £2,814,440 in 1905-6 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 7,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and by far the majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1905 about 2,869,560 civil cases were decided; while 1,767,000 persons were tried, and 862,000 convicted, in criminal cases, and of these 455 were sentenced to death, 1,822 to penal servitude, and 157,740 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1905 was 23,844 officers and 137,688 men. There were 741 prisons, with a daily average of 97,282 prisoners, in 1905. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 14,696 prisoners on 31 March, 1906.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics of births and deaths are defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1905 ranged from 26¼ per 1,000 in 1898 to 38½ in 1900. In 1905 it was 36¼. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague, being other chief causes. The deaths from plague up to the end of 1906 were about 4,692,400 in India as a whole. About 22,000 people are killed by snakes every year. In 2,411 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 23,370,000 patients were treated in 1905. According to the census of 1901 there were 97,340 lepers in India.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, and botanical surveys are in operation, while the archaeological survey has been recently extended. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

Trade of India.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	52,525	56,549	64,452	68,722	£72,205
Government Stores	4,688	5,179	5,156	6,020	5,956
Total Merchandise ..	57,213	61,728	69,608	74,742	£78,161
Treasure—Private	16,837	21,295	22,018	13,948	£18,134
Government	82	4,389	4,321	7,153	11,586
Total Treasure.....	16,919	25,684	26,339	21,101	£29,720
Total Imports	74,132	87,412	95,947	95,843	£107,881
Exports of Private Merchandise,)					
Indian Produce, &c	83,920	99,756	102,760	105,460	£115,388
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	1,957	2,217	2,249	2,353	2,323
Government Stores	387	372	139	78	72
Total Merchandise ..	86,264	102,345	105,148	107,891	£117,783
Treasure—Private	5,873	5,365	5,392	4,300	£3,809
Government	565	4,596	5,635	6,013	3
Total Treasure.....	6,438	9,961	11,027	10,313	£3,812
Total Exports	92,703	112,306	116,175	118,204	£121,595
Total Sea-borne Trade	166,835	199,718	212,122	214,047	£229,476
Net Imports of Treasure	10,481	15,723	15,312	10,788	£25,908
Net Exports of Merchandise	29,052	40,617	35,540	33,149	£39,622

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1906-7:—

IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
(000 omitted.)	(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods	Jute (raw)..... £17,892
and Yarn..... £27,278	Cotton (raw)... 14,652
Metals..... 6,693	Rice..... 12,353
Sugar..... 5,825	Jute Manufacts. 10,477
Machinery, &c. 3,860	Hides and Skins 10,230
Railway Material 2,772	Seeds..... 8,681
Hardware, &c. 1,769	Cotton Yarn
Mineral Oil.... 1,618	and Cloth... 8,112
Provisions..... 1,616	Tea..... 6,572
Apparel..... 1,408	Opium..... 6,205
Woollen Goods 1,368	Wheat & Flour 5,227
Liquors..... 1,238	Lac..... 2,333
Silk Goods..... 1,217	Wool (raw) ... 1,618
Spices..... 859	Pulse, Millets, &c. 857
Glass..... 803	Manures..... 677
Instruments, &c. 800	Coffee..... 664
Jewellery, &c. 746	Fodder, &c. 627
Dyes & Tans ... 631	Wood, &c..... 541
Paper, &c. 534	Coal, &c..... 508
Drugs, Medicines, &c. 521	Oils..... 467
Tobacco..... 462	Indigo..... 467
Chemicals..... 458	Silk (raw)..... 458
Salt..... 445	Provisions..... 434
Matches..... 421	Spices..... 401
Silk (raw)..... 379	
Government Stores :	Re-Exports :
Railway Material 2,890	Cotton Yarn
Arms, &c. 794	and Cloth... 278
Metals..... 757	Metals..... 198
Machinery, &c. 221	Wool (raw)... 197

Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which is greater than that of Canada and Australia combined. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows a large yearly net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure. The above table exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling. It will be observed that the year 1906-7, like the four preceding years, was remarkably prosperous. During the three years ended 1906-7 India absorbed over £52,000,000 of gold and silver.

As will be seen, the great bulk of the imports consist of manufactured articles, while nearly 70 per cent. of the exports consist of food and raw materials. Of the imports in 1906-7, cotton goods and yarn constituted about 38 per cent. (nearly all from the United Kingdom), and metals and metal manufactures 20 per cent. The imports of cotton goods in 1906-7 were again of great magnitude. Large imports of machinery were a sign of industrial activity. Sugar imports continue to grow, but mineral oil tends to decline owing to the output in Burma. The imports of Government stores are mainly railway materials and army stores. In the export trade there was a decline in rice, in wheat and other grains, coffee, and cotton goods; but in jute and jute goods the trade was unprecedentedly great, while tea, hides and skins, raw wool and lac increased. Jute, raw and manufactured, was sold at a high price. The exports of indigo have fallen rapidly in recent years.

The following table shows the distribution of Indian sea-borne trade in 1906-7:—

COUNTRIES	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£72,205	£115,388
	Percent.	Percent.
United Kingdom	66·8	26·9
Germany	5·3	11·0
China (including Hong Kong)	1·4	10·9
United States	2·3	9·0
Belgium	4·0	4·1
France	1·4	6·4
Straits Settlements	2·6	3·8
Austria-Hungary	2·8	3·3
Japan	1·5	4·1
Ceylon	0·8	3·7
Italy	1·0	3·3
Mauritius	2·0	0·7
Russia	0·1	0·4
All other countries	8·0	12·4

In imports, the United Kingdom comes easily first with nearly two-thirds of the total, and Germany alone of others sends more than 5 per cent. In exports, the United Kingdom is much less prominent, on account of the wide demand for India's raw produce for food and manufactures.

About 67 per cent. of India's total trade is with Europe, and about 21 per cent. with Asia.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempted from duty; but the tax on other cotton goods is ½ per cent., a corresponding Excise duty being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition, which are taxed mainly for police purposes. Spirits pay generally Rs. 7 a gallon; and salt now pays Re. 1 a maund (82 lb.). Refined petroleum pays one anna a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, unmanufactured tobacco, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty-free. Bounty-fed sugars pay countervailing duties varying with the amount of the bounty given. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals. They point out that two-thirds of India's imports come from the United Kingdom, while among the remainder are many articles which this country cannot produce. The exports are chiefly commodities that are untaxed or lightly taxed in foreign countries, and if retaliatory imposts were levied on these India's trade would decline and her capacity to meet her financial obligations abroad would be impaired.

SHIPPING.—In 1906-7 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries was 9,329, with a tonnage of 13,775,436 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 64 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 80 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 75 per cent. of the total trade. Next come Rangoon, Karachi, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy, and they include much that is really trade with border tracts administered by, or States subject to, the Indian Government. The most important countries are Afghanistan, Nepal, Kashmir, and the Shan States. The total frontier trade in merchandise and treasure has been as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	000 omitted.	000 omitted.	000 omitted.
1904-5	£5,712	£4,501	£10,213
1905-6	6,266	4,904	11,170
1906-7	6,609	5,779	12,388

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. Out of a surveyed area of 556 million acres in British territory in 1905-6, 249 millions were cropped or fallow, 105 millions cultivable, 135 millions not cultivable, and 68 millions under forests. The total area cropped was 238 million acres, of which nearly 10 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 37 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 6 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. The area under wheat has been considerably increased by the aid of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. The cultivation of jute has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, spices, tea, opium, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which were greatly developed in 1906-7, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India.

MINERALS.—The output of the coal mines in India in 1906 was 9,783,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Six-sevenths of the total comes from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 13 million gallons in 1896 to 142 millions in 1906. The production of salt in 1906 was 1,158,000 tons. The output of manganese ore has been much increased, and amounted in 1906 to 496,000 tons. About 20,000 tons of salt-petre are produced annually, mostly for export. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was 581,500 oz. in 1906. There is an increasing output and export of mica, and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 210 cotton mills at work in 1906-7, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, representing a capital of about £12,000,000, contained 5,545,000 spindles and 59,500 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1906-7 was 654 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 266 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 39 jute mills, nearly all in Calcutta and its vicinity, with a capital of £5,396,000, contained 491,500 spindles and 24,000 looms. There were, in 1905, 6 woollen and 7 paper mills, 27 breweries, and various other factories. Complaints are made of the long hours worked in some Bombay mills. Reforms in the Indian Factory Act are under discussion.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

THE Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only one-fifth of the population of India. The administration of these States, with a few temporary or unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the control of the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to protection by the British, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misgovernment the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. Since 1858 six native chiefs have been deposed. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the help and advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these countries, the native States have a combined area of 679,393 square miles, and a population of 62,461,549. The aggregate revenues of the chiefs are about £15,000,000, out of which a tribute of £597,430 (£333,000 from Mysore) was paid to the Government of India in 1905-6. They maintain troops of inferior military organisation to the aggregate number of 85,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering 19,900 in 1907. In many treaties it is provided that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad, for instance, is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a gross revenue of nearly £2,500,000. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of single villages. In the case of such petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends upon a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connection with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan,

but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number as many as 680, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority of these States represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. Thus the rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. Lord Curzon reformed the Chiefs' Colleges and inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles.

The salutes enjoyed by the native princes may be taken to indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed by the title of His Highness. Some of the chiefs, who by their enlightened administration or for other reasons have earned the special approbation of Government, have had their salutes increased, but such increase is personal and lapses at death. On page 501 is a list of 44 chiefs who have salutes of thirteen guns or more, with some particulars as to their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. In addition there are 35 chiefs having salutes of eleven guns, and 26 chiefs with salutes of nine guns.

The native States may be classed under fifteen heads:—1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the North-East Frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the north-west frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of many of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the frequent expeditions against them in recent years. 5. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur in Sind, Bahawalpur to the north-east of it, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying between Sind and the United Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 11. Baroda. 12. The Southern Mahratta States. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south-west. The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. Other States are under the various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, and Travancore and Cochin. Hyderabad is the premier State in India. The present Nizam was installed in 1884. Its capital, Hyderabad (448,466), is the fourth city in India in population.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN CHIEFS, SHOWING SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND AREA, POPULATION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

SALUTE AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of, G.C.S.I.	1875	8,099	1,952,692	Hindus	£ 812,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. &c.	1869	82,698	11,141,142	Hindus and Muhammadans	2,370,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of.....	1895	29,444	5,539,399	Hindus	1,672,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,997	665,961	Hindus	191,000
*Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.	1886	29,047	2,933,001	"	1,076,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,500	850,690	"	475,000
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1885	80,900	2,905,578	Muhammadans	575,000
Kalat, The Khan of, G.C.I.E.	1893	90,000	507,472	"	53,000
Kothapur, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.	1884	2,855	910,011	Hindus	317,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of, G.C.S.I.	1884	12,753	1,018,805	"	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1885	6,730	2,951,038	{ Hindus and Christians }	666,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.....	1899	15,000	720,877	Muhammadans	158,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	626,665	Hindus	231,000
Bikaner, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1887	23,311	504,627	"	199,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1889	2,220	171,227	"	19,000
Cochin, The Raja of, G.C.S.I.	1895	1,362	812,025	{ Hindus and Christians }	178,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.	1880	15,579	2,658,666	Hindus	410,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.	1886	1,242	156,786	"	33,000
Kota, The Maharao of, K.C.S.I.	1889	5,684	544,879	"	186,000
Kutch, The Rao of, G.C.I.E.	1876	6,500	488,022	"	132,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1895	34,963	1,935,565	"	337,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,596,692	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	376,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.	1880	12,676	1,325,307	Hindus	191,000
Tonk, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E.	1867	2,553	273,201	"	95,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	828,487	Hindus	198,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1905	1,946	165,350	Animists	10,000
Datia, The Maharaja of.....	1907	912	173,759	Hindus	60,000
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	1900	446	62,312	"	4,000
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	1892	440	54,904	"	4,000
Dhar, The Raja of	1898	1,739	142,715	"	73,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1901	1,155	270,973	"	44,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1868	1,447	100,103	"	15,000
Idar, The Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C.	1902	1,900	168,557	"	33,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1891	16,662	73,370	"	9,000
†Khairpur, The Mir of, G.C.I.E.	1864	6,109	199,313	Muhammadans	86,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	90,970	Hindus	30,000
Orchha, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.	1874	2,080	321,634	"	40,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	52,025	"	15,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1874	2,818	59,014	{ Buddhists and Hindus }	12,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ...	1875	1,964	154,544	Hindus	20,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	606	84,185	Hindus	60,000
Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., C.B.	1863	1,307	566,974	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	150,000
Rampur, The Nawab of.....	1889	893	533,212	"	218,000
Tipperah, The Raja of	1896	4,086	173,325	" Hindus "	47,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, 122,618) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. The present Maharaja came to the throne in 1885, since which date the administration of the State has been much improved under the advice of the British Resident. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiala*. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,723,302) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 19 States of varying size and importance. Of these 16 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur* (capital, Jaipur, 160,157). The Rajput dynasties, which are the most ancient in India, go back before the Moghul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer is desert. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to overlook the administration, and give advice when it is required. The *Central*

India States, which are one-third less in extent than Rajputana, are split up into nearly four times as many States, of which all but 17 are petty chiefships. The two most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. In Jan., 1903, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore abdicated in favour of his son, a lad of twelve. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of *Bavda* was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 *Mysore*, which had been administered by the Indian Government since 1831, was restored to native rule. The present Maharaja attained his majority in 1902, and was formally installed by the Viceroy. Numerous minor States are under the supervision or control of the adjacent British Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay, and Madras. The important States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, attached to Madras, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Their Christian population numbers about 900,000. The former stands third in population among the native States, and is exceedingly prosperous. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention.

Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence.

THE native States of Nepal and Bhutan, though in India, enjoy a large measure of independence, and may be more conveniently treated as within the Indian sphere of influence than under the heading of Native States. Outside India, but within its sphere of influence, is Afghanistan. For French and Portuguese possessions in India, see pages 587 and 614.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraj Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, b. 1875; suc. 1881. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Minister, H.H. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., Rani Bahadur (1901).

Nepal (500 miles long by 100 miles broad; area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. about 4,000,000, chiefly Hindus and Buddhists), lying between British India and Tibet, occupies the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes, among other lofty peaks, Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the wild, sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces and fifteen districts. It trades with British India, to which its exports in 1906-7 were £1,982,000, while its imports amounted to £923,000. The principal trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, hides, spices, &c., and imports cotton goods, sugar, spices, tobacco, provisions, salt, petroleum, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, and Customs duties, is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who claim to be Rajputs

and are Hindus in religion. The Maharaja is a Sisodia Rajput (Hindu). Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly, and in the recent difficulties with Tibet Nepal co-operated with the Indian Government. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. The British Political Resident at the capital does not interfere in internal affairs, but foreign relations are controlled by the Indian Government. The army numbers about 45,000. Complimentary missions are sent quinquennially to China. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (pop. 75,000) - *British Resident*, Maj. J. Manners Smith, C.I.E. & C. Rs. 2,500

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance of £3,333 being now paid by the Indian Government as compensation. The government is dual in form, with a spiritual chief, the Dharma Raja who is an incarnation of the founder of the State, and a temporal chief, the Deb Raja, who governs. The chief councillor and virtual ruler, known as the Tongsa Penlop, created a K.C.I.E. in 1905, was chosen hereditary Raja in 1907. The relations between Bhutan and India are friendly, and, like Nepal, Bhutan cordially co-operated with the Indian Government in recent difficulties with Tibet. Its trade with India in 1906-7 was £93,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din Amir Habibullah Khan, G.C.M.G.; b. 1872, succ. October 7, 1901. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 245,000 sq. miles, and its population at 5,000,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed in 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier, about 35 miles N. of the Paropamisus range, as far as Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv. It then runs N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiah to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled in accordance with the Durand agreement made with the Amir in 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, the Helmand, and the Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government, and introduced a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. The late Amir first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself, with transport services, &c. It comprises about 70,000 regulars and 20,000 irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for guns, rifles and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. There is bribery and evasion of the law. The only education is by the Mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become more settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woolen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured.

Salt, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but have lately been improved, particularly where they may serve military purposes. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1906-7 was over £1,330,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits, raw wool, living animals, hides and skins, *ghi*, and drugs; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, tea, and sugar. Heavy import and export duties were imposed by the late Amir. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaibar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £500,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties. There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, and an agent at Peshawar, and also commercial agents in England and India.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan may be said to date from 1881, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of 21 March, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir visited India in 1907. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through the intermediary of Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is *Kandahar* (30,000). Other provincial capitals are *Herat* (12,000) and *Tashkurgan* (27,000).

British Agent (Kabul), Malik Khuda Bakhsa Tiwana.

Foreign Countries Contiguous to India.

PERSIA borders on Baluchistan, through which a new trade route runs *via* Nushki to Persian Seistan, but traffic is small (£36,000 in 1906-7). A railway was opened in 1905 from Quetta to Nushki, whence there is a caravan route, with wells, rest-houses, telegraph, &c. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905 by Col. McMahon, who, under the treaty of 1857, was deputed to examine a Perso-Afghan dispute arising from a change in the course of the Helmand. In Persia officers representing British and Indian interests work side by side. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, S.E. Persia, east of a line drawn from the Afghan frontier, *via* Gazik, Brijand, Kerman, and Bunder Abbas, is assigned as a region in which Russia will not seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, &c.), or oppose similar concessions supported by the British Government (see also p. 610). In the negotiations Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf, in which the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade.

The Persian Gulf.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in Persian Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, laid down buoys and cables. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, 97 per cent. being carried in British vessels. The bulk of it is done by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; while at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The southern shores are Turkish from Katif Town up to the vicinity of Koweit, and beyond those limits as far as Basra.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the head-quarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, and spices the chief imports. In 1906 the exports were £1,517,500, and the imports £1,637,000. The people (about 75,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1861 with the Government of India, which has a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from Ras-el-Kheima to Oseid are bound together under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. The trade of the Arab coast ports in 1905 was £670,000, mostly exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrein. Important caravan routes converge at Koweit, the proposed terminus of the Baghdad railway, which has an excellent harbour, recently buoyed by the British India Steam Navigation

Company, whose steamers call fortnightly. The Sheikh of Koweit (Mubarak bin Sabah) is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government in respect of Koweit and its vicinity. The Sultan of Oman (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court (see page 609).

Political Resident, Persian Gulf (Bushire), A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E. per mensem Rs. 2,750
Do., Turkish Arabia (Baghdad), Maj. J. Ramsay, C.I.E. Rs. 2,267
Political Agent, Muscat, Maj. W. G. Grey, Rs. 1,440
Pol. Agent, Bahrein, Capt. F. B. Prideaux Rs. 1,440
 (For Persia, see pp. 610-612).

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—The pressure of Russia is felt politically and commercially through Persia and Afghanistan. The Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, recognises N.W. Persia as a region in which Russia, and S.E. Persia and Afghanistan as regions in which Great Britain, have special interests.

Russian Turkestan (capital, Tashkent) comprises the province of Trans-Caspia, the Khanate of Bokhara, and part of the Pamir Region.

Trans-Caspia (area, about 220,000 sq. miles; pop. in 1897, 372,000, chiefly Turcomans).—The principal towns are Ashkhabad (19,500) and Merv (8,750). The Trans-Caspian Railway runs from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, *via* Merv, to Samarkand (pop. 59,000) and Tashkent (pop. 164,000). The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with the main Russian system at Orenburg. The railways have much increased Russian trade. The soil, which is irrigated and highly cultivated in the oases, produces cotton on a large scale.

Bokhara (area, 92,300 sq. miles; pop. 2,500,000) has been a vassal State since 1868. By the treaty of 1873 no foreigner can enter Bokhara without a Russian passport. The Amir, Syed Abdul Ahad (*succeeded* 1885), is autocratic. There is a native army of 15,000. The Uzbeqs, fanatical Sunni Muhammadans of Turkish extraction, are the dominant race, but Turcomans, Kirghiz, Tajiks, and Sarts are numerous. The people are largely nomadic. The country consists mainly of mountains and deserts, but a portion is well irrigated and produces cotton, silk, cattle, &c. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers. The capital, Bokhara (pop. about 200,000) is a great commercial city. Karshi (60,000) and Charkui (7,600) are other busy trade centres.

Russian territory stretches into the *Pamir Region*—the "Roof of the World"—a wind-swept, icy mountain-land, snow-bound for half the year. Its southern boundary was fixed in 1895 by the Anglo-Russian Pamir agreement.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province of China proper, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan or *Sin-chiang* (area, about 550,000 sq. miles; pop. about 2,000,000) consists of oases and expanses of desert, surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three routes into China, three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan, and two still more difficult ones into India. The

boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. The country is poor. Yarkand, Khotan, Aksu, and Kashgar are the chief towns. Russia has special treaty rights in the dependency. There are British and Russian consuls at Kashgar. Trade with India has to be carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir, or over the Kilik Pass (15,800 feet) in the Hindu Kush *via* Hunza. This trade was valued in 1906-7 at £158,000.

Consul, Kashgar, G. Macartney, C.I.E....Rs. 1,400

Tibet, called Bodul by the natives (estimated pop. 1,500,000) is a dependency of China. It forms the northern frontier of India, from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. Tibet is a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, protected by the Kuenlun on the north and the Himalayas on the south. In Tibet rise almost all the great rivers of India and China. Much of the country is still unexplored. Tibet possesses gold, turquoises, and other minerals. Northern Tibet is arid, but in the south there are fertile tracts in the valley of the Tsan-po. There is a large trade with China, in spite of the difficulties of transport over long, mountainous routes. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, living animals, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods, coral, and grain. The total trade in 1906-7 was about £234,000. Trade passes from Bengal through Sikkim or direct from the Punjab and the United Provinces. The trade routes from Simla and from Siliguri to the Tibet-Sikkim frontier are being improved. A new road has been made over the Natch Pass. The once mysterious capital, Lhasa (11,830 ft.), is 333 miles from Darjiling (Bengal). It is the religious centre of Lamaism, a special form of Buddhism, with about 30 great monasteries, and contains an estimated population of 30,000 (of whom 20,000 are monks), closely packed in dirty, irregular streets. Owing to the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who control the country, access was denied to European travellers after 1846. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung, beyond the Sikkim frontier. Owing to the failure of the Tibetans to observe this Convention, and to their violation of the frontier, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort, under Colonels Younghusband and Macdonald. After a very arduous march and several sharp fights, Lhasa was reached on 3 August, 1904. A new convention having been signed (7 Sept.), the mission left Lhasa on 23 Sept. This convention provided for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for the establishment of trade marts at Gyantse and Gartok as well as at Yatung, and for unrestricted traffic by existing routes according to a tariff to be agreed upon; for the appointment of British and Tibetan agents at the trade marts; and for payment, in three annual instalments, of an indemnity of £500,000 (reduced to £166,667), the Chumbi Valley to be occupied till the marts had been properly open for three years and the indemnity paid. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (27 April, 1906) China agreed to the terms of the Conventions of 1890 and 1904 (including telegraph lines to the trade marts), and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet

or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognise the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agree to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. The new trade marts have been opened. The Chinese Emperor appointed the Tashi Lama to succeed to the dignities of the former ruler, the Dalai Lama, who fled to Mongolia before the arrival of the British Mission at Lhasa. In Dec., 1905, the Tashi Lama visited the chief cities in Northern India. In 1906 the Chinese High Commissioner to Tibet initiated a series of reforms in the administration. A conference regarding regulations for trade between India and Tibet was held in 1907.

Yunnan (area about 146,000 sq. miles; pop. about 12,500,000), a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma, is a plateau of about 5,000 feet, intersected by broad but unnavigable rivers and high mountains, and dotted with fertile plains. Large tracts are sparsely peopled and uncultivated. The chief crops are opium, of which the production is large, and rice. Tin, copper, and salt are worked. The roads in Yunnan are bad, and transport, which is by pack-animals, is expensive. By the Anglo-Chinese agreements 1894 and 1897, a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made about trade, extradition, &c. The boundary towards Assam and Tibet is undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. The W. part of Yunnan, with its trade centres of Hsiakuan and Tali-fu, is reached by a difficult but much-frequented route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma, and the direct trade was about £356,000 in 1906-7. Burma imports from Yunnan raw silk, living animals, &c., and exports raw cotton, cotton goods, and jade. A railway from Bhamo to Têng-yueh (120 miles) is under survey. A railway from Loakai, on the French Tonkin frontier, to Yunnan-fu is well advanced. There are treaty "ports" at Têng-yueh, near the Burma frontier, at Ssumao, and at Mengtzu, near the Tonkin frontier. Opium and tin, the only important exports through Tonkin, are exchanged for cotton yarn and piece-goods, petroleum, &c. British consuls are stationed at Têng-yueh and Yunnan-fu (see p. 577).

CAPITAL, *Yunnan-fu* (pop. 70,000).

FRENCH LAOS.—Through the cession of a portion of Laos by China in 1894, France obtained access to the left bank of the Mekong at a point where this river forms the boundary of the Shan States of Burma. The territory forms part of French Indo-China (see pp. 587-8).

SIAM (see pp. 619-620) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier. In 1906-7 the value of the total trade was £771,000. The boundary of Burma and N. W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

Imperial British Dominions.

THE following accounts of the Imperial Dominions have been revised by the various Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. He is also indebted to the "Colonial Office List," which contains information upon every subject connected with the Imperial Dominions.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between $5^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}'$ – $9^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. and $79^{\circ} 48'$ – $82^{\circ} 52'$ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. There are no great extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 81° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The estimated population on December 31, 1906, was 3,984,985, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. (Census, 1901: Singhalese, 2,330,807; Tamils, a race of Southern India, 951,740; Moormen and "other races," 253,625; Burghers and Eurasians, 23,482; and Europeans, 9,211, including the military and shipping. "Other races" include a sprinkling of Veddahs, who are perhaps the aboriginal race of the island, and of Afghans and Malays.) In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1906, in acres, were:—Rice, 634,567; other grain, 137,007; tea, 461,260; coffee, 3,174; coco-nuts, 987,020; rubber, 50,472; cinchona, 1,172; cinnamon, &c., 43,383; cocoa, 40,498; and tobacco, 39,000. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1906 a revenue of Rs. 1,342,597.

There are 562 miles of railway open, 495 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 67 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1904 the post and telegraph offices numbered 375, there being 3,197 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5

members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue.....	Rs. 34,395,336	Rs. 35,030,661
Public expenditure	Rs. 32,087,492	Rs. 32,644,215
Public debt	£ 4,670,306	£ 4,638,334
	Rs. 3,161,797	Rs. 3,144,078
Total imports	Rs. 115,237,235	Rs. 123,502,922
Total exports.....	Rs. 102,490,059	Rs. 112,516,914

Domestic Imports from U.K., 1906:—

Apparel, &c.	£ 60,087	Machinery....	£ 61,374
Coal and Fuel ...	470,067	Metals.....	177,187
Cottons.....	347,148		
			£ 1,116,265

Exports to United Kingdom, 1906:—

Cocoa	£ 94,365	Plumbago	£ 186,124
Nuts and Almonds	105,122	Cinnamon....	20,711
Coco-nut Oil....	228,678	Tea	2,595,700
			£ 3,104,576

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 174,980).

Governor, Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G. Rs. 105,000

A.D.C., Lt. J. Curling, R.H.A. 4,500

Priv. Sec., A. J. Hedgeland..... 4,500

Commandg. Forces, Brigadier-General R. C. B. Lawrence..... 23,480

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G. 30,000

1st Assistant do., C. R. Cumberland 11,250

Additional do., A. G. Clayton 11,250

2nd Assistant, F. J. Smith..... 7,875

Colonial Auditor, B. Senior, I.S.O. 12,000

Treasurer, Hon. H. C. Nicolle 20,250

Govt. Agent, W. Prov., Hon. H. L. Crawford, C.M.G. 19,125

" " Central " J. P. Lewis 18,562

" " Northern " F. H. Price 15,750

" " N.-West " H. R. Freeman 11,812

" " Southern " C. M. Lushington .. 16,875

" " Eastern " E. F. Hopkins..... 16,875

" " N. Cent. " C. D. Vigers..... 13,500

" " Uva " H. White 12,937

" " Sabaragamuwa, R. B. Hellings .. 11,812

Surveyor-General, P. D. Warren 13,812

Director Pub. Wks., F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. 20,250

Postmaster-General A. S. Pagden..... 15,750

Principal Collector of Customs, Hon. W. H. Jackson..... 18,000

Chief Justice, Sir J. Hutchinson 33,750

Sen. Puisne Judge, Henry Lorenz Wendt 21,000

Puisne Judge, J. P. Middleton..... 21,000

Do. do. A. Wood Renton 21,000

Dist. Judge, Colombo, Joseph Grenier .. £ 1,200

Do. do. Kandy, J. H. Templer 1,100

Do. do. Galle, G. A. Baumgartner ... Rs. 18,000

Do. do. Jaffna, W. R. B. Sanders..... 12,937

Attorney-Gen., Alfred Geo. Lascelles, K.C. £ 1,450

Solicitor-Gen., J. C. W. Pereira, K.C. 800

Registrar-General, P. Arunachalam..... Rs. 17,437

Director Public Instruction, J. Harward... £ 1,000

C.M.O., Maj. Sir Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C.	£1,400
Police, C. C. Longden.....	Rs.15,000
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton.....	18,000
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene.....	£1,400

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Mohammedans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, coco-nut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements are Singapore, Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island (with Province Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca; the name being derived from the Straits of Malacca, on which the Settlements are situated. The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a coral group in the Indian Ocean, on the route from Ceylon to Australia, have since 1886 been a dependency of the Straits Settlements. Christmas Island, also in the Indian Ocean, was formally annexed to the Settlement of Singapore in 1900, and the Cocos Islands in 1903. The colony has an entire area of about 1,500 square miles. The population in 1901 was 572,249 (Singapore, 228,555; Penang, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 248,207; Malacca, 95,487). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca have seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and three puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. There is also in Singapore and Penang a Vice-Admiralty Court; and in each settlement there are ordinary magistrates' courts, together with Courts of Requests.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1906 amounted in Singapore to 118.38 inches, in Penang to 102.21 inches, and in Malacca to 80.57 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue.....	\$10,746,517	\$9,618,313
Public expenditure.....	10,853,553	8,747,819
Public Debt (1 Dec.).....	600,000	600,000
*Imports.....	332,233,816	339,308,291
*Exports.....	232,956,685	311,003,809
Imports from U.K.....	34,011,810	35,212,518
Exports to U.K.....	57,214,868	78,233,369

* Exclusive of coasting traffic.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.....	£6,000
A.D.C., Capt. H. H. F. Stockley, R.M.L.I.	420
Comm'g. Troops, Maj.-Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Capt. Arthur Henderson Young, C.M.G.....	1,700
Res. Councillor of Penang, Hon. R. N. Bland	\$3,600
Do. Malacca, Hon. W. Evans	7,800
Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Napier, D.C.L.	£1,500
Solicitor-General, W. G. Maxwell.....	900
Treasurer, Hon. A. T. Bryant.....	\$7,800
Auditor-General, Hon. E. C. H. Hill.....	7,800
Colonial Engineer, Hon. A. Murray, C.E.	7,800
Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones	£2,000
Puisne Judge, S. L. Thornton (Penang)...	1,400
Do. W. W. Fisher (Singapore).....	1,200
Do. T. de M. L. Braddell (Penang)...	1,200
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. G. Broadrick, A. H. Lemon (acting)	£900
Insp.-Gen. of Police, W. A. Cuscaden.....	\$6,000
1st Magistrate, J. O. Anthonisz (Singapore)	6,000
Do. W. G. Mitchell (Penang)...	6,000
Princ. Civil Med. Off., D. K. McDowell, C.M.G.....	£1,000
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. D. Barnes	1,200
Master Attendant, Comm. C. A. Radcliffe, R.N. (ret'd.).....	780
Inspector of Prisons, L. P. Ebdon.....	900

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 206 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 228,500 inhabitants in 1901. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies. For its defence several batteries to carry heavy guns have been constructed, at a cost of nearly £100,000, paid by the colony, for which the Imperial Government has furnished guns. The trade returns for 1905 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$481,707,219, the value of exported tin being \$46,332,623.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1906, exclusive of native craft, was 10,571, with a tonnage of 13,334,338. The total for the whole colony was 18,279, with a tonnage of 19,711,498. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 15,649 (tonnage, 737,921). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, and beer consumed in the colony. The opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital—population 1901, 128,230); and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1901, 115,264).

The DINDINGS, 80 miles to the south of Penang, have also been included in the Settlements for administrative purposes under the Resident Councillor, who also has consular authority over the Siamese Tributary States on the west coast of the peninsula between Province Wellesley and British Burma (population 1901, 4,113). Penang island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 28' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 107 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1906 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$85,255,337; the export of tin from the port being \$42,516,714 in 1906.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices and tapioca plantations.

The Dindings are at present little developed; but they contain what is considered the best port on the western side of the peninsula, named Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pulo Pangkor. They comprise a group of islands (of which Pulo Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula cut out of the State of Pérak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17 March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Revenue (1875, \$118,000), 1906 \$707,880
Aggregate trade, 1906 \$10,018,119

(Including tapioca, \$1,852,194, and including rail statistics \$1,878,143, now given for first time.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 24 days.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pérak, Sélángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a British Resident General, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed

by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 428 miles of railway open, and a line connecting Penang with Singapore is under construction, all constructed from revenue, 1,860 miles of first-class roads, and 687 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about seven-tenths of the world's supply is produced. Coffee, coco-nuts, sugar, rice, and rubber are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	\$23,964,593	\$27,223,476
Public expenditure ...	20,750,395	18,899,425
Public debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	\$43,165,229	\$50,926,606
Total exports	78,249,854	80,832,325

High Commissioner, Sir John Anderson, K. C. M. G. (Singapore).

British Resident-General, Sir William T.

Taylor, K. C. M. G. (Kuala Lumpur) £2,260

British Residents—Perak, E. W. Birch, C. M. G. \$10,800

Selangor, H. C. Belfield £1,400

Negri Sembilan, D. G. Campbell 1,300

Pahang, Cecil Wray 1,300

Chief Judicial Commissioner, A. F. Law \$10,800

Judicial Commissioners, L. M. Woodward;

J. R. Innes £1,000 to £1,200

Sec. to High Commissioner, Oliver Marks

£660 to 780

Federal Sec., E. L. Brockman 1,200

Legal Adviser, F. Belfield 1,200

Commndt., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. R.

S. F. Walker, C. M. G. \$6,000

Director, P. W. D., R. O. N. Anderson (acting) £1,200

General Manager Railways, C. E. Spooner,

C. M. G. £1,250 to 1,400

Treasurer, H. J. B. Vane 1,020 to 1,200

Commr., Lands and Surveys, R. G. Watson 1,200

Do., Police, Capt. H. L. Talbot 1,020

Sec., Chinese Affairs, W. D. Barnes.

Director of Educn., J. B. Elcum £1,200

Auditor Gen., W. P. Hume £900 to 1,020

Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin £780 to 900

Conservator of Forests, A. M. Burn-

Murdoch £1,020 to £1,200

Senior Warden of Mines, F. J. B. Dykes

£900 to 1,020

Chief Surveyor, A. E. Young £720 to 840

Director, Med. Research, H. Fraser 800

Director, Agriculture, J. B. Carruthers ... 800

Geologist, J. B. Scrivener 600

Kuala Lumpur (Pop. 35,000) is distant 8,500

miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of an island situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10'—22° 17' N. lat. and 114° 6'—114° 18' E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842, British

Kowloon being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the "New Territories," being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. It is a military and naval station for the protection of British commerce. The island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with an area of 30½ square miles; the whole colony comprises an area of about 400 square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyemmoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1905) 17,147,393 tons; (1906) 16,394,508 tons.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 2,000 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The thermometer ranges from a minimum of 32° in February to a maximum of 93° in August. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

The population of the colony in 1906 was 411,972, of whom 391,141 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 20,831.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1906 there were 85 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 5,496 pupils.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself and a representative from the Chamber of Commerce. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1906), 180,977.

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue.....	\$6,918,404	\$7,035,012
Public expenditure.....	6,951,275	6,832,630
Public debt, 1 Jan.	£341,799	£341,799
Imports from U.K.	£3,841,735	£3,220,458
Exports to U.K.	386,440	638,507

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E.

Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.O.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. £6,000

A. D. C., Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, 32 lrs. I.A. 300

Private Sec., A. J. Brackenbury..... 300

Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. R. F. Broadwood, C.B.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. \$10,800

Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson 7,200

Attorney-Gen., Wm. Rees Davies £1,500

Director of Public Works, Hon. W.

Chatham, C.M.G. \$7,800

Registrar-Gen., Hon. A. W. Brewin	\$7,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. T. Piggott, Kt.	£2,000
Puisne Judge, A. G. Wise	\$8,400
1st Police Magistrate, H. H. J. Gompertz	6,000
Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. F. J. Badeley	7,050
Principal Civil Medical Officer and Pres.	
Sanitary Board, Hon. J. M. Atkinson, M.B.	7,800
Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H. Taylor, R.N.	7,800

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days.

WEI HAI WEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on the 1st day of July, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30' N., longitude 122° 30' E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and an estimated population of 150,000, in which are included 4,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40'—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of 24th July, 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

Commissioner, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G. Sec. to Government and Magistrate, R. Walter. District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston. Medical Officers, H. Hickin, M.B.; W. M. Muat.

BORNEO.

Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malaya, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 175,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan

settlers on the coast, and aboriginal tribes inland, with some Chinese traders and artisans. The interior is mountainous, Mount Kinabalu being 13,700 feet high, and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Mohammedan law.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	\$24,655	\$959,539	\$836,186
Expenditure ...	549,854	535,965	497,745
Exports	4,272,674	4,537,486	4,857,943
Imports	2,896,271	2,836,676	2,988,976

The principal sources of revenue are opium, spirit farms, birds'-nests, court fees, stamp duties, licences, import duties, royalties, land sales, &c. The chief products are timber, tobacco, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1905) \$2,652,689; (1906) \$2,943,645.

Borneo is now connected by cable with the outer world by a branch of the cable between Labuan and Singapore, and between Labuan and Hong Kong. A telegraph line has been constructed from Mampakol, where the cable reaches land, to Sandakan, where there is also a telephone exchange. A railway has been constructed from Weston to Beaufort (20 miles) where it connects with the line from Jesselton (55 miles), which has been extended to Tenom (33 miles). A further extension is under construction.

There is a native military force of 600 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, E. P. Gueritz, and entertainment allowance	\$10,200
Finance Commissioner, A. Cook	6,324
Judicial Commissioner, C. J. Skinner ...	4,800
Commissioner of Lands, H. Walker	6,576
Resident, West Coast, A. R. Dunlop	4,716
Resident, Kudat, E. H. Barrault	4,716
Resident, East Coast, W. H. Hastings	3,480
Resident, Interior, F. W. Fraser	3,264
Commandant Armed Constabulary, Maj. C. H. Harington	4,800
Auditor, J. W. Wilson	5,554
Princ. Medical Officer, F. H. Davies	£400
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott Atkinson	\$3,876
General Manager, Railways, A. J. West	6,600

BRUNEL

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, *succ.* 11 May, 1906.

A native State on the west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area exceeds 3,000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunel, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

British Resident, Brunei, M. S. H. McArthur. Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H. H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., born 3 June, 1829; <i>succ.</i> his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1863; m. 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts.	
Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (H. H. the Raja Muda), b. 26 Sept., 1874 (administering the Government during the absence of H. H. the Raja).	
Resident, 1st Div., Hon. Sir Percy Cunyng-hame, Bart.	\$7,200
Resident, 3rd Division, H. H. the Raja Muda (<i>acting</i>)	5,400
Commandant, Stuart Cunyngchame	2,400
Treasurer, Hon. F. H. Dallas	5,760
Postmaster-General, C. C. Robison	4,200
Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys, &c., H. F. Carew-Gibson, A.M.I.C.E.	£600
Principal Medical Officer, A. J. G. Barker	\$4,800

The Sarawak territory lies on the west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the B. N. Borneo Co. in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. Gold exports, (1904) \$1,789,773; (1905) \$1,824,320; (1906) \$415,470.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	\$1,321,879	\$1,353,477	\$1,327,800
Expenditure	1,225,384	1,240,523	1,262,169
Imports	5,476,770	5,881,116	5,174,280
Exports	7,573,289	7,541,101	6,883,704

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore; steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday arriving on Thursdays.

LABUAN

is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population is 8,411. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines, which are now being developed, the annual export being nearly 50,000 tons. The exports consist of cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage; a rifle range is often utilised by passing ships of the Royal Navy; there is a cable station of the E.E. A. and China Telegraph Company on the island. Revenue (1905), \$47,055; expenditure, \$61,854; imports, \$1,087,664; exports, \$1,301,349.

The government is administered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Governor, Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.
Resident, M. S. H. McArthur.

THE Imperial Dominions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and extend from the United States northern boundary to the Arctic Ocean. From a physical point of view the whole region may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The country possesses great mineral wealth, and coal, gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, petroleum, and asbestos are produced, while iron, phosphates, salt, graphite, &c., occur; the total value of the minerals produced in 1906 was about \$80,000,000. The soil is generally fertile; all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated, and Canada, with its vast wheat-growing belt in Manitoba and the North-West, justifies its claim to be "Britain's Granary."

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the territories of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North-West Territories, and the Yukon Territories; in fact, the whole of British North America except Newfoundland and Labrador. This territory, nearly as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,745,574 square miles, and a population of 5,766,606, which, notwithstanding its diversity of origin, is fast being welded into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. The descendants of the French colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where, out of a total population (1901) of 1,648,898, 1,429,260 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom still very generally use the French language. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1901, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 2,229,600, Methodists 916,886, Presbyterians 842,442, Church of England 680,620, Baptists 316,477, Congregationalists 28,293, and Lutherans 92,524. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 54,097 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000. The table on page 513 shows the expansion of the revenue, particulars being given for 1868, 1878, and 1888-1907. The revenue has increased from \$13,687,928 in 1867-8 to \$88,983,255 in 1906-7, and there has been a total net surplus since Confederation of \$139,137,190. The population has increased from 1,538,500 in 1841 to 5,371,315 in 1901, and 6,504,900 (*estimated*) in 1907, the intermediate enumerations being (1851), 2,380,988; (1861), 3,182,418; (1871), 3,635,024; (1881), 4,324,810; and (1891), 4,833,239. In 1881 there were 35 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 660,040; in 1901 there were 62 of such cities and towns, and their total population was about 1,330,000. Montreal has a population of 267,730 (or with suburbs, over 350,000), and Toronto, the capital of Ontario, has over 272,600 inhabitants. Ottawa, the political capital, has in 1907 69,756 inhabitants; Winnipeg, in Manitoba, from 241 in 1871, has grown to 42,300 in 1901, and the census of 1906 gives 90,234. Vancouver, in British

Columbia, which had no existence in 1885, numbers over 26,000. The city of Dawson, the "business centre" of the Klondyke gold region, was a barren waste in 1897, and in 1901 had a population of 9,142. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was a little over 11 per cent.

Canada was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1865. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, then known as the North-West Territories, admitted into the Dominion. In 1905 the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created, having previously formed part of the North-West Territories. British Columbia was admitted to the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. By chaps 3 and 27 of the Acts of 1905, the four provisional districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabaska were formed into the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and were admitted into the Dominion on the 1st Sept. 1905, and in 1907 the territory of Yukon was annexed to the Province of Quebec. Newfoundland remains a separate colony.

OTTAWA is 3,540 miles from London; letters are nine to ten days in transit. Telegraph charges, from 1s. to 3s. 2d. per word.

FINANCE, TRADE, AND SHIPPING.

	1905-6.	1906-7.		1905-6.	1906-7.
*Public revenue	\$80,139,360	\$88,938,255	Imports from U.K.	\$69,176,189	\$83,229,256
*Public expenditure	67,240,641	67,393,000	Exports to U.K.	133,094,867	134,469,430
Net Public debt, June 30	266,224,167	251,758,031	Imports from U.S.	167,000,000	208,721,601
Imports (1906-1907)	290,342,408	340,374,745	Exports to U.S.	—	109,772,944
Exports do.	256,886,630	272,202,606	Gold output (1904 & 1905)	16,462,517	14,486,833
Shipping entered and cleared, 1904 and 1905, exclusive of coasting vessels tons				31,202,205	32,277,820

* Consolidated Fund.

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1901), 60,000.

GOVERNMENT.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Right Hon. the Earl Grey, G.C.M.G. (appointed 1904 for five years)	£10,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. O. C. Newton, Middx. Regt.; Lieut. F. A. U. Pickering, 2 Dns., each	205
Governor-General's Secretary & Military Sec., Col. J. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.	750
Comptroller of the Household, Clement Edward Gresham Leveson-Gower.	
Private Secretary, Arthur F. Sladen.	

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists at present of 87 members, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manitoba, 4 for Alberta, and 4 for Saskatchewan. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and consists at present of 214 members; 86 being elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4

for Prince Edward Island, 4 for Alberta, 6 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other

Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

The principal articles of trade between Canada and the U.K. in 1905 were as follows :

Domestic Exports to United Kingdom :

Animals.....	\$11,795,495	Fish.....	\$2,524,495
Bacon.....	12,180,817	Fruit (Apples)...	2,513,599
Butter.....	5,568,999	Hams.....	397,355
Cheese.....	20,174,211	Leather.....	1,942,144
Corn: Wheat ...	9,474,870	Pulp for Paper...	680,199
Oats.....	563,866	Skins & Furs ...	1,407,560
Pease.....	310,397	Wood & Timber ..	12,214,007
Flour.....	2,424,116		

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom :

Cottons.....	\$5,740,305	Flax, Hemp & Jute Manufs. ...	\$2,106,996
Farther & China Ware.....	1,409,335	Jute Cloth.....	894,152
Hats.....	1,022,502	Leather Manufs. ...	407,717
Iron and Steel Manufactures ..	6,568,374	Spirits.....	982,720
		Woolens.....	13,137,483

<i>Prime Minister and President of Privy Council</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L.	*\$12,000
<i>Clerk of the Privy Council</i> , Rodolphe Boudreau	4,000
<i>Min. Trade and Commerce</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, G.C.M.G. ...	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , W. G. Parmelee, I.S.O. ...	4,200
<i>Sec. of State</i> , Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C., LL.D. ...	7,000
<i>Under do.</i> , Joseph Pope, C.M.G., I.S.O. ...	4,000
<i>Militia</i> , Hon. Sir Fred. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., B.A., M.D.	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Col. Eugene Fiset, D.S.O., M.D.	4,000
<i>Postmaster-Gen. & Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D.	7,000

<i>Dep. P.M.G.</i> , R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D.	\$4,000
<i>Dep. Labour</i> , W. L. M. King, C.M.G., LL.B.	4,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, B.A.	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L.	4,000
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. William Pugsley, D.C.L.	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Antoine Gobeil, I.S.O. ...	4,000
<i>Finance</i> , Hon. William S. Fielding, LL.D.	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , T. C. Boville, B.A.	4,000
<i>Rys. & Canals</i> , Hon. George Perry Graham, LL.D.	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do., and Chief Engineer of Govt. Rys.</i> , Matthew Joseph Butler.....	7,500
<i>Interior</i> , Hon. Frank Oliver.....	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , William Wallace Cory... ..	4,000
<i>Customs</i> , Hon. William Paterson	7,000
<i>Do. Commissioner</i> , John McDougald ...	4,000
<i>Marine & Fish.</i> , Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur, K.C., LL.D.	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , François F. Gourdeau ...	4,000
<i>Inland Revenue</i> , Hon. Wm. Templeman ...	7,000
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , W. J. Gerald.....	4,000
<i>Justice</i> , Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.	5,000
<i>Dep. do.</i> , E. L. Newcombe K.C., LL.B.	5,000
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , Hon. Jacques Bureau	7,000
<i>Auditor-General</i> , John Fraser.....	4,000
<i>Chief Justice of Canada</i> , Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.	10,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. Désiré Girouard, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. J. MacLennan, and Hon. Lyman Poore Duff	each 9,000
<i>Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion</i> , Hon. George W. Burridge... ..	8,000

* Note.—In every case including the Prime Minister's two thousand five hundred dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA (*Offices*, 17 and 19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.): Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

DOMINION REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1868, 1878, 1888, and 1890-1907.

Year ended 30 June.	Consolidated Fund.		Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Gross Public Debt.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	...	96,896,666
1878	22,375,012	23,503,158	...	1,128,146	174,957,268
1888	35,908,463	36,718,495	...	810,032	284,513,842
1890	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	...	286,112,295
1891	38,579,311	36,343,563	2,235,743	...	289,869,230
1892	36,921,871	36,765,894	155,977	...	295,333,274
1893	38,168,609	36,814,053	1,354,556	...	300,054,525
1894	36,374,693	37,585,026	...	1,210,333	308,348,024
1895	33,978,129	38,132,005	...	4,153,876	318,048,755
1896	36,618,591	36,949,142	...	330,551	325,717,537
1897	37,829,778	38,349,760	...	519,982	332,530,131
1898	40,555,238	38,832,526	1,722,712	...	338,375,984
1899	46,741,250	41,903,501	4,837,749	...	345,160,903
1900	51,029,994	42,975,280	8,054,714	...	346,206,980
1901	52,514,701	46,866,368	5,648,333	...	354,732,433
1902	58,050,790	50,759,392	7,291,398	...	366,358,477
1903	66,037,069	51,691,903	14,345,166	...	361,344,098
1904	70,669,817	55,612,833	15,056,984	...	364,962,512
1905	71,182,772	63,319,683	7,863,089	...	377,678,580
1906	80,139,360	67,240,641	12,898,719	...	...
1907	88,983,255	67,393,000	21,545,255	...	...

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO contains a total area of 222,000 sq. miles, and a population of 2,167,978, according to the census of 1901.

The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 98 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 97 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eight members, acting as the Ministry of the Province; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the Province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 207,971); Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (52,550); Ottawa, the Federal capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (59,902); London (37,983); Kingston (18,043); Belleville (9,117); Chatham (9,075); Stratford (9,959); Guelph (11,496); St. Catharines (9,946); Brantford (16,613); St. Thomas (11,485); Windsor (12,154).

In 1906 the total area of cleared land was 14,102,323 acres, of which 8,962,925 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being \$661,199,920. The total area under pasture was 3,349,101 acres, with 352,306 acres of orchards and gardens. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 23'9; spring wheat, 19'0; barley, 33'4; oats, 39'9; rye, 16'6; peas, 18'0; corn, 82'9; buckwheat, 16'8; beans, 18'5; potatoes, 110'0; mangolds, 474'0; carrots, 321'0; turnips, 431'0; hay (tons), 1'94. The total wool clip amounted to 4,543,981 lb., the average weight of the fleeces being 6'64 lb. 1,108 cheese factories produced 164,866,223 lb. of cheese, valued at \$17,417,757, and 248 creameries made 10,142,289 lb. of butter (\$2,131,584). There were 688,147 horses, 2,963,618 cattle, 1,304,809 sheep, 1,819,778 pigs, and 10,254,834 poultry in 1906, the total value of the live stock being \$183,307,394, and the value of animals sold or slaughtered in the year was \$61,528,288. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £10 to £15 for natives and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Mortimer Clark, Kt., K.C.	£2,000
Official Sec., Maj. J. F. Macdonald	325
Asst. Sec., Capt. D. D. Young	120
Premier and President of the Council, Hon. J. P. Whitney, LL.D.	\$5,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C.	6,000
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C.	3,500
Treasurer, Col. A. J. Matheson	6,000
Asst. Treas., C. H. Sproule	3,000
Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D.	6,000
Deputy, A. H. M. Colquhoun, LL.D.	3,000
Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith	6,000
Deputy, C. C. James, M.A.	3,000
Lands, Forests & Mines, Hon. F. Cochrane	6,000
Deputy, Lands, A. White	3,500
Deputy, Mines, T. W. Gibson	3,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. J. Hanna	\$6,000
Assistant, Thomas Mulvey, K.C.	3,000
Public Works, Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D.	6,000
Assistant, A. W. Campbell	3,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. W. A. Willoughby, M.D., Col. J. S. Hendrie, Adam Beck.	

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Charles Moss	£1,600
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. F. Osler, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and R. M. Meredith	each 1,400
C.J., King's Bench, Hon. William G. Falconbridge	1,600
Puisne Judges, K.B., Hons. B. M. Britton and W. B. Riddell	each 1,400
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith	1,600
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. Hugh MacMahon and J. V. Teetzel	each 1,400
Chancellor, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G.	1,400
Puisne Judges, Hon. James Magee and Hon. J. P. Mabey	each 1,400
Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	1,600
Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Auglin and Hon. R. C. Clute	each 800
Master in Ordinary, Thomas Hodgins, K.C.	
Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal, J. A. Andrew	450
Master in Chambers, J. S. Cartwright	620

Emigration Agent in England, P. Byrne, James Street, Liverpool.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC contains an area estimated at 246,928 square miles, and a population (census 1901) of 1,620,974 (exclusive of Yukon).

The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 74 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 68,824), the capital of the Province, with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 300,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Other important cities are Three Rivers (8,334), Hull (11,265), Sherbrooke (10,110), St. Hyacinthe (10,016), Lévis (7,301). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. In 1905 1,228,200 tons of ocean-going shipping entered, and 1,256,930 tons cleared at Montreal.

The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of 100,000,000 acres, of which 40,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6

per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on 30 June, 1904, was 6,537,464 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined, forming a total of 2,806.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Louis A. Jetté, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	£2,000
Aide-de-Camp, Captain Sheppard, C.A.	hon.
Private Sec., A. Genereux	250
Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen., Hon. Lomer Gouin	1,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Adéard Turgeon, C.M.G.	800
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Auguste Tessier Agriculture, Hon. L. Jules Allard.....	800
Provincial Secretary, Hon. L. R. Roy	800
Public Works and Labour, Hon. W. A. Weir	800
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. Charles R. Devlin.....	800
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine.	
Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. H. T. Taschereau	\$8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. G. Bossé, LL.D.; Jean Blanchet, LL.D.; J. A. Ouimet; N. W. Trenholme	each £1,000
Ch. Just. Sup. Court, Sir M. M. Tait.....	\$8,000
Do. (acting), Hon. Sir François Langelier	8,000
Puisne Judges, M. Mathieu; E. Cimon; J. E. La Rue, LL.D.; L. O. Lorange; C. H. Pelletier, LL.D.; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier; LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. Lynch; J. A. Gagné; C. J. Doherty, D.C.L.; J. S. Archibald; W. White; J. J. Curran; F. X. Lemieux, LL.D.; Joseph Lavergne; J. E. Robidoux; A. Rochon; H. C. St. Pierre; Thomas Fortin; N. Charbonneau; H. G. Carrol; John Dunlop; M. Hutchinson; A. Malouin; Sir A. Pelletier; L. J. Cannon; J. C. McCorkill; and A. A. Bruneau	each \$5,000 to \$7,000

Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London.

NOVA SCOTIA, a Province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30'—46° N. lat. and 61°—66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about sixteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage—that is, nearly half the entire area—and the soil in the western half of the Province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. The population of the entire Province in 1901 was 459,116. In 1891 there were 6,080,695 acres of land occupied (1,993,697 improved), of which 969,548 acres were under crop, 994,113 acres in pasture, and 30,036 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding 600,000 to 700,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (2,065,000 bushels in 1901), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Halifax, the capital, is one of the

terminals of the Inter-Colonial Railway, and has a magnificent harbour covering ten square miles, which is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America, with a dockyard and a dry dock which can accommodate the largest vessels afloat.

The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality (5,245,247 tons in 1903); iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast, and the largest catches in value made are cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters. The manufacturing interest is growing. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose-deer, otter, mink, sable, musquash, hares, racoons, and squirrels; and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, and curlew.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

CAPITAL, Halifax (population, 40,822). Other towns—Dartmouth (4,806), Truro (6,430), Windsor (3,398), Sydney (9,908), Sydney Mines (3,191), N. Sydney (4,646), Annapolis Royal (1,018), Yarmouth (6,430), Amherst (4,963), Pictou (3,235), New Glasgow (4,447), and Lunenburg (2,916).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Hon. Duncan Cameron Fraser	\$9,000
Private Sec., Alister Fraser	1,400
Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray (Premier)	6,000
Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. F. Mathers	2,400
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. C. P. Chisholm	5,000
Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., Hiram Donkin	2,400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. William T. Pipes, K.C. Without Office, Hons. David McPherson, B. F. Pearson, J. M. Mack, O. T. Daniels, James Macdonald, and S. Le Blanc.	
Chief Justice, Hon. Chas. J. Townshend.....	£1,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. Wallace Graham.....	1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Benjamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, and R. A. Lawrence.....	each 800
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. James McDonald	123
Sec. of Immigration, A. S. Barnstead	

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, 52A Pall Mall, S. W.

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 97,190 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood, other towns being North Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Port Hawkesbury. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45° — 48° N. lat. and 63° $47'$ — 69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 331,120. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. According to the census of 1891 the occupied land amounted to 4,471,250 acres, of which 1,509,790 acres were improved, 1,018,704 acres being under crop, 479,607 acres in pasture, and 11,479 acres devoted to gardens and orchards. The value of agricultural produce in 1900 was \$12,873,480. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. Sport of all kinds is abundant. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1905 of the value of \$4,671,084, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. St. John is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by the Intercolonial Railway with Montreal.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1901) 7,117; chief cities, St. John (40,711) and Moncton (9,026).

Lieutenant-Governor, Lemuel John Tweedie, K.C., LL.D.	\$7,000
Premier, Provincial Sec., and Receiver-General, Hon. Clifford W. Robinson	2,100
Dep. Prov. Sec. and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits	1,950
Dep. Receiver Gen., G. N. Babbitt	1,950
Public Works, Hon. C. H. La Billois	2,100
Attorney-Gen., H. A. McKeown	2,100
Surveyor-Gen., Hon. Fras. J. Sweeney	1,700
Agriculture, Hon. Lauchlan P. Farris	1,700
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Wendell P. Jones	1,200
Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Tuck	6,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. E. McLeod.	
Judge, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. G. F. Gregory	
Puisne Judges, Daniel L. Hanington, Pierre A. Landry, Ezekiel McLeod, George F. Gregory, Fred. E. Parker.	

Agent-General in London, Hon. Charles A. Duff Miller, 17 Leather Market, Bermondsey, S.E.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *via* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *via* Bellefleur and Chatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct Province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation on 15th July in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49° — 53° N. lat. and 95° — 101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries). Its area is 72,864 square miles. Its population, census 1906, was 365,688. The Assiniboine and Red Rivers intersect the Province, and the soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1906 4,921,435 acres were cultivated, of which 3,141,537 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 61,250,413 bushels of wheat, 50,692,977 oats, 17,532,553 barley, and 31,790 flax, rye, and peas.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways traverse Manitoba, and there are several other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine Rivers are also navigable for a considerable course in the Province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1907), 120,000.	
Other towns, Portage la Prairie, pop. 5,500; and Brandon, pop. 11,000; Neepawa, Minnedosa, Morden, Deloraine, Virden, Carberry, Boissevain, Carman, Dauphin, Emerson, Gretna, Killarney, Manitou, St. Boniface, Selkirk, and Souris.	
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Pres. of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Commissioner of Provincial Lands, Hon. Rodmond P. Roblin	800
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Agnew	600
Attorney-Gen. Hon. Colin H. Campbell ...	600
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. S. W. McNis	600
Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers	600
Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, Hon. J. H. Howden	600
Chief Justice, Hon. Joseph Dubuc	1,400
Do., Court of Appeal, Hon. H. M. Howell	1,600
Puisne Judges (Appeal), Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, F. H. Phippen, each £1,400; (K. B.), Hons. T. G. Mathers, D. A. Macdonald	1,200

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN was formed, by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada taking effect September 1, 1905, out of the territory formerly known as the North-West Territories. Saskatchewan covers the area included between longitude 102° and 110° W. of Greenwich, with a small extension east of 102° at the south-eastern corner, and between latitude 49° and 60° N. The Surveyor-General of Canada estimates the Province to contain over 250,000 square miles, of which 86,000 square miles are land suited for grain-growing, 32,000 are land requiring irrigation, 106,387 are land suitable for ranches or other description of farming, and 27,000 square miles are water.

The census of 1901 showed the number of people within the area as 91,460, whilst the quinquennial census taken on June 24, 1906, showed the population to have increased to 257,763. The Province is being rapidly opened up by the means of railways, and is now traversed by the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern Railway, while the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross the Province from east to west, with a network of branches. Several other railway projects are under consideration for opening up communication between the Province and the deep-water ports on Hudson's Bay, by which it is expected that for a number of months in each year the distance between Saskatchewan and European markets will be reduced almost to that of New York, the greater part of which will be by water.

The principal products of Saskatchewan are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1906 there were 1,730,586. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels (17.3 per acre) were produced; in 1906 the yield increased to 37,040,098 bushels—an

average of 21.4 per acre. The average yield of wheat in bushels per acre over the nine-year period 1898-1906 was 20.28. In 1906, 23,965,528 bushels of oats, 1,316,415 bushels of barley, 730,689 bushels of flax were also produced.

The range country in the Provinces of limited extent, being almost entirely confined to the south-western corner, adjoining the range country of Southern Alberta. In 1906 15,920 head of stock were exported. The northern two-thirds of the Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary.

The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of four members chosen from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor. Following the regular procedure of similar British institutions, the members of the Executive Council seek reelection to the Legislative Assembly, in which manner the fullest responsibility to the people is secured. The Province is divided into twenty-five electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

The Supreme Court consist of a Chief Justice and 4 puisne judges; it has original and appellate jurisdiction. There are 8 judicial districts, each presided over by a District Court Judge, who also acts as Surrogate Court Judge for his district.

Rural educational areas, approximating twenty-five square miles in extent, are established as school districts, and their affairs each managed by an elective board of trustees.

The climate has a wide range—from 90° to -40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Amedée Emmanuel Forget	\$3,000
Premier, President of Council, and Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Walter Scott	6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon	5,000
Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Education, Hon. J. A. Calder	5,000
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell	5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. A. Reid	3,000
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, S. S. Page	750
Chief Justice, Hon. E. V. Wetmore.	
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. E. P. Prendergast, and J. H. Lamont.	

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Their administration is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force, Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, C.M.G., being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of recent years the Dominion of Canada has taken an increasingly active part in the administration of the affairs of the country. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA was erected into a Province by an enactment of the Parliament of Canada, taking effect Sept. 1, 1905, out of the territory acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company, and until the date above mentioned it formed part of the North-West Territories. The total area of the Province is about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, and the population (1906) is estimated at 185,000. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five (25) members, elected for four years, representing 25 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of four members.

Alberta is rapidly developing into a grain-producing territory, and where, twenty years ago, there existed a wilderness with scattered bands of primitive Indians and strong detachments of North-West Mounted Police for the sole inhabitants, there is now a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns. The soil is remarkably productive, and settlers from the United States, Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, year 1906, 540,000 acres. Spring wheat, 97,760 acres, yielding 3,322,202 bushels; winter wheat, 43,661 acres, yielding 907,421 bushels; oats, 322,923 acres, yielding 13,192,150 bushels; barley, 75,678 acres, yielding 2,201,179 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 18 creameries, where they manufacture butter. This season they have disbursed \$250,000 to patrons. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

The principal cities are Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and Strathcona.

CAPITAL, Edmonton.	
Lieut.-Governor, His Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea	\$9,000
Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. A. C. Rutherford	6,000
Public Works, Hon. W. H. Cushing	5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. C. W. Cross	5,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Finlay	5,000
Clerk of the Executive Council, M. J. Macleod	3,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.	
Puisne Judges, Hons. Horace Harvey, D. L. Scott, and C. A. Stuart.	

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1901) 103,259. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. There were (1881) 718,092 acres of improved land, of

which 536,175 acres are under crops, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,845 acres of gardens and orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour, is distant from Liverpool 2,630 miles, transit about 8 days. Population, 12,080. Summerside (pop. 2,875) and Georgetown (pop. 1,060), on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.

<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , Hon. D. A. McKinnon, LL.B., K.C.	\$7,000
<i>Premier & Attorn.-Gen.</i> , Hon. A. Peters, K.C.	1,200
<i>Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commis. of Agriculture</i> , Hon. S. E. Reid	1,200
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. J. H. Cummiskey	1,200
<i>Provincial Auditor</i> , Benjamin Balderston	1,200
<i>Sup. of Education</i> , A. Anderson, LL.D.	1,200
<i>Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council</i> , Arthur Newbery, I.S.O.	1,200
<i>Sec. Public Works</i> , L. B. McMillan	1,000
<i>Official Court Stenographer and Librarian</i> , W. H. Crosskill	1,200
<i>Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands</i> , W. C. White	1,200
<i>Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown</i> , John A. Longworth	1,250
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Leith E. Brecken	650
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , Hons. Peter McNutt; Mathew Smith; George E. Hughes; Francis L. Hazard; Benjamin Gallant; and John M. Clark.	
<i>Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court</i> , Hon. W. W. Sullivan	6,000
<i>Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls</i> , Hon. Edward J. Hodgson	5,200
<i>Assist. Judge & V.-C.</i> , R. R. Fitzgerald	5,200
<i>Agent-General</i> , Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.	

BRITISH COLUMBIA occupies the western frontier of the Dominion of Canada, extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the 120th meridian of longitude west by the 60th parallel of north latitude to the boundary of Alaska; thence southward and along the Pacific coast (including QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS and VANCOUVER ISLAND) to the Strait of Fuca; thence easterly along the 49th parallel of latitude to the summit of the Rockies. The area of the mainland is calculated at 383,300 square miles, including Queen Charlotte Islands and Vancouver Island. Coal (output, 1906, 1,517,393 tons) is obtained from the latter, and in the south-eastern parts of Kootenay district near the Crow's Nest Pass; there are also extensive deposits in the Queen Charlotte Islands, in Southern Yale, and in the Skeena River district. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the Province, and several branch lines have been constructed, while the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway runs from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard runs south from Nelson; the Red Mountain Railway from Rossland to the American boundary; the Kaslo and Slocan Railway connects the mines of the Slocan district with Kaslo on Kootenay Lake;

the Nakusp and Slocan line connects with the C.P.R. at Arrow Lakes. The Columbia and Western Railway has been built from Trail to Rossland in the Trail Creek mining district, and thence to Midway, in the Yale district, and a short line runs from Victoria to Sidney on Haro Strait. The Grand Trunk, Pacific, C. P. R., and Canadian Northern are preparing to build trunk lines through the Province. Vancouver and New Westminster cities are connected by an electric tramway. There is a very extensive reserve of timber on the coast, consisting of Douglas fir, spruce, red and yellow cedar, and hemlock; some 150 mills are in operation, with a daily capacity of about 3,400,000 feet. The principal centres of the mines are Rossland, Slocan, Nelson, and Lardeau in West Kootenay, Fernie in East Kootenay, Boundary in Yale, Alberni, Cowichan, and Clayoquot on Vancouver and Texada Islands, and the old placer diggings in Cariboo. The output of the mines was valued at \$24,980,546 in 1906, and that of the fisheries at about \$9,850,000. Salmon canning (total pack, 1905, 1,167,460 cases) on the Fraser River and the coast inlets is the principal branch of the fishing industry, but deep-sea fishing is rapidly growing in importance.

The population of the Province, now estimated at 250,000, was in 1901 178,657, classified as follows:—Whites, 133,599 (including half-breeds); Indians, 29,000; half-breeds, 3,356; Chinese, 13,000; Japanese, 6,000; negroes, 500. Several lines of steamships ply to and from the Orient, Great Britain, Australia, San Francisco, and Mexico.

CAPITAL of the Province, Victoria; population (1907), 30,000. Vancouver City, population, 60,000. New Westminster, 8,000; Nanaimo, 7,000; Rossland, 6,100; and Nelson, 6,500.

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Revenue	\$2,638,260	\$2,920,461	\$3,044,442
Expenditure	2,862,794	2,302,417	2,328,126
Debt	8,764,412	8,788,228	8,106,152
Exports	16,536,328	16,677,882	22,817,578
Imports	12,079,088	12,565,019	15,718,579

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members, 6 of them being the Executive Council.

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , Hon. James Dunsmuir	£1,800
<i>Private Sec.</i> , H. J. S. Muskett	240
<i>Premier & Minister of Mines</i> , Hon. Richard McBride, K.C.	1,000
<i>Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education and Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. William Manson, B.A., K.C.	800
<i>Finance and Agriculture</i> , Hon. R. G. Tatlow	800
<i>Land & Works</i> , Hon. Robert F. Green	800
<i>President of Executive Council</i> , Hon. F. Carter Cotton	unp.
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Gordon Hunter	\$7,000
<i> Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. P. A. Irving, \$6,000; Hon. Archer Martin (and Admiralty), \$7,000; Hons. Lyman P. Duff; and Aulay Morrison	each 6,000

Agent-General, John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. \$2,000

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC stretches across the entire continent, from Montreal to Vancouver on

the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 2,909 miles. (*Headquarters*, Montreal.)—The share capital amounts to \$165,616,666 and \$106,045,411 Debenture Stock. *Chairman*, Sir William C. Van Horne. *President*, Sir Thos. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. *Secretary*, Charles Drinkwater. The total length of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 9,154 miles, 300 of which are out through the solid rock. The last spike was driven on the 7th November, 1885, and the road was opened for general traffic on 28th June, 1886, since which time there has been a daily mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The time occupied in making the road was four years six months, an average of 2.6 miles per day. The distance from China, Japan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by other routes.

THE GRAND TRUNK was originally formed in 1853 by an Act of the Legislature, and in 1893 a number of lines were consolidated, forming a continuous line through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The total loan and share capital of the company amounts to over £71,000,000 sterling. The mileage of the lines owned and leased is 4,640 miles, including 1,060 miles in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; in addition to which the company controls the Central Vermont Railway, 536 miles, making the mileage of the entire system 5,176 miles. The eastern extremities of the line are Quebec and Portland, Maine, and it extends westward to Detroit, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon, supplying the means of communication with Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, and all the principal cities and towns in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

President, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-President*, Alfred W. Smithers; *Secretary*, H. H. Norman. *London office*, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY of Canada and the PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, owned and operated by the Dominion Government of Canada, are the great thoroughfares for travel through the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The mileage of the Intercolonial is 1,449 miles, and of the Prince Edward Island Railway 267 miles. The building of an inter-provincial railway was one of the stipulations embodied in the British North America Act, 1867; and in November, 1872, the already partly-constructed Intercolonial Railway, together with the Nova Scotia Railway and the European and North American Railway, were consolidated under the name of the "Intercolonial Railway of Canada." The railway was extended to Montreal on March 1, 1898. It is the only railway connecting Nova Scotia and the greater part of New Brunswick with the rest of the Dominion of Canada, and connecting Montreal, Levis, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, and North Sydney. At North Sydney connection is made with the Reid Newfoundland Company's Steamship Line for all points in Newfoundland. Between Prince Edward Island and the mainland there is connection throughout the year by steamship service.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY was founded in 1897, has an aggregate mileage of

3,961 miles, and stretches from Port Arthur on Lake Superior to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, with many extensions in existence and in contemplation. It runs principally in the wheat-growing and lumbering districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. *Headquarters*, Toronto; *London Office*, Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.

Newfoundland.

This island, situated between 46° 37'—51° 39' N. lat. and 52° 35'—59° 25' W. long., on the northeast side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and contains about 40,200 square miles, and at the census of 1901 it had a population of 217,037, not including those resident in the portion of Labrador (3,947) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Of these 75,989 are Roman Catholics, 73,008 Church of England, 61,388 Methodists, 1,497 Presbyterians, and 9,099 various. At the end of the year 1905 the estimated population was as follows:—

Newfoundland	225,533
Labrador	3,994

This is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bona Vista. The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment. Lakes and rivers abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The interior is practically in a state of Nature; but 638 miles of railway have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Burnt Bay (in Notre Dame Bay). The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value \$7,907,480; cod, whale, and seal oil, value \$909,538; sealskins, \$334,048; tinned lobsters, \$376,490; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, \$1,535,428. The total value of the fishery products in 1903 was \$10,117,446.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belleisle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. There are a few Moravian missionary settlements on the coast, and also some posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a responsible executive of nine, a legislative council of not over eighteen, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, elected by the people every four years. In 1890 the franchise was given to all males of twenty-one years and over.

	1904.	1904-5.
Public revenue.....	\$2,513,633	\$2,574,069
Public expenditure.....	2,393,285	2,443,814
Public debt	19,992,901	22,043,838
	1904-5.	1905-6.
Total imports	\$10,279,293	\$10,414,274
Total exports	10,669,342	12,086,276
Imports from U.K.	2,654,908	2,651,196
Exports to U.K.	1,940,945	1,662,612

THE CAPITAL, St. John's (population 29,594), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

Governor, H.E. Sir William MacGregor,	
M.D., G.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,000
Private Sec., Henry Reeve, C.M.G.	180
Premier and Colonial Secretary, *Rt. Hon.	
Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G.	411
Minister of Justice, *Hon. Sir E. P. Morris,	
K.C., LL.D.	411
Finance and Customs, *Hon. E. M. Jackman	411
Agriculture and Mines, *J. A. Clift, K.C. ...	411
Marine and Fisheries, *Hon. Eli Dawe ...	411
Auditor-General, F. C. Bertheau	411
Public Works, George W. Gushue	411
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods	411
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...	1,027
Assist. Judge, Hon. George Emerson	822
Do., Hon. G. M. Johnson	822

* The ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hon. George Knowing, J. S. Pitts, George Shea, and Henry Gear, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, seven days.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America. The boundaries have recently been definitely determined by the awards of the arbitrators in the Venezuela-British Guiana and Brazil-British Guiana boundary cases. It has a total area of 90,277 square miles, and a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length, the Corentyne River separates it from Dutch Guiana, and the Cuyuni is the great waterway on the west. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The two towns are Georgetown (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1906, 48,550) and New Amsterdam (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1906, 9,141). The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 189,457 acres (of which 78,370 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potwa River is the Kaitew Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1906 was 32.9 and the death-rate 28.8 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 66 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1906-1907 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,059,503; rum, £108,460; gold, 86,125 oz.,

valued at £319,522; diamonds, 4,113 carats, valued at £6,797; timber, £15,556; and balata, £50,106. The population, 31 Dec., 1904, was 301,923, of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawai, Carib, and Warau tribes; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people, in which the Governor has an original and a casting vote, and a veto on any measure at any stage. The Court of Policy discharges the functions of a Legislative Council, except as to levying taxes, which is the prerogative of what is called the Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives elected directly by the people. There is, besides, the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 6 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown, which exercises all the executive and administrative functions of government other than those before mentioned. There are 1,395 miles of post-office telephone wire, with 4 miles of aerial cable and 535 of telegraph lines, 93 miles for railway signals and 24 miles submarine cables, and 72 post-offices; also post-office telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, with over 470 subscribers. There is a line of railway along the east sea-coast from Georgetown to Rosignol, Berbice, 60½ miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, and another line has been opened along the west coast of Demerara, extending from Vreed-en-Hoop to Greenwich Park, 15 miles in length. There is another line connecting the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers, 19 miles in length, and an electric tramway service in the capital.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Public revenue	£555,853	£505,808	£522,493
Public expenditure	539,225	511,231	506,173
Total debt	990,620	989,620	988,720
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Total imports.....	1,537,591	1,662,205	1,690,804
Domestic exports	1,855,714	1,831,479	1,659,280
Imports from U.K.	786,504	859,954	921,684
Exports to the U.K.	761,027	814,161	718,532
Governor, H.E. Sir Frederick Mitchell			
Hodgson, K.C.M.G.			£3,500
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)			
Government Sec., Charles T. Cox, C.M.G.			£1,500
Assist. Govt. Sec., J. Hampden King			600
Attorney-Gen., Sir Thos. Crossley Rayner			1,500
Auditor-Gen., N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G. ...			1,000
Immigration Agent-Gen., Robert Duff			800
Government Emigration Agent in India,			
Robert W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G.			1,600
Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G. .			1,000
Compt. of Customs, D. G. Garraway			800
Commg. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police &			
Insp. of Prisons, Col. S. Lushington, R.F.A.			750
Assist. Receiver-Gen., P. Hemery			500
Col. Civil Engineer, A. G. Bell, M.I.C.E. ...			800
Postmaster-General, A. W. Swain			£700
Surgeon-General, J. E. Godfrey, M.B.			1,100
Medical Insp., W. F. Law, M.D.			900
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler			800
Harbour Master (vacant)			600
Solicitor-Gen., J. J. Nunan, B.A., LL.B. ...			500
Chief Justice, Sir H. A. Bovell, Kt., LL.B.			1,800
Puisne Judges, Alfred van Waterschoot			
Lucie-Smith, £1,300; John Edwin Hewick ..			1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 16 days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude, and from 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The census (1901) gives the population at 37,497 (males, 19,140; females, 18,339); the 1906 estimate is 41,007 (20,942 males, 20,065 females).

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; the export of mahogany, of which the cost ready for shipment is \$40 to \$50 per 1,000 ft., amounted in the year 1906 to 11,037,480 ft., that of logwood (\$10 to \$15 per ton) being 9,335 tons. Sugar is grown, and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. Other exports are cedar-wood, india-rubber, chewing-gum, and bananas. The latest returns show that about 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at \$1 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 10c. to 30c. per acre. There are 43 public elementary schools in the colony, of which 41 are denominational, and 39 in receipt of Government aid; there are 3 denominational secondary schools in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and two unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—The Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than five unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Governor is President of both councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1901), 9,113.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue	\$309,790	\$332,109	\$391,860
Public expenditure	282,258	300,350	321,438
	1904.	1905.	1906.
Public debt	\$168,815	\$168,815	\$168,815
Total imports	1,757,319	1,876,560	2,200,542
Total exports	1,863,872	1,835,250	2,019,006
Imports from U.K.	467,450	495,873	587,456
Exports to U.K.	418,459	470,750	576,241

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E.

Brig.-Gen. E. J. E. Swayne, C.B. \$8,748

Private Sec., H. O. Wolfe-Murray 840

Colonial Sec., W. Collet, C.M.G. ...and house \$3,500
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, H. B.

Walcott and house 2,916

Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. 3,402

Public Works (vacant) 3,888

Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber 1,944

Colonial Surgeon, J. H. Hugh Harrison... 2,916

Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt 1,500

Postmaster, W. B. Gutterton 2,000

Chief Justice, F. M. Maxwell, K.C. 4,374

Attorney-General, Colin Rees Davies 2,916

Registrar-General, H. D. McD. Sisnett ... 2,430

Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips 1,300

Auditor, C. A. Metzgen 1,847

Belize is distant about 5,701 miles; transit, 16 days.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (1901) an estimated population of 17,535, of whom 6,383 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,318 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton is the chief town and the seat of government; population (1901), 2,246.

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Public revenue	£57,169	£63,457	£53,322
Public expenditure...	55,503	61,133	65,307
Public debt, 31st Dec.	46,500	46,500	46,500
Imports from U.K.	172,347	233,405	179,050
Exports to U.K.	3,806	3,705	4,727

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, Lt.

Gen. Jocelyn Heneage Wodehouse,

C.B., C.M.G., R.A. £2,946

A.D.C., Lt. J. S. Egerton.

Colonial Secretary, Eyre Hutson 400

Receiver-General, F. W. Major 500

Chief Justice, H. C. Gollan 700

Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and

H. Lockwood Fees.

Attorney-General, Reginald Gray..... £500

Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton Fees.

Postmaster, Allan F. Smith £350

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander

N. Grant, R.N. £500

Comm'dg. R.A., Col. M. W. P. Block, R.G.A.

Comm'dg. R.E., Lt.-Col. A. H. van Straubenzee, R.E.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. E. D. Caird.

Dist. Paymaster, Maj. A. Haynes.

P.M.O., Col. W. J. R. Rainsford, C.I.E., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 12 days.

The Commonwealth of Australia, &c.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area; the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, often below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in the eastern portion of the island, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), September 23 (Spring), and December 22 (Summer). The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, Brisbane, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, the Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; and the Victoria, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The chief ranges of the system are the Australian Alps in Victoria and New South Wales, the Blue Mountains and the Liverpool Range in New South Wales, and the Craig Range in Queensland, the highest point being Mount Kosciusko (7,328 ft.), 327 miles from Sydney, N.S.W. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, and they depend for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods, and alternating from immense reedy swamps to areas of submerged levels, with broad mud-banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable. But the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, to a great measure, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

HISTORICAL EPITOME.

"The Great South Land" is believed to have been first seen by De Gonville, a French navigator, in 1503, and was inserted in a map constructed by Le Testu, of Dieppe, about the year 1542. About 1605 De Quiros, a Spaniard, sailed, with De Torres as his lieutenant, from Lima, Peru, for the Great South Land, and touching land, named it *Tierra Austral*. The expedition was split up by a storm, and De Torres sailed through the straits which bear his name, and also discovered land near Cape York. About twelve years later a Dutch venturer, with two ships, *Peru* and *Arnhem*, explored the northern coast of Queensland, where Jan Carstensen, in 1623, also penetrated the great northern gulf, and named it *Carpentaria*, after the Governor of the Dutch Indies. Further desultory exploration of the coast-line was carried on by the Dutch, who visited the southern and western shores from 1620 to 1630, and in 1642 Abel Jansen Tasman sailed to the islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, which he named *Van Diemen's Land*, after the Governor of Batavia. In 1688 Dampier visited and explored nearly 1,000 miles of the north-west coast of Australia, which he revisited in 1699 in H.M.S. *Roeluck*, but no further efforts of importance were made for seventy years, when Captain Cook, of H.M.S. *Endeavour*, with members of an astronomical expedition, landed at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, on October 8, 1769, and afterwards sailed round the islands and explored the south-eastern coast of Australia,

which he named *New South Wales*. Botany Bay and Moreton Bay were also named, the latter after the President of the Royal Society. In his subsequent voyages round the world Captain Cook revisited New Zealand, and from his reports an English fleet anchored in Botany Bay (1788) and effected a settlement at Port Jackson, which was reinforced by free settlers in 1795, when Governor Hunter arrived at Sydney to take over the administration of New South Wales. In 1798 Bass and Flinders explored the coast of Victoria and sailed round Tasmania, while Port Phillip was discovered in 1802. Hobart was founded in 1804, and in 1805 sheep were introduced into New South Wales. The misadventures of Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*, occurred in 1806, but in 1810 New South Wales was already on the road to prosperity, which was further enhanced by the discovery of the fertile plains westward of the Blue Mountains. Tasmania was made a separate colony in 1825. Western Australia was founded in 1829, and in 1835 a permanent settlement was made at Melbourne, whence the colony of Victoria sprang in 1837, the same year seeing Adelaide founded by the colonists of South Australia. In 1840 the transportation of convicts to New South Wales was discontinued, and in 1841 New Zealand was constituted a separate colony, the towns of New Plymouth and Nelson being founded in that year. In 1842 Brisbane was founded, the population of the mainland colonies being over 145,000 at that date. In 1851 the Port Phillip district of New South Wales, with a population exceeding

75,000, was proclaimed a separate colony, to be thenceforth known as Victoria. A great impetus to immigration was given in that year by the discovery of auriferous districts in New South Wales and Victoria. In 1854 the electric telegraph brought the Australian colonies into closer touch with home, and in 1856-7 responsible government was inaugurated in Tasmania and South Australia. In 1859 the Moreton Bay settlement was erected into the colony of Queensland. In 1861 the population of the various colonies was estimated at over 1,000,000, of which number Victoria contained 541,000, New South Wales 360,000, and Tasmania 90,000. In 1871 the population numbered nearly 1,700,000 (Victoria 730,000, New South Wales 500,000, South Australia 185,000, Queensland 120,000, Tasmania 100,000, and Western Australia 100,000). In 1879-80 international exhibitions were held at Sydney and Melbourne, and in 1881 the population of the colonies was taken at 3,000,000, the most notable increases being New South Wales to 750,000, Victoria 860,000, South Australia 280,000, and Queensland 213,000. In 1884-5 motions embodying the spirit of federation were successfully proposed in various legislatures. In 1885 the Government of New South Wales inaugurated the sharing of Imperial burdens by sending troops to help the "Old Country" in the Soudan. In 1890 further steps were taken towards the adoption of the federation, and in that year the Western Australian Constitution was promulgated. At a conference of Premiers at Sydney on March 2, the present name of the federation was first mooted. From that date schemes embodying the idea were debated in the several colonies, and in 1897 the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria presented an opportunity for a meeting of the Premiers in London, and the free interchange of views between Colonial and Imperial statesmen. On March 16, 1898, the Commonwealth Bill was adopted by the Federal Convention at Melbourne, and after ratification by the several colonies the Act was ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900, the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia taking place at Sydney on Jan. 1, 1901, a message from the Queen to the people of Australia being read by the *Earl of Hopetoun*, Governor-General. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (then H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York) was designated by Queen Victoria for the purpose of opening the Commonwealth Parliament, and bidden to undertake the duty by King Edward VII., in spite of the lamented death of the Queen in 1901. The Prince and Princess sailed from Portsmouth, and declared Parlia-

ment open at Melbourne on May 9. The *Earl of Hopetoun* (now Marquess of Linlithgow) resigned his post in 1902, and was succeeded in turn, 22 Jan., 1904, by *Lord Northcote*. The area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 2,972,575 square miles, containing a population of 3,774,282 at the census of 1901, including 6,851 half-caste aborigines. Of this total 1,933,500 were ascertained to be of English descent, 413,700 Scottish, 651,000 Irish, 18,400 Aborigines, 36,000 Chinese, and 130,600 foreigners. By religious there were in 1891 1,256,673 members of the Church of England, 351,882 Presbyterians, 397,334 Methodists, 291,073 other Protestants, 713,823 Roman Catholics, and 13,805 Jews. The capitals of the various States are Sydney (pop. 526,180), Melbourne (pop. 502,610), Adelaide (pop. 165,723), Brisbane (pop. 162,094), Perth (pop. 44,373), and Hobart (pop. 34,809).

The Commonwealth of Australia is a confederation of the six "Original States" of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by an Executive Council of seven members.

Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor-General), a Senate of 36 (six from each of the Original States) and a House of Representatives elected on a population basis in such a manner that no Original State has less than five representatives. Such powers as are not vested in the Federal Parliament are regarded as remaining in the Legislatures of the several States, in which particular the Commonwealth differs from the Dominion of Canada, where the residuum of Legislative capacity is in the Dominion Parliament. The difference may be briefly stated in the following way:—In the Dominion the Central Parliament may legislate on all present matters, and such as may occur hereafter, except where its power is expressly delegated to the Provincial Legislatures. In the Commonwealth the Federal Parliament may only legislate on certain matters, or to the degree, surrendered to it by the federating States.

Commonwealth Capital.—The question of site for the Commonwealth capital has proved itself a stumbling-block. The decision was left over when the Commonwealth was inaugurated, and has been frequently postponed. Meanwhile the seat of Government is at Melbourne.

THE COMMONWEALTH BALANCE SHEET, 1906-7.

ACTUAL REVENUE.

Balance brought forward	£1,957
Customs and Excise	£9,648,662
Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone	3,129,074
Miscellaneous Revenue	54,53
[Estimated Revenue 1907-8 £13,745,200.	
Expenditure £5,967,992, for distribution among States £7,779,290, including balance of £2,082.]	

Total Revenue, 1906-7 £12,834,223

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

Trade and Customs	£263,064
Posts and Telegraphs	2,672,675
Defence	814,636
Miscellaneous	778
Public Works	472,139
"New" Expenditure	764,009
Surplus Revenue (distributed among States)	7,844,840
Balance at end of year	2,082

Total Expenditure, 1906-7 ... £12,834,223

Governor-General, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. £10,000
 Private Secretary, H. H. Share, R.N.
 Military Secretary, Capt. Hon. C. B. F. Greville, Res. of Off.
 Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. E. B. Stephens, Rif. Brig.; Capt. H. A. N. Evers, M.V.O.
 Official Secretary, Capt. George Steward, attached 10th Australian Lt. Horse.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

President, H.E. the Governor-General.
 Vice-President, Senator Hon. R. W. Best.
 Secretary, Capt. George Steward.

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Senate.

President, Senator Hon. Lt.-Col. A. J. Gould.
 Chairman of Committees, Senator Hon. G. F. Pearce.
 Clerk of the Parliaments, E. G. Blackmore, C.M.G.
 Clerk Assistant, C. B. Boyde.
 Usher of the Black Rod, G. E. Upward.

House of Representatives.

Speaker, Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder.
 Chairman of Committees, C. McDonald.
 Clerk of the House, Charles Gavan Duffy, C.M.G.
 Clerk Assistant, Walter Augustus Gale.
 Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees, Thos. Woollard.
 Principal Parliamentary Reporter, B. H. Friend.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs, Hon. Alfred Deakin £2,100
 Sec., Dept. of External Affairs, Atlee A. Hunt.
 Sec. to Prime Minister, M. L. Sheppard.
 Treasurer, Hon. Sir William Lyne, K.C.M.G. £1,650
 Sec. to Dept., George Thomas Allen, I.S.O.
 Accountant, James Richard Collins.
 Chief Clerk, Francis Joseph Ross.
 Auditor-General, John William Israel.
 Chief Clerk, Percy Whitton.
 Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Hon. Austin Chapman £1,650
 Controller of Dept., Dr. H. N. P. Wollaston, C.M.G.
 Asst. do., N. Lockyer, I.S.O.
 Sec. to Minister, S. Mills.
 Commr. of Patents, G. Townsend.
 Attorney-Gen., Hon. Littelton Ernest Groom £1,650

Sec., Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.
 Chief Clerk, Gordon Harwood Castle.
 Crown Solicitor, Charles Powrie.
 Minister of State for Defence, Hon. Thomas T. Ewing £1,650
 Sec., S. A. Pethebridge (actg.).
 Chief Clerk, T. Trumble (actg.).
 Chief Accountant, James A. Thompson.
 Inspector General of the Forces, Maj. Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
 Director of Naval Force, Capt. W. R. Cresswell, C.M.G.
 Minister of State for Home Affairs, Hon. J. H. Keating £1,650
 Sec. to Dept., David Miller, I.S.O.
 Chief Clerk, W. D. Bingle.
 Public Service Commissioner, Duncan McLachlan, I.S.O.
 Sec., Francis Reddin.
 Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs.
 Govt. Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt.
 Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham.
 Postmaster-Gen., Hon. Samuel Manger ... £1,650
 Sec. to Dept., Robert T. Scott, I.S.O.
 Asst. Sec., Justinian Oxenham.
 Chief Clerk, H. B. Templeton.
 Chief Electrical Engineer, John Hesketh.

FEDERAL HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
 Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.; Hon. Richard E. O'Connor, K.C.; I. A. Isaacs, K.C.; H. B. Higgins, K.C.
 Marshal, Walter Bingle.
 Principal Registrar, Gordon Castle.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.

Representing the Commonwealth in London, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
 Chief Clerk, Frank Savage.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE ORIGINAL STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.	†Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Shipping: Entered and Cleared.
		£	£	£	£	Tons.
1830	*79,306	...	...	...	...	...
1840	*206,095	...	...	...	...	...
1850	*403,889	966,393	...	...	...	...
1860	*1,153,973	5,342,239	9,820,180	...	...	2,685,961
1870	*1,668,377	7,133,474	28,328,480	...	...	3,702,253
1880	*2,252,617	13,787,997	61,327,018	...	...	7,645,890
1890	*3,183,237	25,008,273	143,662,094	35,168,171	29,321,331	14,082,542
1899	3,718,529	27,244,585	186,651,415	34,329,687	48,599,033	21,387,671
1900	3,765,339	28,685,314	192,659,283	41,388,030	45,956,832	23,704,204
1901	3,826,286	30,778,571	201,952,075	44,555,511	49,696,172	26,197,436
1902	3,883,079	32,241,513	215,789,161	42,222,874	43,915,087	26,791,360
1903	3,926,969	32,852,605	222,871,765	38,835,682	48,250,112	27,152,668
1904	3,984,390	33,360,625	227,637,163	37,020,842	57,485,915	16,682,011
1905	4,052,430	34,038,859	230,238,671	38,346,731	56,841,035	7,444,417
1906	4,119,481	35,768,079	237,927,820	44,729,506	69,737,763	7,966,658

* Compiled mainly from census results of succeeding year.

† Including Revenue collected by Commonwealth Government.

‡ Figures given for years prior to 1904 are aggregates of entries and clearances for the six States and include Interstate Shipping. For the three years 1904 to 1906 the figures relate to Oversea Shipping only, and comprise one entry and one clearance only for each voyage.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—with a population (census March 31, 1901) of 1,359,133, and 1,555,253 on 30th June, 1907, made up (census 1901) of 712,456 males and 646,677 females. The births for the year 1906 were 40,948, deaths 14,975, and marriages 11,551. The number of aborigines in the State is 4,287, of whom 2,451 are males and 1,836 females (census 1901).

The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. In 1792 there were but 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs. On the 31st December, 1906, there were 537,762 horses, 2,549,944 cattle, 44,132,421 sheep, and 243,370 pigs. In 1906, 325,442,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £13,792,000, were produced.

Minerals.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, cobalt, and kerosene shale are also found; and in small quantities, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised up to the end of 1906 was £170,809,313, coal accounting for £50,356,743; £7,912,716 being the value of all minerals won in 1906.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 2,824,211 acres are under cultivation (excluding 697,631 under permanent artificial grasses), producing during the year ended 31 March, 1907, 21,817,938 bushels of wheat, 5,763,000 bushels of maize, 1,404,554 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 114,856 tons of potatoes, and 5,371 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 221,560 tons was produced; also 1,100,000 gallons of wine, and 7,837,488 dozens of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); and almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land alienated or in process of alienation on June 30, 1906, was 49,970,335 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 124,237,031 acres. At Sydney the mean temperature in the shade for 48 years averaged 53°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 68°4', Hunter and Manning district 64°4', south coast 59°8', northern tableland 56°4', central tableland 57°2', southern tableland 56°4', north-western slope 66°2', central western slope 63°6', south-western slope 61°6', north-western plain 68°7', central western plain 65°8', and Riverina district 61°0'.

The western portion of the country is not well watered. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are only navigable for part of the year. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy.

Government.—"Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, and is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council con-

sisting of not less than 21 members; the Council in July, 1907, consisted of 53 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts (as reduced by the Act of 1904, the first election on that basis taking place on 6 Aug., 1904). Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £300 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and trainways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons, 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the State and three months in the district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904.

Religion.—All religions are free. There is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due by the State under former arrangements (£1,954 in 1906-7). About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1901, numbering 623,131; Roman Catholics numbering 347,286, Presbyterians 132,617, and Methodists 137,638. The places of worship in the State number about 5,850.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools being abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1906 in 2,885 State schools being 237,493, and the average daily attendance 152,646. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £978,033, including £26,147 received from Government by university affiliated colleges and Sydney Grammar School. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 852 private colleges and schools, with 58,707 scholars.

Manufactories and Works.—In 1906 there were 3,828 manufactories and works, employing 77,758 hands, 59,888 being males and 17,870 females.

Old Age Pensions.—Since July, 1901, Old Age Pensions amounting to £26 a year have been granted under certain conditions to persons over 65 years of age, who have been resident in the State 25 years, and are in receipt of an income of not more than £52 per annum.

Hospitals.—There are (31 Dec., 1906) 134 hospitals in the State, 21 of them being in the Metropolitan district, and 113 in the country.

Communications.—There were open on 30 June, 1907, 3,452 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £44,700,230 have been spent (the working expenses amounted to 53'08 of the gross revenue, leaving £2,209,665 as net profit in 1906-1907); and 81'5 miles of private railway lines. There are also 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Government tramways (upon which £3,669,524 were spent, the working expenses 80'11, leaving a net profit in 1906-1907 of £180,754), and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of private tramways. Of telegraphs there are 15,417 miles open, with 74,754 miles of wire and 1,122 stations; messages transmitted outside New South Wales numbering 719,280, inland 2,645,749, total 3,365,029; those received from outside New South Wales numbering 777,852, inland 2,645,749, total 3,423,601 (exclusive of 309,625 transit messages). The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 2,288, the number of letters and postcards conveyed being 127,683,844; news-

papers, 47,144,094; packets and book parcels, 24,201,131; and parcels, 1,162,185.

Shipping.—In 1906 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 5,776, with a total tonnage of 10,558,750.

Banking, &c.—There were (30 June, 1907) 13 banks of issue, with a paid-up capital of £14,179,916, assets £46,222,008, within N.S.W., and liabilities £44,138,178. The savings bank deposits on 1 Jan., 1907, amounted to £5,997,609, in addition to 652 Post Office savings banks, with deposits amounting to £9,322,913.

Crime.—The number of prisoners of all kinds in gaol on 31 December, 1906, was 1,523, a decrease of 152 compared with the same day of 1905.

Defences.—On 30 June, 1907, the strength of the military and naval forces in the State was as follows:—*Military:* Permanent 505, militia 4,929, volunteers 2,067, rifle clubs 10,450, cadets 5,038, unattached list of officers, reserve of officers and chaplains 236, total, 23,275. *Naval Forces:* 417. The total expenditure on defence in N.S.W. for the year ended 30 June, 1907, was £349,513.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 205 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains (1906) 116½ miles of streets, with 22,296 dwellings and a population of 118,400; or, including suburbs, 1,608½ miles of streets, 107,922 houses, and 4,464 acres of park, &c., with a population of 538,800. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the Branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public library, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 61,400; Broken Hill, 28,110; Bathurst, 9,400; Goulburn, 10,500; Granville, 7,500; Parramatta, 13,000; Lismore, 5,300; Maitland, E. and W., 11,100; Grafton and South Grafton, 5,370; Albury, 6,780; Tamworth, 6,250; Lithgow, 7,360; Wagga Wagga, 5,720; and Orange and E. Orange, 6,830.

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Total revenue	£12,283,082	£13,392,436
Total expenditure	11,386,864	11,881,746
Loans Expenditure on		
Public Works.....	1,367,023	1,058,553
Public debt (30 June)...	85,641,734	85,607,832
Mineral output.....	6,897,081	7,922,716
Value of total imports	29,424,008	34,665,363
Value of total exports	36,757,002	45,638,388

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1906:—

Arms, Ammunition & Explosives	£141,999	Jewellery, &c.	£177,543
Ale, Porter, and other Beer	106,290	Machinery & Machine Tools	548,691
Books, Music, Newspapers	133,258	Metal manufs.	768,646
Boots & Shoes, &c.	103,855	Spirits	251,979
Cordage and Twines	207,205	Rails, Fishplates, Fishbolts, &c.	14,707
Apparel & Attire	768,685	Stationery	93,832
Iron & Steel	577,398	Paper and Paper-hangings	208,683

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom, 1906:—

Bullion	£117,392	Silver Lead.....	£430,025
Butter	907,876	Skins & Hides	426,267
Copper Ingots	609,391	Tin, Ingots.....	275,325
Leather	244,618	Tallow	420,997
Meat, Frozen	339,445	Wool	4,070,550
Rabbits & Hares ..	243,028		

Governor, H.E. Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, G.O.B.

Private Secretary, F. Harrison-Smith, R.N.

A.D.C., Capt. L. O. Wilson, D.S.O., R.M.L.I. and Captain Robertson Clark.

Extra A.D.C., Capt. Walter Oswald Watt;

Lieut. H. Rawson, R.N.

Clerk, Henry Campbell Budge.

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Gregory Wade, K.C.	£1,820
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. T. Waddell	1,820
Colonial Secretary & Labour & Industry, Hon. W. H. Wood	1,820
Secretary for Lands, Hon. S. W. Moore ..	1,370
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Charles Alfred Lee	1,370
Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. James Alexander Hogue	1,370
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. John Perry	1,370
Without Portfolio, Hons. William Thomas Dick, M.P.; James Nixon Brunner, M.L.C.	
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.	250

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, Chief Sec.'s Dept., John Manifold Gibson, J.P.	£1,000
Treasury, J. W. Holliman (acting) and allowance	650
Lands, R. McDonald, J.P. (acting)	1,000
Public Works, W. J. Hanna	925
Justice and Attorney-General, J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P.	850
Mines and Agriculture, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P.	1,000
Public Instruction, Peter Board, M.A., J.P.	875
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor	750
Chair. of Committees, Hon. W. J. Trickett	470
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, I.S.O., J.P.	740
Speaker Leg. Assem., Hon. Wm. McCourt	1,000
Chairman of Committees, W. H. Wood ..	740
Clerk of Assembly, R. A. Arnold, J.P.	960
Commanding Military Forces of the State, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.	900
Public Service Board, C. Delohery, J.P. (Chairman); E. H. Wilshire, J.P.; C. J. Saunders, J.P. each	1,000
Secretary, R. A. Gillfillan (acting) and allowance	420
Railways and Tramways Chief Commissioner, T. R. Johnson	3,000
Railways and Tramways Commissioner (Assistant), D. Kirkcaldie	1,500
Assist. Commissioner for Tramways, H. Richardson	1,500
Railways, Engineer-in-Chief for existing Lines, James Fraser	1,060
Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. Thow	1,200
Secretary, Railways and Tramways, H. McLachlan	900
Registrar-General & Examiner of Patents, W. G. Hayes-Williams, J.P.	1,000
Auditor-General, J. Vernon, J.P.	1,000
Collector of Customs, N. Lockyer, I.S.O. ...	920
Chief Inspector (Customs) & Sub-Collector, John Baxter	700
Taxation and Stamp Duties, R. N. Johnson	825

Commissioners of Taxation, L. S. Spiller, E. N. Johnson, C. J. Saunders	each	£850
Astronomer, H. A. Lenehan, F.R.S.		510
Acting Meteorologist, A. Noble		250
Gov. Architect, W. L. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A.		1,064
Government Printer, W. A. Gullick		800
Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Thompson, M.D., D.P.H.		1,000
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. H. Newton		825
Chief Engineer-Surveyor, J. Shirra		700
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Thos. Garvin, J. P.		1,000
Inspector-Gen. of Insane, Eric Sinclair, M.D.		1,000
Comptroller-Gen. of Prisons, Capt. F. W. Neitenstein, I.S.O., J.P.		900
Director Department of Intelligence and Bureau of Statistics, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.		750
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Matthew Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieut.-Gov.)		3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir William Owen, Knt., Hon. G. B. Simpson (Divorce), Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen, Hon. A. H. Simpson (Ch. Judge in Equity), Hon. P. W. Street (in Bankruptcy and Probate), Hon. Robert D. Pring	each	2,600
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillet		1,600

Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., J.P., 123-125 Cannon Street, E.C. £1,850
 Secretary, Thomas George White 500

[NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales, the office of the administration being at the Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.—*Dep. Administrator*, W. Houston, C.M.G.; *Officer in charge*, M. V. Murphy. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1866. This was dissolved in 1903, when an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1905), males 537, females 430, total 967, including Melanesians. *Resident Magistrate*, Captain C. S. Elliot, R.N.]

Lord Howe Island (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (1902), males 68, females 52, total 120. *Visiting Magistrate*, Frank Farnell, J.P.

Sydney, via Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit, from 31 to 42 days.

II. VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony in the year 1851. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 4,293,264 were under cultivation in 1906-7.

Population.—Its population at the census on 31 March, 1901, was 1,201,341 (603,883 males and 597,458 females), including about 7,349 Chinese and 652 aborigines. At the census of 1901 the native Victorians numbered 876,003; natives of other Australian States, 65,094; English, 113,432; Irish, 61,512; Scottish, 35,751; Welsh,

3,676; Chinese, 6,230; and other nationalities about 39,643. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonisation of the district were about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693, and in 1901 652 (367 males and 285 females). The birth-rate of Victoria for 1906 was 25·14 per 1,000; the death-rate was 12·42 per 1,000.

Religion.—Members of the Church of England numbered 424,011, "Protestants" 8,693, Presbyterians 191,503, Methodists 180,272, Baptists 32,648, and Roman Catholics 263,710.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1906, the quantity raised—69,202,178 oz.—amounted in value to £276,516,978, the amount produced in 1906 being 834,775 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1906, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £6,324,482 (including building stone, &c., £3,290,027).

Communications.—There were 3,446 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1906, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £41,404,947. The gross receipts were £3,789,068, and the working expenses £2,217,343, leaving a net income of £1,571,725, or 3·8 per cent.

There were 1,055 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 6,954 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £133,536 in 1906, the total mileage of wire being 14,950, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 2,488,719. There were also 32,956 miles of telephone wire.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (4,360 factories, &c., employing 85,229 hands in 1906) are mainly for home consumption. In 1906 the chief exports were: Wool, £6,154,382; gold (including specie), £4,910,187; butter, £2,069,596; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £2,925,529; oats, £122,627; leather, £396,408; skins and hides, £1,001,720; and live stock, £1,378,977. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £689,837 in 1906. The principal imports of the State in 1906 were wool (from across the border), £3,578,056; live stock, £1,876,751; sugar and molasses, £783,918; gold (including specie), £918,907; cottons, £1,248,709; woollens, £921,532; and timber, £703,958.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 4,293,264 acres under cultivation in 1906-7, 2,031,893 were wheat crops, and 380,493 oats, and 621,139 acres were cut for hay. In 1906-7, 2,044,833 gallons of wine were produced. There were in 1906 701,309 milch cows, producing 68,088,168 lb. of butter and 4,877,593 lb. of cheese.

Shipping.—The shipping statistics of the State furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1906 4,675 vessels, of 8,136,991 tons, entered and cleared.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Public revenue	£7,515,742	£7,811,475
Public expenditure	7,343,742	7,261,475
Public debt, 30th June ...	51,513,767	52,904,800
	1905.	1906.
Gold output	oz. 810,050	oz. 834,775
Total imports	£22,337,886	£25,234,402
Total exports	22,758,828	28,917,993

Domestic Imports from U.K., 1906. (B. of Trade.)

Apparel, &c. £82,295	Machinery. £229,565
Arms and am- munition .. 162,249	Metals, Iron 769,359
Books .. 165,233	Oilcloth .. 122,680
Cottons .. 1,169,385	Paper .. 137,209
Linen .. 101,930	Spirits .. 156,953
	Woolens .. 666,187

£6,150,490

Domestic Exports to U.K., 1906. (B. of Trade.)

Butter. £1,568,057	Tallow, &c. £200,793
Copper, unwt. 73,371	Tin .. 305,338
Leather .. 169,410	Wheat .. 930,636
Mutton, Fresh 362,441	Wheatmeal, &c. 149,652
Rabbits (dead) 294,990	Wool .. 3,042,175
Skins & Furs 443,815	

£8,059,104

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on 31 December, 1906, a population of 526,400 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 48,565; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 44,140; Geelong, 27,416; Castlemaine, 8,580; Warrnambool, 6,450; Maryborough, 5,791; and Stawell, 5,200.

The government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 11 members, and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council of 34 members elected for 17 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members for 65 districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E.

Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B. (25 April, 1904) ... £5,000

Private Sec., Hon. Victor Nelson Hood.

A.D.C., Capt. R. E. Crichton, K.R.R.C.

Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1907).

Premier & Treasurer and Minister for Railways, Hon. Thomas Bent, M.L.A. £1,400

Chief Sec. and Labour, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,000

Education, Hon. A. O. Sachse, M.L.C. 1,000

Attorney-General & Solicitor-General, Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C. 1,000

Mines and Forests, Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A. 1,000

Lands, Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.L.A. 1,000

Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. G. Swinburne, M.L.A. 1,000

Public Works and Health, Hon. E. H. Cameron, M.L.A. 1,000

Without Portfolio, Hons. W. Pitt, M.L.C., D. Mackinnon, M.L.A., and J. A. Boyd, M.L.A.

JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500

Puisne Judges, Their Honours T. A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood .. each 3,000

L. F. B. Cussen .. 2,500

County Court Judges, A. W. Chomley W. E. Johnston, J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, and W. H. Moule .. each 1,250

Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C. 1,800

Crown Prosecutors, C. B. Finlayson, K.C., £1,100; J. A. Gurner, £700; W. S. Garnett, £660; S. Leon .. 600

Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness .. 1,000

President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C. 750

Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. Frank Madden .. 1,000

Public Service Commissioner, C. A. Topp .. 1,000

Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford .. £1,000

Clerk Executive Council, Robt. S. Rogers .. 600

Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, G. C. Morrison .. 900

Under-Treasurer, H. W. Meakin .. 900

Public Instruction, F. Tate .. 1,000

Law Department, W. R. Anderson .. 800

Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, T. Byrne .. 700

Lands, J. W. Skene .. 800

Mines, W. Dickson .. 800

Engineer, Water Supply, Stuart Murray, C.E. 1,200

Agriculture, E. G. Diffus .. 300

Public Works, D. Martin .. 800

Pub. Health, Chairman, W. P. Norris, M.D. 1,000

Victorian Rail. Commissioners, T. Tait (chairman), £3,500; W. F. Fitzpatrick, £1,500; and C. Hudson .. 1,500

Acting Engineer-in-Chief, M. E. Kernot .. 650

Secretary, L. J. McClelland .. 600

Govt. Statist, E. T. Drake, £580; Assistant Govt. Statist, J. J. Fenton .. 558

Penal and Gaols, E. C. Connor .. 800

Industrial Schools, J. L. Davies (Secy.) .. 380

Chief Commissioner of Police, Thos. O'Callaghan .. 900

Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong .. 625

Astronomer, P. Baracchi .. 700

Botanist, Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. 350

Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, T. F. Bride, LL.D. paid by fees

Parliamentary Draftsman, E. Carille .. £1,300

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner, 142 Queen Victoria St., E.C. £1,500

Secretary, H. G. W. Neale.

Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

South Australia was established as a British Province by 4 & 5 Will. IV., cap. 95, but not proclaimed until 28 Dec., 1836, so that its history falls within Queen Victoria's reign. It is situated between 11° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., and covers 12° of longitude and 27° of latitude. The total length is 1,850 miles, the extreme breadth 650 miles, with about 2,000 miles of sea-board, the total area being 903,690 sq. miles.

Population.—The population at the 1901 census was 362,604 (males, 184,422; females, 178,182); on 31 December, 1906, 380,245 (males, 200,451; females, 179,794); birth rate (1906) 23.70 death rate 10.29, and marriage rate 7.12 per 1,000.

Meteorology.—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 63 years' average at Adelaide being 20 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor, the Legislative Council with 18 members, and the House of Assembly with 42 members. There are 4 Cabinet Ministers, members of the Legislature and *ex officio* members of the Executive Council, of which the Governor is president. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 55,068 (14,549 women) in 1906, those for the Assembly numbering 191,311 (94,124 women).

Local Government.—There are 32 Municipalities and 142 District Councils, the aggregate assessment of property within their boundaries being £2,858,545, and the revenue (1906) £268,183, and expenditure (1906), chiefly on roads, £290,683.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 112 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 3,360 of the population. The Real Property Act (1858) simplifies the transfer of land, and since the passing of the Act land to the value of £17,148,760 has been dealt with.

Religion.—In 1905 accommodation was provided for 32,811 members of the Church of England, 79,445 Methodists, 12,990 Congregationalists, 14,256 Baptists, 22,018 German Lutherans, in addition to about 50,000 Roman Catholics, in 1,122 places of worship.

Education.—There is an endowed university at Adelaide, founded in 1881, with 360 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State school of mines and industries has also been established. Primary education is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 711 State schools, with 1,429 teachers and 62,822 scholars; the expenditure in 1906 was £157,828, the total capital outlay on school buildings amounting to £525,670. Private schools number 217 (1906), with 725 teachers and 10,570 scholars. The Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State, the sum expended for 1906-7 was £12,205.

Banking.—There are 7 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 96 branches, having a total liability of £8,291,952 (including £313,751 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £7,760,674 in 1906; their note issue amounted to £418,072. The Government Savings Bank on 30th June, 1907, had 163 agencies, with 161,855 depositors (£5,320,872, bearing interest at 3½ per cent.), and 22,185 depositors with £16,168 not bearing interest.

Commerce in 1906.—Total value, £21,635,435.

	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£2,513,376	£3,550,935
British Colonies	6,225,353	6,286,592
Foreign Countries	993,535	2,095,644

£9,702,264 £11,933,171

Shipping.—The total tonnage inwards and outwards in 1906 was 5,564,308 tons; 4,866,699 tons were British, and 679,609 tons foreign.

Railways.—The length of Government lines open in 1906 was 1,978 miles. The total cost to 31 Dec., 1906, was £13,752,031, or £7,505 per mile; the working expenses in 1906 were £800,006 and the receipts £1,418,198, the net revenue being 4¼ per cent. on the cost.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 3,246,824 acres cultivated—under wheat 1,686,374 acres, hay 298,396, oats 57,000, barley 28,122, and potatoes 9,894 acres, with 1,065,921 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1906-7 was 17,466,501 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 22,575 acres of vines, the export of wine being 562,819 gallons in 1906, of which 228,165 gals. (value £34,488) were sent

to the United Kingdom in 1906. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. There were 6,624,941 sheep in 1906, and 41,771,682 lb. of wool (valued at £1,561,564) were exported; cattle number 325,724, and horses 206,663.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found.

	1904.	1905.
Revenue	£2,725,724	£3,155,285
Expenditure	2,650,020	2,897,612
Debt (30 June)	28,727,895	27,691,112
Total imports	8,439,609	9,702,264
Total exports	5,490,667	11,933,171
Imports from U.K.	2,033,359	2,513,376
Exports to U.K.	2,555,118	3,550,935

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—31st Dec., 1906, inclusive of suburbs, 175,641.

Governor, H.E. Sir George Ruthven Le	
Hunte, K.C.M.G.	£4,000
Private Sec., W. S. Baillie Hamilton.	
A. D.C., Capt. Hon. R. D. Ryder, 8th Hrs.	
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J	
Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L.	

MINISTRY.

Premier, Commr. of Public Works, and	
Minister of Education, Hon. T. Price, M.P.	£1,000
Chief Secretary and Minister of Industry,	
Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, M.L.C.	1,000
Treasurer and Attorney-General, Hon.	
A. H. Peake, M.P.	1,000
Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration,	
Minister of Agriculture, and Minister	
controlling the Northern Territory, Hon.	
L. O'Loughlin, M.P.	1,000

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,	
Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart.,	
P.C., D.C.L.	2,000
Second Judge, Hon. John Hannah Gordon	1,700
Third Judge, Hon. Robert Homburg	1,700
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir	
J. L. Stirling	600
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir	
Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G.	600

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist. & Clerk to	
the Executive Council, L. H. Sholl, I.S.O.	600
Secretary, Attorney-General and Educa-	
tion, G. G. Martin	525
Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O.	700
Secy. Public Works & Industry, J. W. Jones	550
Surveyor-General, Wm. Strawbridge	900
Engineer-in-Chief, A. B. Moncrieff	1,000
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk	600
Secy. Commissioner of Lands, T. Duffield...	550
Commr. of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O.	1,300
Do. of Audit (vacant), P. Whittington (ac'y.)	1,000
Do. of Railways, A. G. Pendleton, C.M.G.	1,400
Do. of Police, L. G. Madley	700
Master of Supreme Court, A. Buchanan ...	700
Clerk Legis. Council, F. Halcomb, M.A. ...	600
Do. House of Assembly, J. C. Morphet	600
Police Magistrate, J. Gordon	600
Director of Education, A. Williams	700
Secy. Minister of Education, L. W. Stanton	600
Chief Mech. Engr., Rlys., B. F. Rushton...	800
Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer,	
Lunatic Asylum, W. L. Cleland, M.B. ...	600
Supt. Public Bldgs., C. E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O.	750
Crown Solicitor, C. J. Dashwood	800
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer	750
Princ. Agricultural College, A. J. Perkins	652
Director & Prof. of Agriculture, W. Angus	500

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. £1,200
 Secretary and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting 450
 Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days.

IV. QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. $10^{\circ} 40'$ — 29° S., and long. 138° — $153^{\circ} 30'$ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of 14,585,560 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 3,737,083 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 429,120,000 acres, but an additional area of 246,700,135 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs and grazing-farms, 252,603 acres as scrub selections, 102,686 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, and 3,789 for special purposes, leaving 163,738,144 practically unoccupied. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1906, numbered 535,113, of whom 292,609 were males and 242,504 females. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling downs; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coconuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. In the year 1906, 184,577 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export the produce of the State in 1906 were: Wool, £3,388,929; gold, £2,199,276; silver, £85,883; tin, £430,407; copper, £763,328; pearl and tortoise-shell, £52,347; meat, including extract, £675,160; green fruit, £119,357; sugar, £1,615,689; hides and skins, £458,016; tallow, £181,388; live stock, £1,122,138. At Brisbane the average temperature for 1906 was 69° ; the maximum in the shade was 98° , and the minimum $36^{\circ} 5'$. Wool, gold, meat, and sugar are at present the staple productions; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal deposits are found in several districts; timber also, of fine quality for cabinet manufacture, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Damara robusta*, together with the cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. At the end of 1906 the horses numbered 452,916, cattle 3,413,919, sheep 14,886,438, and pigs 138,282.

At the end of 1906 there were 3,137 miles of railway open. In 1906 there were 1,089 State schools in operation, with 2,401 teachers and an average daily attendance of 69,771 children; and 177 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 12,833.

The banking deposits on the 31st Dec., 1906, were £13,924,391, apart from the 4,292,066 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards during 1906 was 793 (tonnage 1,309,934), and the number outwards 796 (tonnage 1,313,001).

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	£3,737,691	£4,004,514
Public expenditure	3,627,529	3,807,067
Public debt, 31 Dec.	39,068,827	39,068,827
Gold output	02. 592,620	02. 544,636
Total imports	£6,999,345	£8,311,466
Total exports	11,939,594	12,754,289

Domestic imports from U.K., 1906 (B. of Trade):—

Apparel, &c.	£107,849	Machinery	£85,292
Cottons	382,984	Iron	453,502
Woolens	254,613	Spirits	70,640
			£2,104,796

Domestic exports to U.K., 1906 (B. of Trade):—

Butter	£404,980	Silver Ore	£106,389
Copper Reg.	380,938	Tallow and	
Meat, Fresh	02. 752	Stearine	151,304
Do. Preserved	55,826	Wool	1,151,615
Shells	118,627		£2,664,477

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane (pop. 132,468), Rockhampton (19,692), Maryborough (12,900), Townsville (15,506), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Other places of importance are Ipswich (15,246), Toowoomba (14,087), Charters Towers (20,976), and Gympie (14,430).

The Constitution comprises a Governor, Legislative Council of 44 members nominated for life by the Crown, and Assembly of 72 members elected by the people. There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and three Puisne Judges; and inferior courts, as in New South Wales.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population within 10-mile radius (1906), 132,468.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Sec., Capt. F. G. Newton	300
A.D.C., Capt. R. Verney	300
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Sec., and Treasurer, Hon. W. Kidston	1,300
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C.	1,000
Attorney-General and Secretary for Mines, Hon. J. W. Blair	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. T. Bell	1,000
Secretary for Public Works and Agriculture Hon. T. O'Sullivan	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn	1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. G. Kerr	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. P. Airey, M.L.C.	
Clerk of the Council, E. H. Abell	

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, Kt.	£2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Patrick Real	2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. E. Chubb (Northern), Hon. V. Power (Central) each	2,000
District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt.	1,000

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O.	600
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder, I.S.O.	700
Public Works, A. B. Brady	700
Dept. of Justice, J. B. Hall	600
Treasury, T. W. Connah, I.S.O.	700
Public Lands, W. J. Scott	700
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven	450
Public Instruction, J. D. Story	450
Mines, A. R. Macdonald	700
Auditor-General, T. M. King, I.S.O.	1,000
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill	800
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes	750
Commissioner for Railways, J. F. Thallon	2,000

<i>Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. A. Douglas</i>	£500
<i>Crown Solicitor, G. V. Hellicar</i>	700
<i>Government Statistician and Registrar-General, T. Weedon, F.S.S.</i>	430
<i>Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. B. B. Han</i>	800
<i>Portmaster, Captain John Mackay</i>	530
<i>Comptroller, Bureau of Central Sugar Mills, Dr. W. Maxwell</i>	3,000
<i>Director of Education, D. Ewart</i>	600
<i>Public Service Inspector and Secretary, Public Service Board, H. D. Brennan</i> ..	500
<i>Government Printer, G. A. Vaughan</i> ..	550
<i>Registrar of Titles and Chief Commissioner of Stamps, J. Mitchell</i>	470
<i>Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brennan</i> ..	400
<i>Director, Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, J. M. Campbell</i>	325
<i>Director of Labour, J. J. McGee</i>	300
<i>Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen</i>	600
<i>Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson</i> ..	600
<i>Chief Surveyor, A. A. Spowers</i>	550
<i>Acting Govt. Geologist, B. Dunstan</i>	430

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. (1898), 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
Acting Secretary & Accountant, Alfred B. Paine.
 Transit from London, 34 days.

V.—TASMANIA

is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between $40^{\circ} 33' - 43^{\circ} 39'$ S. lat. and $144^{\circ} 39' - 148^{\circ} 23'$ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 1st March, 1905, 226,228 acres were under crop, and 378,346 under artificially-sown grass; wheat, 43,091; while 1,345,302 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The population (31 Dec., 1904) was 180,200, of whom 89,345 belonged to the Church of England, 32,355 were Roman Catholics, 26,952 Methodists, and 12,285 Presbyterians. The aborigines have become quite extinct, the last—a female, "Truganini"—having died in 1876. The island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Captain Cook, and in 1803 Lieut. Bowen, despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. Transportation of criminals was abolished in 1853, and the name officially changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart in 1902 the mean annual temperature was $53^{\circ} 2'$, the mean summer temperature being $58^{\circ} 6'$, and that of winter $45^{\circ} 6'$; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1904, was 22.08 inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level,

open plains. The chief products of the State are wool, gold, silver, copper, timber, tin, and fruit, and sheep; the two latter being among the principal industries. The amount of stock on 1 March, 1905, was sheep (and lambs), 1,556,460; cattle, 202,206; horses, 36,565; and pigs, 77,943. The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. There are silver and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin exported in 1904 was £281,541; of silver £276,522, and of copper £568,982; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold exported in 1904 was £187,703. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. There are in all 620 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island; and 321 telegraph stations, with 3,432 miles of wire, including a submarine cable (432 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 1,450 miles of telephone wire; 383 post-stations, and 3,231 miles of post roads. On Dec. 31, 1904, the total registered shipping for the year was 55 steamers and 158 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 24,717 tons. The inward entries during 1904 were 957 (tonnage, 1,043,425), and the outward entries 944 (tonnage, 1,050,182).

A Department of Agriculture was formed in 1902. Primary education is administered by a Department, and there are 356 State schools.

	1903-4.	1904-5.
Public revenue	£857,668	£852,094
Public expenditure	879,356	842,469
Public debt, 31 December	9,228,963	9,724,732
Total imports	2,593,810	2,554,454
Total exports	2,843,108	2,989,600
Imports from U.K. (1905-6)	576,011	406,407
Exports to U.K. (1905-6)	439,668	430,870

The Constitution of Tasmania was settled by Local Acts (18 Vic., No. 17; 49 Vic., No. 8; 1 Edwd. VII, No. 8; and 3 Edwd. VII, No. 17). By the Act of 1855 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 35 members, elected for three years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. The franchise has been extended to women. For local purposes the island is divided into municipal, police, road district, and town boards, which elect their own councillors and trustees.

CAPITAL, City of Hobart. Population, with suburbs, 34,949. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 21,650), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

<i>Governor, H.E. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., Count Della Catena (appointed 1904)</i>	£2,750 hon.
<i>Private Secy, George Brown, I.S.O.</i>	
<i>Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. W. O. Cottrell-Dormer, 6 D.G.</i>	
<i>A.D.C., Col. Evans, V.D.</i>	
<i>Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir J. S. Dodds, K.C.M.G. (C.J.)</i>	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Chief Sec., Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G.	£950
Treasurer & Mines, Hon. J. Urquhart	750
Attorney-Genl. & Education, Hon. W. B. Proposing	750
Lands & Works, Hon. A. Hean	750

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, P. C. Douglas	350
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid, I.S.O.	550
Imperial Paymaster, F. Lovett	300
Auditor-General, Charles Mitchell	300
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	600
Secretary to Law Dept., F. N. Stops	335
General Manager of Railways, J. McN. McCormick	800
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Fincham	375
Secretary of Mines, W. H. Wallace	450
Director of Education, W. L. Neale	600
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel	550
Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord	500
Clerk of Legislative Council, E. C. Nowell	400
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. W. Dodery	350
Speaker of H. of Assem., Hon. J. G. Davies	350
Clerk of do., J. K. Reid	400
Chief Health Officer, J. S. Elkington, D.P.H.	600
Administrator of Charitable Grants, F. R. Seager	300
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie	475
Police Magistrate, Hobart, W. O. Wise	450
Government Printer, J. Vail	475

Chief Justice, Sir J. Skellern Dodds, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Inglis Clark, John McIntyre	each 1,200
Solicitor-General & Crown Solicitor, E. D. Dobbie	600
Sheriff, Registrar in Bankruptcy, & Curator of Intestates' Estates, H. Ross	425
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager	550
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte	600
Commissioner of Courts, Launceston, E. L. Hall	400

Agent-General in London, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secy., Herbert W. Ely.

Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days.

VI. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles. The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the *Teredo navalis* it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The occupied portion of the State extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, while the mining population has penetrated over 500 miles into the interior, and the population on June 30, 1906, was 260,738. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past

20 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 20 years was 30.05 inches. The climate is one of the healthiest and most enjoyable in the world. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1905 was 34.6, the average for the past 30 years being 33.08. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, silver, lead, copper, tin, coal, iron, sandal wood, cereals, fruit, wine, horses, and cattle. 195,071 acres were under cultivation for wheat in 1905. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

Gold Statistics.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being rapidly developed, the production of gold being 207,111 fine oz. in 1895, 251,618 oz. in 1896, 603,847 oz. in 1897, 939,490 oz. in 1898, 1,470,605 oz. in 1899, 1,414,311 oz. in 1900, 1,703,416 oz. in 1901, 1,871,038 oz. in 1902, 2,064,801 oz. in 1903, 1,983,230 oz. in 1904, 1,955,316 oz. in 1905, and 1,054,726 oz. in the first seven months of 1906. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The largest amounts have been obtained from the East Coolgardie field, Murchison being next in productiveness. Gold is also found in the Kimberley, Pilbara, West Pilbara, Ashburton, Gascoyne, East Murchison, Dundas, Donnybrook, Peak Hill, Yalgoo, Mt. Margaret, Yilgarn, and Phillips River districts. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to 31 July, 1906, is 15,926,413 fine oz.; of this amount 7,080,800 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

There are 2,312 miles of railway open; and there is direct telegraphic communication with England by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s cable from Roebuck Bay on the N.W. coast, in addition to the line through Eucla to Adelaide, and with South Africa by Cocos Island. The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, and Bunbury. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, gold, jarrah and karri timber, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1905 was:—Wool, £594,872; timber, £689,960; sandalwood, £38,817; pearls, £120,000 (estimated); shell, £146,832; gold, £3,300,402; gold specie, £4,245,244; hides and skins, £168,280. The stock returns of the State are as follows:—Horses, 97,397; cattle, 631,825; sheep, 3,200,793; and pigs, 74,567. In 1905 the vessels entered inwards numbered 662 (tonnage, 1,839,227), and those outwards 656 (tonnage, 1,828,256).

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Revenue	£4,019,066	£3,972,778
Expenditure	4,145,625	4,046,828
Gross debt, 30 June	16,642,773	18,058,553
	1904.	1905.
Imports	6,672,480	6,481,874
Exports	10,271,489	9,871,019
Raw Gold exports	3,965,095	3,300,402
Imports from U.K.	2,565,302	2,278,933
Exports to U.K.	4,440,817	4,210,201

Under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 53 & 54 Vict. c. 26, the State is ruled by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. This Act

was proclaimed and came into operation 21st Oct., 1890.

Religious Statistics.—At the census of 1901, 75,617 belonged to the Church of England, and 40,584 were Roman Catholics.

The educational system is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a training college, a technical school, a school of mines at Kalgoolie, and a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The foundation of a University is under consideration. The total amount expended on education during the year ended 30 June, 1906, was £163,010.

The principal towns in the State are:—Perth (pop., including suburbs, 52,300), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle; Fremantle (including suburbs, 27,100), and the following municipalities:—Albany (3,435), Coolgardie (3,830), Kalgoolie (6,780), and Boulder (5,658).

Governor, H.E. Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, G.C.B. £4,000
Private Sec., Capt. E.F.P. Sketchley, R.M.L.I. 350
A.D.C., Capt. E. B. Hankey.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1906).

Premier and Minister for Lands, Hon. Newton James Moore, M.L.A. £1,200
Colonial Treasurer, Agriculture, and Education, Hon. Frank Wilson, M.L.A. 1,000
Mines & Railways, Hon. Hy. Gregory, M.L.A. 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Norbert Keenan, M.L.A. 1,000
Works, Hon. James Price, M.L.A. 1,000
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Commerce, Hon. James Daniel Connolly, M.L.C. 1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. James Mitchell, M.L.A.

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull... £800
Commr. of Railways, John T. Short (actg.) 1,500
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson 1,200
Under-Secretary, F. D. North, C.M.G. 550
Under-Treasurer, L. S. Eliot, I.S.O. 750
Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. 650
Works, W. T. L. Stronach 500
Mines, H. S. King 650
Law Dept., H. G. Hampton 550
Solicitor-General, W. F. Sayer 800
Registrar, Supreme Court, F. A. Moseley 700
Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons, O. Burt, I.S.O. 800
Commr. of Titles (vacant) ... 700
Chief Harbour-Master, C. J. Irvine 600
Commr. of Police, Capt. F. A. Hare 750
Chief Protector of Aborigines (vacant) 550
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin 800
Prin. Medical Officer, T. H. Lovegrove... 850
Govt. Printer, W. F. Simpson 500
Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser 500
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, C. R. P. Andrews... 750
Govt. Astronomer, W. E. Cooke 600

Chief Justice, His Hon. S. H. Parker £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. F. MacMillan, R. B. Burnside, and J. Rooth each 1,700

Agent-General in London, Hon. Cornthwaite Hector Rason, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
Secretary, Reginald C. Hare.
Transit from London to Perth, 27 days.

Dominion of New Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South and Stewart Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 33°–53° S. lat. and 162° E. long.—173° W. long., with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. Portions of New Zealand were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area (inclusive of the Chatham, Auckland, Kermadec, Cook, and other islands) is stated at 104,751 square miles, or 67,400,640 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 44,468 sq. miles; South Island, 58,525; Stewart Island, 665, with only 288 inhabitants. An adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, contain 375 sq. miles; and the Cook and other Pacific islands recently included within the boundaries of the colony, 280 sq. miles. Kermaduc and other Islands 438 sq. miles.

The European population at the census of April 29, 1906, was 888,578 (471,008 males and 417,570 females). The native population (Maoris) in 1906, was 47,731 (25,538 males and 22,193 females), chiefly in the North Island, and 12,340, excluding 776 absent from the islands (6,224 males and 6,116 females) in the Cook and other Pacific islands, making the total population of the colony, including Maoris, &c., 948,649 persons. Since the census the estimated population of the Colony on Dec. 31, 1906, is ascertained to have been 968,797 persons. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., the right of pre-emption, being reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1894, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn. The Maori Lands Administration Act of 1900 with its amendment 1905 restrains natives from pauperising themselves by parting with the freehold of the balance of their lands.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°; London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole colony for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; Summer, 63°; Autumn, 57°; and Winter, 48°; and the climate is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much

valued for shipbuilding, and for its resin (Kauri gum); and the native flax, which is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine. The principal exports in 1906 were wool (£6,765,655), frozen meat (£2,877,031), gold (£2,270,904), butter and cheese (£1,901,237), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum and timber. Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1906 being 1,792,536 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1906 being 23,416,533 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and a rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki; copper is also found.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1907) 1,612,137 acres, while there are 12,718,531 acres of land in sown grass, of which 7,903,374 acres had not been previously ploughed. In 1906 the number of sheep was 20,108,471; horned cattle, 1,851,750; and horses, 342,608. In March, 1907, there were 2,458 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 113 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. During 1906 the vessels entered inwards numbered 629 (tonnage, 1,243,652), and those entered outwards 631 (tonnage, 1,238,214), exclusive of coasting vessels.

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	
Public revenue	£7,650,098	£8,478,957	
Public expenditure	7,122,340	7,774,226	
Do. from loan accts.....	*3,313,888	*4,593,139	
Gross public debt† Mch.	62,191,040	64,179,040	
Accrued sinking fund,	1905.	1906.	
31 March.....	2,520,569	2,902,493	
Total imports	12,828,857	15,211,403	
Total exports.....	15,655,947	18,095,137	
Gold export	2,093,936	2,270,904	
Wool export	5,381,333	6,765,655	
Frozen meat export.....	2,694,432	2,877,031	
Butter and cheese export	1,613,728	1,901,237	
Domestic imports from U.K., 1906 (B. of Trade):—			
Apparel	£429,935	Linens	£121,115
Books	125,564	Machinery	355,479
Chemicals	162,877	Oil Cloth	104,634
Cottons	960,285	Paper	155,453
Cycles	131,932	Ships	144,697
Leather	225,573	Spirits	232,671
Iron	2,295,725	Woollens	551,721
			7,400,188

Domestic exports to U.K., 1906 (B. of Trade) :—

Beef (fresh)	£315,988	Mutton	£3,417,704
Butter	2,626,997	Skins	653,866
Cheese	370,660	Tallow, &c.	529,817
Hemp	661,251	Wool	9,951,836
Kauri Gum	334,279		15,607,754

The general government consists of a Governor aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for seven years only), at present consisting of 45 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for three years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election nor for appointment to the Legislative Council.

* This amount, however, includes Debitants redeemed and advances repaid £2,254,550 in 1904-5, £341,300 in 1905-6, and £1,685,456 in 1906-7, besides monies spent under "Land for Settlements Act" or purchase of private estates for settlement £603,322 in 1904-5, £990,815 in 1905-6, and £432,343 in 1906-7.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1906) 1,847 public primary schools, with 3,872 teachers and 139,302 scholars; there are also 308 private schools, with 17,131 scholars, and, in addition, 100 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 26 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation of the colony was (1906) 84,877,374 letters and post-cards, 23,716,431 newspapers, and 24,342,380 books and packets, and the work is effected by 1,584 post-offices. There are 8,953 miles of telegraph line with 27,031 miles of wire.

Defences.—New Zealand has torpedo-boats and submarine mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns at the census of 29 April, 1906, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 63,807; Auckland (and suburbs), 82,101; Dunedin (and suburbs), 56,020; Christchurch (and suburbs), 67,878; Invercargill (and suburbs), 12,507; Napier, 9,454; Nelson, 8,164; and Oamaru, 5,071.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E.

Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £7,000

Private Sec., H. C. Waterfield.

A.D.C., Capt. the Hon. Nigel Charles Gathorne-Hardy, 5th Northd. Fus.; Lieut. Edward Lycett Lyon, 18th Hussars.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (August, 1907).

His Excellency the Governor presides.

Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer,

P.M.G. and Telegraphs, Defence, and

Tourist and Health Resorts, Rt. Hon. Sir

Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G. £1,600

Min. of Public Works and Railways, Hon.

William Hall-Jones 1,300

Native Minister and Minister of Stamp

Duties, Hon. James Carroll 1,000

Justice, Mines, Industries and Commerce,

and Immigration, Hon. James McGowan

Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary,

Hon. J. G. Findlay, LL.D. 1,000

Marine, Labour and Customs, Hon. John

Andrew Millar 1,000

Lands and Agriculture, Hon. R. McNab... 1,000

Education and Public Health, Hon. George

Fowlds 1,000

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Puisne Judges, F. R. Chapman, C. E.

Button, T. Cooper (Wellington); W. B.

Edwards (Auckland); J. E. Denniston

(Canterbury); J. S. Williams (Dunedin)

each 1,800

Solicitor-General, F. Fitchett, LL.D. 1,000

Controller & Auditor-Gen., J. K. Warburton

Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept.,

J. H. Richardson 950

Public Trustee, J. W. Poynton 800

Inspector Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B. ... 900

Hospitals & Charitable Institutions, T. H.

A. Valintine, D.P.H. 800

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Colonial Secretary, Hugh Pollen 550

Treasury, R. J. Collins 850

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within

the Colony on public service are entitled to an allowance

not exceeding £1 10s. per diem when so engaged, but

not during attendance at a session of the General

Customs, W. T. Glasgow	£750
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, George Hogben, M.A.	725
Secretary for Education, Sir E. O. Gibbs.....	575
Justice, F. Waldegrave	600
Public Works, H. J. H. Blow	700
Crown Lands and Immigration, William C. Kensington	750
Registrar-General, E. J. von Dadelzen	560
Govt. Printer, John Mackay	625
Commissioner of Taxes, P. Heyes	800
Valuer-Gen., G. F. C. Campbell	650
Registrar, Old Age Pensions, J. E. Smith	575
General Manager State Fire Insurance, J. W. Brindley	800
General Manager Railways, T. Ronayne.....	1,250
Secretary Gen. Post Office, D. Robertson...	800
Commissioner of Stamps, C. A. St. G. Hickson	700
Registrar-Gen. Land & Deeds, J. M. Batham	625
Under-Secretary Mines, T. H. Hamer	600
Director Museum and Observatories, A. Hamilton	500
Under Sec. Native Dept., T. W. Fisher.....	550
Surveyor-General, Thos. Humphries	700
Director Geological Survey Department, J. Mackintosh Bell, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.	800
Secretary for Agriculture, J. D. Ritchie....	625
Secretary for Labour, Edward Tregear.....	545
Commissioner of Police, W. Dinnie	600
Marine, G. Allport	500
Chief Health Officer, J. M. Mason, D.P.H.	900
Secretary to Cabinet and Clerk of the Executive Council, A. J. Willis	525
Industries & Commerce & Tourist Department, T. E. Donne	700
Solicitor-General, F. Fitchett, LL.D.	1,000
Counsel to Law Drafting Office, J. W. Salmon, LL.D.	1,000

High Commissioner in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria St., S.W.

Secretary, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Cook Islands Administration.—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitjaro, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Niue or Savage Island, together with a few smaller islands, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population consists of about 13,000 natives, and 150 Europeans and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports average about £44,000, and the imports about £42,000. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,300, and a European population of 107. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. Makea Ariki still remains as the head native chief of the Cook Islands, and receives an allowance from the Government.

Resident Commissioner and Chief Judge, Rarotonga, Lt.-Col. Gudgeon, C.M.G.	£500
Resident Commissioner and Magistrate, Niue, C. F. Maxwell	300
Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days.	

Fiji.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,451 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), cocoanut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, beche-de-mer, copra, and cocoanut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1906 were sugar, green fruit, copra, vanilla, beche-de-mer, pea-nuts, and turtle-shell. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of five official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains ten official and eight unofficial members, of whom six are elected and two (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (31 March, 1901) was 120,124 (94,397 native Fijians, 17,105 Indian immigrants, 2,459 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Public income	£139,405	£192,574	£185,424
Public expenditure	158,645	132,043	149,374
*Public debt.....	164,015	152,815	143,415
Total imports	439,995	442,852	609,496
From Brit. Colonies	417,361	430,496	568,077
Total exports	589,991	706,043	603,410
To Brit. Colonies....	552,716	609,143	587,842

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Governor and Colonial Secretary, H. F. Sir Everard F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (and £300 as High Comm. of Western Pacific) £2,700

Private Sec. and Sec. to Consul-General, R. S. D. Rankine

Chief Justice, His Hon. Charles Major (and £300 as Chief Judicial Commr., Western Pacific).....

Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. Ehrhardt

Receiver-General and Col. Sec., Hon. Arthur W. Mahaffy

Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Bolton G. Corney, I.S.O.

Commissioner for Lands (vacant)

Native Commissioner, Hon. W. Sutherland

Agent-Gen. of Immigration, A. R. Coates

Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General, M. T. Dods

Collector of Customs, J. K. M. Ross

Inspector-General of Constabulary & Sheriff, ...

Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian

Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander...

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* San Francisco, about 33 days; *via* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *via* Sydney, about 44 days.

* £65,815 to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

Papua.

The territory of Papua, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The ports of entry are Samarai, Port Moresby, Daru, and Bonagri.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

CAPITAL, Port Moresby. Pop., about 1,500 natives and 100 Europeans.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue.....	£19,274	£20,236	£21,813
Grant	20,000	20,000	20,000
Expenditure	36,534	41,804	45,336
Imports	67,188	79,761	...
Exports	76,435	80,391	...

Acting Administrator and Chief Judicial

Officer, *His Hon. J. H. P. Murray £1,250

Govt. Sec., *Hon. Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G. 700

Commissioner for Lands, Director of Agriculture, Mines, and Works, *Hon. M. S. C. Smith..... 600

Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, *Hon. H. W. Champion 450

Chief Medical Officer, Port Moresby, Dr. N. C. Beaumont..... 400

Resident Magistrates: Central Div., B. W. Bramell, £350; Western, A. H. Jiear, £350; Eastern, *A. M. Campbell, £450;

Northern & North Eastern, H. L. Griffin, £400; South Eastern, F. Gill (acting), £400; Gulf, C. B. Higginson 300

Comdt. of Constabulary, W. C. Bruce 300

Chief Govt. Surveyor, R. M. Drummond (actg.) 450

* Members of the Executive Council.

Port Moresby is 12,000 miles from London.

Pacific Islands.

(1) The British Solomon Islands, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1906-7 was £4,618, and the expenditure, £2,855; exports, 1906, £50,273; imports, £41,821. European residents, 230; native pop., 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Charles M. Woodford, £800

(2) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., was included in the Protectorate in 1900. Total area, 166 square miles; population, about 35,000 and 80 Europeans. Revenue, 1906, £4,345; expenditure, £3,385; imports (1900), £20,369; exports (chiefly copra), £21,532.

Resident Commissioner, W. Telfer Campbell, £650

(3) The Tonga or Friendly Islands.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1905, of 21,103 natives of Tonga, 300 other natives, 151 British subjects, 89 foreigners, and 120 half-castes. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1906, £32,466; expenditure, £29,284; imports, £70,868; exports, £110,728. Of the total shipping, 93,994 (1905), 77,340 tons were British.

Agent and Consul, Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G. £850

(4) The Phoenix Islands (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) The Union, or Tokelau, Group of six islands and some islets (Quiros, Fakaafo (3), Nukunono, and Atafu).

Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Agent, Tonga.

(6) Pitcairn Island, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 3' 30" W. Pop. (April, 1907) 144, descendants of the mutineers of H. M. S. Bounty. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, R. T. Simons (H. M. Consul for the Society Islands).

Chief Magistrate, Arthur H. Young.

(7) Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 51' 23' N., long. 159° 21' 50" W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

Deputy Commissioner, Alfred Smith.

(8) The New Hebrides Group lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 165th and 170th of east longitude. A joint commission consisting of British and French naval officers has been appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order. British and French Residents were appointed in 1902. Nat. pop. about 100,000, European 677. Principal exports, maize, copra, and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia. Imports, 1905, £52,943; exports, 1905, £44,046; shipping, 1904, 64,900 tons.

Deputy Commr. New Hebrides, Capt. Ernest

Goldfinch Rason, R.N. £700

(9) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji... £300

Chief Judicial do., The Chief Justice of Fiji 300

Sec. to High Commission, M. King 450

Registrar, R. Green..... 50

THE West Indies are an immense number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from $59^{\circ} 30'$ to 85° West. They are divided by geographers into (1) the Bahamas, (2) the Greater Antilles, and (3) the Lesser Antilles, of which the last-named are subdivided into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The islands lying off the coasts of South America and Central America respectively form two separate groups in addition to those already mentioned. The total area of the West Indies is probably about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not less than 83,000 square miles. The prevalent character of the islands is bold and mountainous. The highest points are about 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and several of the islands contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The mean yearly temperature of the islands is about 78° , but that of the higher lands is often much less. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy, and between the months of November and May in many of the islands it is delightful. The vegetable productions are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, bananas, oranges, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pimento, nutmegs, indigo, tobacco, maize, guava, ginger, coconuts, annatto, aloes, sassafras, the castor-oil tree, cabbage-tree, and medicinal drugs. Of the more common fruits there are the pineapple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied abundance of timber, including mahogany, cedar, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, Indian-fig, well adapted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts. Indian corn yields abundant crops almost everywhere, and rice in the island of Trinidad. The total population is nearly 4,000,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The islands at the time of their discovery were inhabited partly by the Caribs, a fierce and warlike race, and partly by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks; but both these native Indian races are now practically extinct. By far the largest of the West Indies are the magnificent islands of Cuba and Hispaniola.

The first spot on which Columbus landed in the New World in 1492 was San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. On the same voyage Cuba and Hispaniola were discovered, and the other islands very shortly afterwards. For some time the West Indies remained in the undisputed possession of Spain, subject only to occasional visits from French and English ships. At the commencement of the 17th century, however, the English, French, and Dutch began to form settlements, and to import negroes from West Africa to work the plantations; and whenever war broke out in Europe it spread to the West Indies. They are now divided as follows:—*British*: Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is.; all the Bahamas; Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, the Virgin and the Cayman Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago; and the islands off the coast of British Honduras. *French*: Martinique, Guadeloupe, Desade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch*: St. Eustatius, Saba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish*: Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *U.S.A.*: Puerto Rico. *Venezuelan*: Coche Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. *Independent*: Hispaniola, divided into Hayti and San Domingo and Cuba. The British Islands have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000. In 1898 a most disastrous hurricane swept over the group of islands, almost all of which were affected, while St. Vincent, Barbados, and St. Lucia were practically devastated. On August 7th, 1899, a further hurricane devastated the island of Montserrat, doing damage also to St. Kitts, Nevis, and Antigua. The island of Puerto Rico (U.S.A.), Guadeloupe (French), and Santa Cruz (Danish) also suffered severely. Further disaster befell St. Vincent in 1902 by the eruption of "La Soufrière," one-third of the island being devastated, and Mont Pelée, in Martinique, entirely destroyed the town of St. Pierre. On the 14th January, 1907, nearly the entire city of Kingston, Jamaica, and many of the principal residences in the suburbs and adjoining parishes of St. Andrew and St. Catherine were destroyed by an earthquake, causing great loss of life and property. The British Islands have still a future in store for them when cane-sugar growing can again profitably be carried on, and in the fruit, cotton, and wool industries, which are now rapidly increasing.

Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1906:

Apparel, &c.	£239,634	Machinery	£115,704
Beer and Ale	58,845	Manure	76,792
Coal, &c.	56,003	Metals	111,537
Cottons	564,866	Soap	70,551
Leather	80,369	Woolens	97,322
			£2,155,888

Total Exports to United Kingdom, 1906:

Asphalt	£74,876	Oranges	£76,150
Bananas	283,747	Rum	138,488
Cocoa	346,137	Spices	73,306
Cotton, Raw	78,366	Sugar	665,809
			£2,086,344

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 33' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1897, of 639,421, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,687; in 1891 the whites numbered 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and there were a number of coolies and Chinese. The estimated population on March 31, 1905, was 806,690.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,423 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 185 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 37,630 (1907). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage; while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. 46,542; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 5,019, and Montego Bay, 4,803.

The chief articles of export are: Fruit, 537; coffee, 47; sugar, 63; dye-woods, 44; pimento, 42; rum, 71; and minor products, 196. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 572, and the U.K., 276; the imports being from the U.K. 286, U.S.A. 480.

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the Island, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public general revenue	£865,696	£887,228
Expenditure from income	821,612	828,115
Expenditure from loans	3,125	707
Public debt	3,696,359	3,654,288
Total imports	1,837,774	2,081,087
Total exports	1,843,180	1,992,007

<i>Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.</i>	
H. F. Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
<i>Private Sec.,</i> Melville Foster	
<i>Asst. do.,</i> E. T. Scott	
<i>Comdg. Troops, Brig.-General</i> J. W. A. Marshall, C.B.	
<i>Colonial Secretary,</i> Hon. Hugh Clarence Bourne, C.M.G.	1,200
<i>Assist. Colonial Secretary,</i> R. Johnstone	600
<i>Auditor-Gen.,</i> Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.	800
<i>Director Pub. Wks.,</i> Hon. Val. G. Bell, C.M.G.	1,200
<i>Director Pub. Gardens,</i> Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc.	600
<i>Emigration Agent in India,</i> R. L. Gibbes	500
<i>Inspector-General of Police and Prisons,</i>	
Maj. A. E. Kershaw	
<i>Sup. Insp. of Schools,</i> Hon. Thos. Capper, B.A.	700
<i>Sup. Med. Officer,</i> Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S.	800
<i>Protector of Immigrants,</i> F. L. Pearce	400
<i>Treasurer,</i> E. J. Andrews	650
<i>Postmaster,</i> J. B. Lucie-Smith	600
<i>Collector-General,</i> Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O.	800
<i>Collector of Customs and Shipping Master,</i>	
Kingston, E. A. Savage	
<i>Government Printer,</i> J. C. Ford	500
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His</i>	
Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke	
<i>Puisne Judge,</i> Hon. Chas. F. Lumb, LL.D.	1,200
<i>Second ditto,</i> Hon. E. Vickers	1,000
<i>Registrar Supreme Court,</i> A. H. D'Costa	600
<i>Attorney-Gen.,</i> Hon. T. Bancroft Oughton	1,000
<i>Crown Solicitor,</i> A. W. Farquharson	820
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy,</i> John M. Metherole	
<i>Registrar-Gen. and Deputy Keeper of Records,</i> S. P. Smeeton	700
Kingston, 5,000 miles; transit, 12 days.	

TURK'S AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands geographically form a sort of annex of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1901 was 5,287, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,751. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp is grown and exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turk's and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£6,466	£6,243	£6,809
Expenditure	8,001	7,279	7,030
Total imports	24,122	28,230	27,752
Total exports	24,487	24,022	24,940
Commissioner, Fredk. H. Watkins, I.S.O.			£600
Judge Sup. Court, G. P. St. Aubyn			500
Grand Turk, from Avonmouth, 11 days.			

T 2

46,446, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1901) 9,962, is a port of registry, and had 58 sailing vessels of 1,041 tons in 1905.

Nevis (separated from *St. Kitts* by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 12,774. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1901), 1,050.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of *St. Kitts*, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1901) 3,890. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue.....	£45,035	£48,330	£49,613
Expenditure.....	44,266	45,234	47,228
Public debt	60,714	59,315	55,343
Imports	141,629	162,950	158,818
Exports	141,248	215,227	160,195

Administrator, Thomas Laurence Roxburgh
Clerk, Private Sec., &c., G. C. Johnson 250

Treasurer & Registrar of Shipping, Edward R. Jones..... 350

Magistrates: *St. Kitts*, Hon. F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., £400; Captain A. Roger, £350; *Nevis*, Hon. C. A. Shand, £300; *Anguilla*, W. M. Wigley..... 250

Supt. of Public Works, Hon. L. M. Kortright 440

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 13 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 29,000 in 1901. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population (1901) about 6,000, and Portsmouth, population about 2,500.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue.....	£34,402	£32,499	£34,149
Expenditure.....	32,715	35,524	31,055
Public debt	54,572	52,960	54,524
Imports	91,088	95,358	103,224
Exports	63,016	78,035	106,246

Administrator, W. Douglas Young £700 to £900 (with £100 entertainment allowance)

Treasurer, Hon. W. H. Porter 400

Colonial Engineer, W. A. Miller, A.M.I.C.E. 600

Registrar, Hon. C. Musgrave 300

Magistrates, Hon. W. Coull, £300; R. F. Garraway, £300; Dr. G. B. Mason (and £200 as Medical Officer) 100

Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; W. R. Williams, £300; L. S. Senhouse, £250; C. H. Bellot 250

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 12 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, and in 1904 a population of 13,127 (6,087 males, 7,040 females). Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active Soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, the Montserrat Company having the principal plantation; the trees suffered severely in the hurricane of Aug. 1899, but they have now been replanted and their cultivation extended to the southern part of the island. Sugar was formerly the crop of greatest importance, but limes and cotton now claim first place. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1901) of 1,461.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£9,287	£7,983	£9,281
Expenditure	9,897	7,651	7,604
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports	20,885	18,053	22,507
Total exports	21,640	22,209	22,486

Commissioner & Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B.

Davidson-Houston £550

Assist. Treasurer, Hon. E. F. Dyett 220

Senior Medical Officer, M. P. Duke 306

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1901 was 4,908. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are raised in small quantities, and fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1901), 352.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£3,093	£3,028	£2,975
Expenditure	3,019	3,046	2,573
Imports	5,409	5,573	6,412
Exports	4,557	5,184	5,760

Commissioner and Treasurer, R. S. Earl, M.B. £300

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St.

Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him. The aggregate population (1906) was 174,027, and the total area 508 square miles.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E.

Ralph Champneys Williams, C.M.G. £2,500

Private Secretary, T. C. Fitzherbert 200

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 66 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. It contains about 85,120 acres, of which 30,239 acres are cultivated, and a population (including some of the Grenadines) of 69,784 (1906). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba, and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles are caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue.....	£68,993	£69,954	£71,786
Expenditure	69,510	71,968	70,379
Public debt	123,670	123,670	123,670
Total imports	256,269	237,256	223,448
Total exports.....	321,766	283,955	210,149

Colonial Sec., Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G.	£650
Treasurer, N. Lockhart	450
Chief Justice, John Bayldon Walker	250
Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor	650
Registrar (vacant)	400
Magistrates (vacant), S. Dist., £400; W. Evan Haynes, E. Dist., £350; J. M. Commissiing, W. Dist., £300; G. W. Smith, N. Dist. & Commr. of Carriacou	350
Postmaster, T. B. C. Musgrave	300

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1906) 7,430.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 60 miles W. N. W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (in 1906) of 54,773. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar (5,671 tons in 1906), molasses, cocoa (1,579,200 lb. in 1906)—which is now being extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1901, 8,000), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1906, 617 steamers (tonnage 1,055,473) entered Port Castries, and many British and foreign warships coaled.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue.....	£69,273	£61,877	£60,012
Expenditure	65,508	62,521	60,293
Public debt	164,680	161,178	157,779
Total imports	370,706	285,987	242,469
Total exports.....	172,030	211,654	220,313
Administrator & Col. Sec., Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G. (and allowance £300).....	£1,000		
Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff	700		
Attorney-General, A. de Freitas	500		
Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood.....	500		

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 sq. miles, and an estimated population (1907), including dependencies, of 51,009. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cassava, cocoa, coffee, cotton (for which a factory has been built by the Government), and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London, and its Sea-island cotton is of particularly fine quality. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, American flour, &c. The upset price of Crown lands is 20s. per acre, cash, or £2 if spread over 5 years, and steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose. On May 7, 1902, there was an eruption of the volcano known as "La Soufrière," causing many deaths, and completely destroying all crops and the majority of the buildings in an area of (roughly) one-third of the island. CAPITAL, Kingstown (pop., 1891, 4,547).

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue.....	£28,266	£26,900	£26,031
Expenditure	26,515	25,911	24,650
Total imports	74,238	69,097	78,008
Total exports	51,902	53,078	83,755

Administrator, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, and Collector of Customs, Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (and £100 table allowance) £800
Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, W. S. Shaw (actg.) 600
Attorney-General, D. T. Tudor (Attorney-General of Grenada) 50

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population in 1906 was estimated at 196,287, being about 1,200 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal.

The deposits in the savings bank on March 31, 1907, were £262,502. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1906, about 27,000), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£185,056	£192,291	£204,704
Expenditure	183,297	180,931	186,016
Public debt	416,000	416,000	415,200
Total imports	1,069,312	1,042,562	1,192,328
Total exports	860,982	935,844	932,966
Imports from U.K.	479,819	445,454	482,116
Exports to U.K.	92,269	180,454	218,744

Gov., H. E. Sir Gilbert Thos. Carter, K.C.M.G. £2,500	
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Otho G. Carter... 200	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. S. W. Knaggs ... 750	
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye.	
Chief Judge, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200	
Pres. of Legis. Council, W. P. Leacock ...	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. F. J. Clarke, C.M.G.	
Attorney-General, ... £750	
Solicitor-Gen., G. A. Goodman, K.C. and fees 250	
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips	600
Auditor-General, E. T. Granum	600
Controller of Customs, P. L. Dillon	600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Hon. Lt.-Col. A. B. R. Kaye ... 550	
Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 400	
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes	500
Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith	600

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between $10^{\circ} 3' - 10^{\circ} 50' N.$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 39' - 62^{\circ} W.$ long., and is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth, with an area of 1,750 square miles (200,000 acres cultivated), and an estimated population (1906) of 320,000. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1588 by the

Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 56,100), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 7,610), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,076). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 120 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1906, 115,875 tons (£136,812) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1905) were:—Sugar, 45,004 tons; rum, 219,271 gals.; molasses, 426,652 gals.; bitters, 34,889 gals.; and cocoa, 27,570,928 lb. Coal is found in Manzaniella, and is indicated in other parts of the island. There are 89 miles of railway open, and harbour improvements, water-works and sewage operations are in course of construction. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. Thirty-eight steamers from Europe arrive every month, and six from the United States and Canada. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£811,614	£808,845	£765,272
Expenditure ...	810,358	818,701	810,474
Public debt ...	1,092,593	1,086,533	1,079,233
Imports	2,629,051	3,303,611	3,120,717
Exports	2,479,274	3,678,706	2,872,325

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between $11^{\circ} 9' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 43' W.$ long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with an estimated population (1904) of 19,000. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88° .

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,370) and Plymouth.

Governor, H. E. Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G. £5,000	
A.D.C. (vacant)	
Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G. 1,200	
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon	750
Attorney-General, E. L. Agostini, K.C. 1,300	
Commndt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain	1,000
Auditor-General, R. Gervase Bushe, B.A. 800	
Chief Justice, Sir Ernest Augustus Northcote, LL.D. 1,500	
Dir. of Public Works, (vacant)	1,200
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C. 582	
First Puisne Judge, R. A. Swan	1,000
Second Puisne Judge, Alex. D. Russell ... 1,000	
Collector of Customs, R. H. McCarthy, C.M.C. 900	
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Ganteaume 600	
Receiver-General, Denis Slyné	800
Protector of Immigrants, W. H. Coombs	800
Registrar-Gen., E. C. M. Stone	550
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross	550
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders ... 550	
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D. 1,200	
Schools Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. H. Collins, V.D. 700	
CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 60,000). Transit, 14 days.	

British South Africa.

Constituent Parts.	Area (sq. miles).	Population.	
		European.	Coloured.
Cape Colony (Self-governing).....	276,995	580,380	1,825,172
Natal, including Zululand (Self-governing)...	29,200	97,109	1,011,645
Transvaal (Self-governing).....	111,196	297,277	972,674
Orange River Colony (Self-governing).....	50,000	143,419	241,626
Southern Rhodesia.....	143,830	12,623	593,141
Basutoland.....	10,293	975	347,731
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	275,000	1,004	119,772
Swaziland.....	6,536	899	84,601

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated 15th March, 1905, in Lord Selborne. The High Commission is empowered to invite Conferences of representatives of the South African Colonial Governments to meet for the discussion of matters of common interest. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and he exercises the control provided by Order-in-Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia (*i.e.*, south of the Zambesi). The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, provides for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native affairs in Rhodesia, and for the appointment of an Imperial Resident Commissioner, who is the subordinate of the High Commissioner, and is also Commandant of the armed forces, the control of which was taken away from the Company after Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, and placed under the High Commissioner. The Administration of Barotsiland (North-Western Rhodesia) is placed under the control of the High Commissioner by Order-in-Council. Lord Selborne is also Governor of the Transvaal and of the Orange River Colony, and according to a statement made in Parliament on July 31, 1906, relative to the grant of a Constitution to the Transvaal, Swaziland, which has hitherto been administered by the Governor of the Transvaal, is to be placed under the direct control of the High Commissioner.

The Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—The Inter-Colonial Council was established by Order-in-Council dated 20th May, 1903. It was created principally in order to avoid again breaking up the Central South African Railways, which are composed of the Netherlands Railway, the Pretoria-Pietersburg, and the Orange Free State Railways into two systems, one controlled by the Legislative Council of the Transvaal and the other by the Legislative Council of the Orange River Colony. The system had been worked as one during the war, and to split it in two was obviously a retrograde step. There were other reasons which made the existence of some council common to the two Colonies necessary, such as the problem which would otherwise have arisen in apportioning exactly the proceeds of the Guaranteed Loan of £35,000,000 between the two Colonies. In addition, the Council forms a starting point for any schemes of amalgamation, whether they concern only the Transvaal and Orange River Colony or the other Colonies of British South Africa as well. Broadly the Council's functions are to advise the High Commissioner and Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony as to the administration of the Central South African Railways, of the South African Constabulary, and of certain other smaller services common to both Colonies, such as the Geodetic Survey, the Permit Office, &c. The Council has also the power to authorise the construction of any new railway in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony out of public funds and by private enterprise. The Council's revenue is composed principally of the gross receipts of the Central South African Railways. Any other revenues which the Legislative Councils of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, from time to time devote to meeting expenditure common to both these Colonies, are also payable to the Council. The Guaranteed Loan of £35,000,000 has been handed over to the Council to be spent on the purposes for which it was raised. The principal expenditure of the Council is incurred in working the Central South African Railways, in paying interest and Sinking Fund on the Guaranteed Loan, and in the upkeep of the South African Constabulary. Any shortfall which may occur on the Council's Budget must be made up from the Revenues of the two Colonies in

proportion to their respective Customs Revenue, or in such other proportion as the Secretary of State may decide. The Council consists of the High Commissioner and Governor (President), the Lieutenant-Governors of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, the Inspector-General of the S.A.C., with eighteen other members representing the Governments of the two Colonies, and three more, two of whom are nominated by the Secretary of State and one by the High Commissioner and Governor. The Council administers the Railways through a Standing Committee of nine members, known as the Railway Committee. Of this Committee two are appointed from among the Members of the Council by the High Commissioner and Governor, viz., the Chairman of the Railway Committee and the Treasurer to the Council. The remaining seven are elected at the Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Council, and of them at least three must be representatives of the Orange River Colony. Three members of the Committee, of whom one must be a member of the Orange River Colony, form a quorum. The Committee meets ordinarily once a week.

Central South African Railways.—The Central South African Railways are under the direct control and authority of the High Commissioner. They are administered by the Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony through a Standing Committee of nine, known as the Railway Committee. The system consisted at 30th June, 1906, of:—1,824½ open miles, 331¼ miles actually under construction, and 101½ miles the construction of which had been decided upon. 88¼ miles of the open mileage, from Van Reenen's Pass to Bethlehem in the Orange River Colony, are worked by the Natal Government, which also owns and works 87 miles of line connecting Bethlehem with the Central South African Railways' main line at Kroonstad. On the other hand, since April, 1906, the Central South African Railways have worked 136¾ miles of line, the property of the Klerksdorp-Fourteen Streams Railway Company, connecting Klerksdorp with the Cape Government Railways' system. The following figures for the year ending 31st Dec., 1905, show the results of working for the year:—Gross earnings, £5,364,619; working expenses, £2,817,928; surplus earnings, £2,546,691; ratio of working expenses to earnings, 52·5 per cent.; total expenditure on capital account to 31st Dec., 1905, £22,100,506. The white employees at the end of 1905 numbered 6,723; natives, 7,653.

South African Constabulary.—The South African Constabulary, which is under the control of the High Commissioner, was established as a Police and Military Force by Proclamation on 22nd October, 1900, for the better protection of life and property in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The nominal strength of the Force is 3,700 men. Besides Police work the Force performs various miscellaneous services, such as carrying mails, guarding the borders of the Colonies in order to keep out cattle disease, Customs preventive work, locust destruction, registration of deaths, fire brigade work, &c. The expenditure on the Force for the year ended 30th June, 1904, was £1,300,000. The estimated expenditure for 1906-7 is £889,000. The Headquarters of the Force are at Auckland Park, Johannesburg.

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Dutch East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the lands adjacent, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. Until 1796 the Cape remained in the hands of the Dutch, when it was captured by an English force; but in 1803 it was restored to the Batavian Government. In 1806 it was for the second time occupied by a British force, and at the general peace of 1814 it was formally ceded to the British Crown.

The main geographical feature of South Africa is the great mountain range which begins near the Orange River, and stretches for more than 1,000 miles, right through the Cape Colony and Natal, towards the north-east. Its direction coincides with that of the sea-coast, from which it is never more than from 100 to 150 miles distant. Viewed from the seaward side it is a veritable mountain range, rising in places to the height of 10,000 ft.; but when surmounted it is seen to be properly but the broken edge of the great table-land, between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. high, which occupies the whole of the interior of South Africa. From the mountains to the sea the ground descends, not regularly, but by a series of terraces or steps; and as the British possessions also extend for some miles from south to north, the differences of elevation and latitude produce in them many varieties of climate. As a general rule, South Africa is dry and well suited to Europeans. The immigration of British subjects was 9,090 in 1891; 23,143 in 1901; 50,206 in 1903; 26,818 in 1904; and 26,307 in 1905.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

High Commissioner for South Africa (£3,000) and Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G. (1905)	£8,000
Imperial Secretary, C. H. Rodwell	1,200
Private Secretary, Dougal A. Malcolm	700
Assistant Private Secretary, Lt. Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (Rif. Brig.)	200
Military Secretary, Capt. Hon. Dudley C. Marjoribanks, D.S.O., M.V.O. (R. H. Gds.)	750
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (Rif. Brig.), £300; Lt. Lord Windsor (Worc. I. Y.), extra	unp.
Inspector-General, South Africa Constabulary, Lt.-Col. R. S. Curtis, D.S.O.	2,000
Secretary to Inter-Colonial Council, Hon. R. H. Brand	700
General Officer Commanding, South Africa, Lieut.-General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B.	
Asst. Mil. Sec., Maj. H. W. Wilberforce (2nd D. G.)	
Major-General in Charge of Administration, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur R. F. Dorward	

STATISTICS FOR FIFTY YEARS (Cape Colony and Natal), 1857-1906.

CAPE COLONY,†

NATAL:‡

Year.	Popula- tion.*	Revenue.	Debt.	MERCHANDISE.		Popula- tion.	Revenue.	Debt.	MERCHANDISE.	
				Imports.	Exports.				Imports.	Exports.
		£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1856		348,362	...	1,588,393	1,327,175	...	28,352	...	102,512	56,563
1857		481,525	...	2,637,192	1,988,406	...	40,415	...	184,549	82,495
1858		440,725	...	2,495,341	1,798,179	...	44,061	...	172,832	100,587
1859		506,929	101,250	2,579,359	2,021,371	160,170	50,082	...	199,917	110,415
1860		525,371	390,050	2,665,902	2,080,398	...	77,480	50,000	354,987	139,698
1861		593,566	765,050	2,605,305	1,972,700	...	107,465	50,000	402,689	119,207
1862		532,282	834,550	2,785,853	1,957,686	171,235	98,799	100,000	499,469	127,228
1863		491,252	1,009,550	2,755,833	2,224,446	...	113,214	100,000	473,333	158,565
1864		537,713	1,039,550	2,471,339	2,594,594	...	137,803	100,000	591,686	220,267
1865		536,798	1,204,050	2,111,332	2,222,995	...	105,747	110,000	455,206	210,254
1866		554,298	1,120,150	1,940,281	2,590,348	192,859	94,885	160,000	263,305	203,402
1867		617,826	1,516,150	2,405,409	2,514,885	...	96,781	213,000	269,580	225,671
1868		577,322	1,546,150	1,956,154	2,306,698	...	95,762	268,000	317,412	271,949
1869		580,026	1,546,150	1,953,091	2,225,779	...	114,811	268,000	380,331	363,262
1870		661,392	1,570,857	2,352,043	2,569,499	280,382	126,293	268,000	429,527	382,529
1871		734,663	1,587,793	2,585,298	3,531,609	...	125,628	263,000	472,444	561,739
1872		1,039,888	1,551,094	4,388,728	6,069,529	...	180,499	334,400	852,252	621,872
1873		1,213,757	2,202,294	5,130,065	5,531,777	...	208,086	331,300	1,011,405	650,093
1874		1,518,017	2,484,308	5,558,215	5,538,747	307,230	249,249	331,600	1,121,948	754,324
1875		1,602,917	2,770,208	5,731,319	5,755,178	...	260,271	681,700	1,268,838	807,100
1876		827,386	4,532,508	5,556,077	5,012,303	...	265,552	1,231,700	1,022,890	616,506
1877		1,318,341	6,493,009	5,158,348	5,356,888	325,512	272,474	1,631,700	1,167,402	675,702
1878		1,586,303	7,449,109	6,151,595	5,615,628	...	309,384	1,631,700	1,719,562	689,617
1879		2,082,889	10,017,409	7,083,810	6,385,496	...	437,478	1,631,700	2,176,356	582,611
1880		2,052,028	11,391,809	7,662,858	7,770,191	406,625	582,715	1,631,700	2,336,584	890,874
1881		3,009,970	13,261,709	9,227,171	8,396,908	...	439,853	2,101,500	1,913,856	767,762
1882		3,524,858	16,098,409	9,372,019	8,506,600	...	657,738	2,554,000	2,213,538	724,944
1883		3,299,018	20,811,009	9,470,391	7,151,298	418,731	620,927	3,215,445	1,751,107	811,454
1884		2,949,951	20,804,132	5,249,000	6,945,674	...	610,937	3,762,060	1,675,850	941,210
1885		3,317,331	21,672,162	4,772,904	5,811,444	443,639	662,915	3,972,930	1,518,557	825,261
1886		3,039,280	22,461,293	3,799,261	7,125,356	...	600,178	4,035,126	1,331,115	846,863
1887		3,159,614	22,518,002	5,036,135	7,858,974	...	816,816	4,535,126	2,263,920	913,408
1888		3,426,362	22,295,124	5,678,337	8,876,657	481,361	1,130,614	5,035,126	2,890,468	1,026,228
1889		3,836,114	22,490,501	8,446,065	9,266,082	...	1,327,105	5,060,354	4,527,015	997,295
1890		4,430,050	23,748,920	9,366,446	9,837,796	...	1,422,688	7,170,354	4,197,085	1,020,996
1891		4,143,876	24,839,167	8,572,766	11,116,231	571,620	1,318,769	7,170,354	3,535,831	1,069,529
1892		4,495,344	26,006,107	9,487,241	11,978,067	...	1,392,455	7,170,354	3,165,249	990,818
1893		4,971,214	26,798,878	11,364,836	12,956,554	...	1,069,678	8,060,354	2,236,738	1,035,862
1894		5,321,352	27,675,178	11,298,645	13,666,538	584,326	1,011,017	8,054,343	2,316,596	974,861
1895		5,390,170	27,533,978	13,612,405	16,798,137	...	1,169,781	8,019,143	2,124,656	1,114,879
1896		6,803,802	27,396,085	17,935,039	16,951,838	...	1,457,338	8,019,143	5,437,862	1,682,751
1897		7,389,966	27,282,405	17,931,878	19,436,304	828,459	2,213,074	8,019,143	5,983,589	1,603,709
1898		6,536,475	28,383,922	16,621,354	24,423,413	...	1,964,315	9,019,143	5,323,216	2,144,032
1899		6,317,574	31,409,755	15,370,971	23,247,258	...	2,081,349	9,019,143	5,359,259	2,624,962
1900		6,326,274	31,097,825	17,161,811	7,646,682	929,970	1,886,710	9,019,143	5,911,518	1,134,172
1901		7,957,499	31,393,435	21,416,160	10,719,779	925,118	2,970,742	10,574,143	9,555,755	4,140,045
1902		9,050,371	36,970,929	23,109,605	16,381,279	959,384	3,439,820	12,519,143	13,317,447	7,218,856
1903		11,701,150	36,469,249	33,761,831	22,502,282	1,039,787	4,334,175	14,019,143	15,274,096	10,454,229
1904		9,913,855	39,385,704	21,824,309	27,470,627	1,108,754	4,160,145	16,019,143	10,951,301	9,010,189
1905		8,472,302	42,109,561	10,760,970	33,769,216	1,141,406	3,384,849	18,019,143	10,968,487	10,230,113
1906		8,236,880	43,980,112	18,102,872	40,048,693	1,151,907	3,665,989	19,484,143	9,705,256	9,601,681

* The population of Cape Colony consisted in 1861 of 922 Europeans, 405 other nationalities, 44 children, and a garrison of 489 officers and men. In 1867 the figures were 376,720 Europeans and 46,943 others. In 1868 there were 376,987 Europeans and 45,927 others. Census 17th April, 1904. Total 2,469,864 (579,741 were Europeans or whites). Estimated population 31 Dec., 1906, 2,487,690.

† The Cape Colony statistics are extracted from the "Statistical Register" of the Cape Colony for 1905.
‡ The statistics of Natal are extracted from the "Colony of Natal Statistical Year Book, 1905."

CAPE COLONY.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S. W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name, in which are now included the Diamond Fields, the Transkei territories, Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south and south-east, while upon the north and north-east it is bounded by the German Protectorate and each of the other colonies and states of South Africa. It reaches in S. lat. from 26° to $34^{\circ} 50'$, and in E. long. from $16^{\circ} 25'$ to 30° . Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 600 miles, and its breadth 450 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 276,995 square miles, or 177,375,660 acres, according to the latest estimate (1906), of which 44,844,411 acres were not disposed of in 1906. The territory of Walvis Bay, on the west coast, is also a portion of the Colony.

Cape Colony is divided, geographically, into two parts by the main range of mountains, which, as already mentioned, follows the line of the South African coast at a distance of 100 to 150 miles from the sea; and the southern portion is divided again by two other ranges which run across from W. to E., and are not quite so high as the first. Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Colony, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where there are summer rains, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. Between the two upper ranges of mountains is an elevated tract known as the Great Karroo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles. During a great portion of the year the Karroo is, as its name implies, a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country to the north of the mountains is still more elevated, forming part of the great South African table-land. It supports, like the rest of the Colony, large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless for either irrigation or navigation. Most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are merely shallow torrents, even the largest having only sufficient water for the smallest craft, or bars at their mouths which render entrance both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature cause it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteas, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloes. The native animals are either disappearing altogether or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. But elephants and buffaloes are still found on the south coast, and springbok abound.

The Population of the whole Colony numbered 2,409,804 when the census was taken on 17 April, 1904, inclusive of the native territories, Griqualand West and Pondoland, the European popula-

tion then being 579,741 (318,544 males and 261,197 females). The births registered in the ten years 1897-1906 were 51,327, 53,589, 54,548, 53,127, 53,468, 53,900, 56,278, 56,802, 53,028, and 57,870; the deaths in the same period amounting to 33,838, 40,996, 37,247, 47,604, 41,043, 41,207, 40,826, 40,695, 36,699, and 35,609. The Dutch preponderate in the western and the English in the eastern districts.

Education.—The number of schools in operation (June 30, 1907) was 3,750, attended by 178,116 children. There are also five colleges, with 700 students, and a University (*Chancellor*, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.), where 7,296 students have matriculated and 927 have taken direct degrees. The expenditure under the Education Vote in the year ended 30 June, 1906, was £481,410.

Commerce and Industry.—The principal industries are the production of wool and wine, and the rearing of horses, cattle, and ostriches, but great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats. The principal imports (1906) were manufactured articles, £11,007,146; food-stuffs, £4,488,055; unmanufactured and raw materials, £1,159,556. The principal exports (1906) were diamonds, £9,257,531; gold, £24,409,140; and other produce, £5,963,008.

Minerals, &c.—There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the ores being of the richest kind, and yielding a percentage of from 32 to 36. Gold is found in the Knysna division, and manganese in the Paarl. Coal of considerable value is also raised, the output in 1906 being 142,877 tons. The value of diamonds found at Kimberley in 1906 was £6,600,297.

Railways.—The railways are mostly the property of the Government, which on Dec. 31, 1906, owned and worked 3,191 miles. There were also 617 miles of privately owned railways in Cape Colony, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia, worked by Government, and 373 miles privately owned and worked in Cape Colony. The Cape to Cairo Railway scheme places Capetown in communication with Bulawayo, the commercial centre of Rhodesia; Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia; Beira, and the Victoria Falls. To the 31st Dec., 1906, the capital expended by Government was £31,276,196. The returns for 1906 show a profit of £2 11s. 8d. per cent. per annum on the capital expended. There are 8,189 miles of telegraph open, carrying 31,741 miles of wire.

Defence.—The Colonial Forces in time of peace consist of Cape Mounted Rifemen (698 officers and men), and horse and foot volunteers (9,113 officers and men). There is also a body of Mounted Police, with about 1,718 officers and men. In cases of emergency every able-bodied man between 18 and 50 years of age may be called upon to defend the Colony, and there is a large Imperial garrison stationed at Wynberg. For external purposes a Cape and West African Squadron is stationed in these waters, having a naval depot in the Colony at Simon's Bay, where large naval works are being carried out.

Extensive harbour works have been constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, and East London under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members.

At Table Bay the expenditure upon construction works up to December 31, 1906, amounted to £4,172,407. The docks consist of an outer basin, area 64 acres, and an inner basin, area 8½ acres. Depth of water from 20 to 30 ft., L.W.O.S.T.

Length of berthage $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Good anchorage in bay, protected by breakwater 3,640 ft. long. Graving dock, 520 ft. long, 68 ft. broad, $24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. depth on sill. Patent slip for vessels up to 500 tons. Sheer legs to lift 50 tons. Electric cranes, transporters, etc. Well-organised fire brigade maintained by Board.

The works at Port Elizabeth consist of two jetties 1,160 ft. long, which cost £260,000, and a third jetty 1,460 ft. in length, which cost £185,000. In addition, there is a jetty, 1,380 ft. from the shore, with an aerial ropeway communication capable of landing 150 tons per day. This is principally used for explosives traffic. There is also a slipway for vessels up to 400 tons dead-weight. The Harbour Board has an electrical plant, with an output of 236 kilowatts, for lighting and power purposes. The plant includes one 10-ton and two 5-ton overhead gantries, and a 20-ton crane.

The Board's hydraulic plant consists of three pumping engines, each of 200 horse-power, working twenty-nine wharf cranes, twelve capstans, four wool hoists, and a pump for street watering.

The total storage area of the Board's warehouses is about 35,000 square yards.

At East London, situated on the Buffalo River, extensive harbour works have been carried out, costing, to December 31, 1906, £2,194,327, and the improvements are still proceeding. The dock area is 100 acres. The length of quay space is 5,601 ft., and this is constantly being added to. Discharging appliances include electric, hydraulic, and steam cranes, lifting power up to 50 tons. There is a patent slip, capacity 1,000 tons dead-weight, and workshops fitted with modern machinery and tools.

East London, which is connected by rail with all the railway systems of Cape Colony and other South African States, is the shortest Cape Colonial route to the Transvaal Gold Fields.

There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Receipts...	£9,913,855	£8,472,302	£8,236,880
Payments...	10,862,866	9,149,498	8,231,719
Public debt—			
General.....	34,171,053	36,820,385	37,901,226
Corporate....	5,214,651	5,289,177	6,078,886
*Imports	27,432,866	19,807,182	18,837,448
*Exports	24,824,695	30,464,800	36,367,911
Domestic imports from U.K. (B. of Trade), 1906:—			
Apparel, &c.	£1,631,201	Machinery	£47,724
Arms, &c.	224,075	Iron	932,092
Books	186,539	Provisions	66,734
Carriages, &c.	199,098	Soap	152,631
Chemicals and		Spirits	205,772
Medicines.....	326,194	Stationery	157,494
Clothing.....	295,011	Woolens	611,590
Coal, &c.	143,929	Milk, Condensed	206,411
Cottons	1,000,751	Saddlery	46,580
Furniture.....	133,952	Tobacco	26,753
Hardware, &c.	123,985		
Leather	799,865		

£10,496,879

Exports to U.K. (Board of Trade), 1906:—

Angora Goats' Hair	£908,581	Hides, Raw.....	77,608
Copper, all sorts ..	671,783	Skins & Furs	545,345
Feathers, orna-		Wool.....	1,876,660
mental	1,250,088		

£10,496,879

The Colony is under responsible government. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 26 elected members, and a

House of Assembly of 107 elected members. The Ministers comprised in the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Colonial Legislature, are the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Agriculture, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1904, 77,668 (with suburbs 169,641); Grahamstown, 13,887; Port Elizabeth, 32,959; Kimberley, 34,331; East London, 25,220; Beaconsfield, 9,378.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E.

the Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. (1901)	£8,000
Private Secretary, Capt. W. A. Gordon	500
Mil. Sec., Maj. A. R. Cameron (R. Highrs.)	600
A.D.C.'s, Lt. N. A. B. Baillie-Hamilton... ..	£400
Lt. W. P. Nunneley (extra)	unp.

THE CABINET (22 February, 1904).

Premier, Rt. Hon. Leander S. Jameson, P.C., C.B., M.L.A.	unp.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Pieter H. Faure, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.	1,500
Treasurer, Hon. Edgar H. Walton, M.L.A.	1,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. V. Sampson, K.C., M.L.A.	2,500
Commissioner Public Works, Hon. Dr. Thomas William Smartt, M.L.A.	1,500
Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. Col. Charles Preston Crewe, C.B., M.L.A.	1,500
Without Portfolio, Hon. Arthur John Fuller, M.L.A.	unp.

Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. Sir W. B.

Berry, M.L.A.	£1,500
Clerk, Ernest Fuller Kilpin, C.M.C.	1,200
Secretary to Native Affairs Dept., E. E. Dower	700
Chief Magistrate (Tembuland, Pondoland, Transkei, and E. Griqualand), A. H. B. Stanford	850
Under Colonial Secretary, N. Janisch	1,200
Under Sec. Agric., H. B. Shawe (actg.) ...	800
Registrar General of Statistics, A. J. Brinton	550
Registrar of Deeds, W. de N. Lucas	1,000
Assistant Treasurer, Wm. A. Collard	1,100
Commissioner of Taxes, J. B. Moffat	1,000
Controller of Excise, L. B. Smuts	800
Controller & Aud.-Gen., W. E. Gurney	1,200
Controller of Customs, A. H. Wilshe	1,100
Postmaster-General, Sir Somerset Richard French, K.C.M.G.	1,300

Sec. to Law Department, Sir J. J. Graham, K.C.M.G.	1,300
Commandant-Gen. Cape Colonial Forces, and Officer Commanding Cape Mounted Riflemen, Col. H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,250
Supt.-Gen. of Education, Thomas Muir, C.M.G., LL.D.	1,400
Assist. Law Adviser, Howel Jones, K.C.	1,000
Assist. Sec. Law Dept., E. F. Lonsdale.....	800
Chief Justice & Pres. of Legislative Council, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G.	3,250
Clerk, Legislative Council, H. P. B. Clarke	800
Prison Judges, Sir Ebenezer J. Buchanan, C. G. Maasdorp, P. M. Laurence, J. G. Kotze (Judge President of E.D. Ct.), each £2,250; J. D. Sheil, K.C., £2,000; J. H. Lange (Judge President of High Ct. of Griqualand West), £2,250; T. L. Graham, K.C., £2,000.	
Registrar, H. R. Dale	£750
Master of Sup. Ct., George Reynolds.....	1,000
Secretary for Public Works, C. L. Mansergh	1,100
Director of Irrigation, F. E. Kanthack, M.I.C.E.	1,200

* Excluding specie.

<i>General Manager of Railways, T. S. McEwen, A.M.I.E.E.</i>	2,500
<i>Director of Agriculture, (vacant).</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk to the Director of Agriculture, P. J. du Toit</i>	500
<i>Surveyor-General, A. H. Cornish Bowden</i>	900
<i>Mayor of Capetown, W. Duncan Baxter.</i>	

Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., 100 Victoria St., S.W. £2,000
Secretary, T. Slingsby Nightingale 800
 Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland colony, being completely hemmed in by the Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony and Natal. It lies between 28° 45' and 30° 40' South latitude and 27° and 29° 30' East longitude, and has a computed area of 10,293 square miles. The census of 1904 showed 347,731 natives and 895 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue arises from the Customs dues, the Post-office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mhales' Hoek, Quthing and Peka in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 250 schools, with 12,275 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants-in-aid to the extent of £14,000 were made in 1906-1907. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware and groceries.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£97,934	£98,515	£111,903
Expenditure	78,837	93,333	108,832
Imports	149,821	191,707	242,353
Exports	164,817	172,469	185,155

<i>CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).</i>	
<i>Resident Commissioner, Herbert Cecil Stoley, C.M.G.</i>	£1,200
<i>Government Secretary, L. Wroughton</i> ...	500
<i>Financial Secretary, J. P. Murray</i>	750
<i>Assistant Commissioners, S. Barrett, J. W. Bowker, J. C. Macgregor, W. Boxwell, C. E. Boyes, E. D'U. Blyth, W. D. P. Mansel</i>	£500 to 650
<i>P.M.O., E. C. Long</i>	585
<i>Medical Officers, N. M. Macfarlane, W. R. Nattle, H. R. F. Nattle</i>	£350 to 400
Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.	

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south by Cape Colony, on the east by the Transvaal, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and

on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad; area about 275,000 square miles, and population about 120,000, of whom 1,000 are whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, and there is a great scarcity of water, while much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Litchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele (Bakweni), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi), of Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Batawana (Sekkoma).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *via* Gaborone, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaborone, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people recently moved from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Colony.

	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
Revenue	£30,931	£32,443	£30,776
Expenditure	78,590	82,938	78,261

<i>Resident Commissioner, Ralph Champneys Williams, C.M.G.</i>	£1,000
<i>Government Secretary, Barry May</i>	650
<i>Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger</i>	700
<i>Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera</i>	700
Serowe is distant from London about 7,000 miles; transit, <i>via</i> Capetown, about 23 days.	

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal has a total area of 111,196 square miles (deducting the area of Vryheid and Utrecht, chiefly districts annexed to Natal), and consists of certain districts bounded on the east by Portuguese possessions, but touching Natal at the south-east corner; on the south by Natal and the Orange River Colony; on the west by Cape Colony and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; and on the north by Rhodesia; about 20,000 sq. miles lying within the tropics.

The larger portion lies to the west of the Drakensberg (Mt. Mauch, 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo River and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean, and along the greater part of its eastern frontier is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea.

Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country; diamonds, coal and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and other metals are known to exist. The Central South African Railways, which include the lines of the late Netherlands South African Railway, the late Orange Free State Government Railways, and the line known as the Pretoria Pietersburg Railway, connect the colony with Delagoa Bay, Durban, and the Cape; the total length open for traffic at the end of 1906 was 2,159 miles, and 406 miles were under construction. Of the commerce about 70 per cent. was

with Cape Colony up to 1899. In 1905, 44.54 per cent. was with Natal, 31 per cent. was with Cape Colony, and 24.46 per cent. was with Delagoa Bay.

The population according to the census of 1904 was 1,268,716, of whom 299,327 were whites, 945,498 aboriginal, and 23,891 other natives.

In 1882 the revenue only amounted to £177,407; in 1893 this had increased to £1,702,685, and in 1897 to £4,480,218, owing to the increased prosperity of the gold-bearing districts; the expenditure was £4,394,066 in 1897, and the debt £2,675,690 in 1898. At June 30, 1906, the public debt was £35,000,000; municipal borrowings at the same date amounted to £5,900,000 (approximately). The trade of the country amounted in 1897 to about £24,500,000, of which £13,563,827 represented the value of imports. The output of gold in the year 1897 was valued at £11,653,727; in 1898, 4,555,022 oz. (£16,044,135); 1901, 231,076 oz. (£981,549); 1902, 1,718,920 oz. (£7,301,501); 1903, 2,972,897 oz. (£12,628,057); 1904, 3,773,517 oz. (£16,028,883); 1905, 4,909,540 oz. (£20,854,440); 1906, 5,786,617 oz. 1907 (6 months) 3,142,740 oz. The total value of the diamonds produced in the Transvaal since the war is as follows:—1902, 1,065 carats (£2,402); 1903, 174,976 carats (£239,782); 1904, 884,331 carats (£1,150,893); 1905, 802,174 carats (£922,330); 1906, 1,069,392 carats (£1,563,141). The coal output was:—1898, 1,907,808 tons—of 2,000 lb.— (£668,346); 1899, 1,735,282 tons (£619,406); 1900, 506,074 tons (£197,127); 1901, 797,144 tons (£329,113); 1902, 1,590,333 tons (£637,640); 1903, 2,253,677 tons (£877,976); 1904, 2,409,033 tons (£883,891); 1905, 2,606,799 tons (£846,272); 1906, 2,892,404 tons (£832,315); 1907 (6 months) 1,427,947 (£376,344).

The new Constitution, which was provided for by Letters Patent issued on Dec. 6, 1906, consists of a Legislative Council of 15 members elected by the Governor, and a Legislative Assembly of 69 members elected by the registered voters of the Transvaal. The Legislative is elected for a term of five years but may be prorogued or dismissed by the Governor. The executive is vested in the Ministers, not more than six, who are appointed by the Governor. Municipalities have already been created in all the most important towns.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1904, 36,700 (21,161 whites), the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand gold-fields), population in 1904, 158,580 (83,902 whites).

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue.....	£4,430,438	£4,587,165	£4,387,175
Expenditure.....	4,373,951	4,257,646	4,432,767
Imports.....	14,414,321	17,307,123	15,881,268
Exports.....	20,670,720	24,502,686	29,607,776

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1905 (and £3,000 as High Commissioner).....*	£8,000
Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. General Louis Botha.....	
Private Sec., Dr. E. W. Bok.....	480

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Minister of Agriculture, The Prime Minister.....	£4,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. J. C. Smuts.....	3,000
Attorney-Gen. & Mines, Hon. J. de Villiers.....	3,000
Lands & Native Affairs, Hon. J. Rissik.....	3,000
Public Works, Hon. E. P. Solomon.....	3,000
Treasurer, Hon. H. C. Hull.....	3,000

* Exclusive of allowances.

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES, &C.

Assist. Colonial Sec., E. H. L. Gorges (acting).....	£1,500
Sec., Law Dept., Hercules Tennant, C.M.G.	1,800
Do., Native Affairs, W. Windham.....	1,500
Do., Treasury, James R. Leisk.....	1,500
Do., Mines, H. Warrington Smith.....	1,500
Do., Lands, G. R. Hughes.....	1,000
Surveyor-Gen., W. H. Gilfillan.....	1,500
Director of Agriculture, F. B. Smith.....	1,500
Do., Irrigation, F. A. Hurley (acting).....	850
Do., Public Works, C. Murray.....	1,200
Auditor-General, W. H. Moor.....	1,800
Director of Customs, J. W. Honey.....	1,800
Postmaster-General, J. Frank Brown.....	1,800
Director of Education, J. E. Adamsou.....	1,500
Med. Officer of Health, George Turner, M.D.	1,500
Do., Supt., Lunatic Asylum, (vacant).....	†1,000
Govt. Mining Engineer, H. Weldon.....	1,800

JUDGES, LAW OFFICERS, &C.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C., K.C.M.G.....	4,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir W. H. Solomon, J. W. Wessels, Sir W. Smith, A. W. Mason, L. S. Bristowe and J. S. Curlewis...each	3,000
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. F. Rorke...	1,000
Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, T. H. Herold.....	1,200
Registrar of Deeds, J. Smuts.....	1,200
Registrar, High Ct., Johannesburg, H. D. Bowker.....	600
Crown Prosecutor, do., E. W. Douglass.....	1,200
Chief Magistrate, do., L. L. Playford.....	1,800
Director of Prisons, C. J. Hanratté.....	1,200
Commr. of Police, H. F. Papenfus (actg.)....	2,000
Commissioner of Patents, C. W. J. B. Juta (acting).....	600
Legal Advisers to Attorney-General, E. L. Matthews and R. Burns Begg, K.C., each	1,200
Agent General in London, Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C.	£3,000
Secretary, James Burns, I.S.O.....	£1,000
Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles. Transit, via Capetown, 19 days.	

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Orange River Colony is bounded on the east by Basutoland and Natal, on the north by the Transvaal Colony, and on the west and south by the Cape Colony. It was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854, to be lost when thrown into the cause of its Boer neighbour in the war of 1899-1902. The total area is 50,392 square miles, with a population at the census of 1904 of 387,315, of whom 142,679 were whites (males, 81,571, females 61,108).

It is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part is also admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal-mines exist, while there are indications of gold. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of Government, had a population of 13,512 whites, 3,487 troops, and 16,033 natives in 1905. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

† And quarters.

Other towns are Kroonstad (2,454 whites, and 3,343 natives), Ladybrand (2,333 whites, 547 troops, 1,515 natives), and Harrismith (2,238 whites, 1,921 troops, and 3,068 natives).

Under the Constitution of 23rd June, 1902, the Government consisted of a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. By Letters Patent, dated the 5th June, 1907, a Responsible Government has been constituted for the Colony, and was promulgated on the 1st July, 1907, on which date also the Lieutenant-Governorship was abolished and Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, who had held that office, was appointed Governor. The new Constitution provides for a Legislative Council of 11 members and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members. At the time of going to press the first general election was in progress, and the results appear to indicate a large majority for the "Orange Unie" party, whose leader (Mr. Fischer), will probably be the first Prime Minister.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£786,049	£769,306	£787,328
Expenditure	780,535	769,178	774,586
Imports	3,251,098	4,053,504	3,761,171
Exports	2,293,925	3,045,711	3,655,009

Governor, H. E. Maj. Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1907).

A.D.C.'s, Major P. G. A. Cox; Visct. Bury.
Private Secretary, C. Courtenay-Shaw.
Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles. Transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

NATAL.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1825 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony, and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate, although the bulk of the whole white population of the colony is British. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, Durban or Port Natal being about 800 miles from Capetown. Speaking roughly, it is in 30° E. long. and 30° S. lat. It comprises an area of 35,371 square miles, with a seaboard of 376 miles. No less than 35 distinct rivers run through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. On the N.W., Natal is bounded by the Transvaal Colony; and, as in the Cape Colony, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces.

Population.—The estimated population at the census of Dec. 31, 1905 (exclusive of military), was: Europeans or whites, 94,370; mixed and others, 6,939; Indians and Asiatics, 112,126; natives, 938,472—a total of 1,151,907.

Production, etc.—The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a semi-tropical climate. Maize is the most generally cultivated crop throughout the colony, and sugar, coffee, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, bananas, vegetables, and pepper thrive in the coast region, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. Tea is also

grown, and its cultivation has become a thriving industry. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. The upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The coalfields of the colony are of large extent, and are connected by rail with the seaport of Durban; the output for 1905 was 1,129,407 tons, and for 1906, 1,238,713 tons; there is a considerable export trade in coal, 486,892 tons being bunkered and 362,118 tons exported in 1906, in addition to 216,368 tons consumed by the railway department. Asbestos, copper, fireclay, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron, lead and silver, limestone and marble, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, nitre and tin are also found. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs of all the mountain ranges, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. Cotton growing is being tried. The chief exports are coal, wool, mohair, wattle bark, tea, sugar, tobacco, maize, fruit and preserves, hides and skins.

There are 2 Government high schools, at Pietermaritzburg and Durban; 34 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children; there are also 469 private Government-aided European, native, Indian and coloured schools.

In Durban (pop. 69,903, including 32,926 Europeans, 2,041 mixed and others, 19,879 natives, and 15,857 Asiatics at the census of 1904), or Port Natal, the colony has the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The bar, which formerly prevented large vessels from entering no longer exists, and the entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth on the bar for 1906 being 31 ft.

Government Railways, Dec. 31, 1906.—There are 935 miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government, with the exception of the North Coast Extension between Verulam and Tugela (50 miles), which was constructed by the Natal-Zululand Railway Company, and is worked by the Government on behalf of the constructors in accordance with working agreement. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 70 miles inland), and thence to Charles-town, on the border of the Transvaal (306 miles distant from the port), where it connects with the line to Johannesburg and Pretoria. Branch lines run from Thornville Junction (59½ miles from the port) to Richmond (17 miles), and from Pietermaritzburg a branch connects Greytown with the city (64½ miles); to Harrismith in the Orange River Colony, from the main line at the 190¾ mile-post, was opened on July 12, 1892, with a mileage of 59½ miles, 35½ of which are in Natal, terminating at Van Reenen. This branch was extended to Bethlehem on May 1, 1905, a distance of 64½ miles from Harrismith, and a further section of 88½ miles to Kroonstad in the Orange River Colony, which place is also served by the C.S.A.R. main line, was opened for traffic on June 21, 1906. The line from Van Reenen to Bethlehem is owned by the C.S.A.R. Administration, and is worked by Natal on its behalf; from Glencoe Junction (231½ miles from the port) to Vryheid, a distance of 59½ miles. An extension therefrom to Hloane (17 miles) and to Parijs (37 miles) was being surveyed at the end of the year, in terms of an agreement; northwards from Durban to Somkele (167¾ miles)

in the Province of Zululand; from South Coast Junction to North Shepstone (77½ miles), and places in touch with the town of Durban a portion of the Colony which has large natural resources. This line is now being extended to Beach Terminus, on the south side of the Umzimkulu River, a distance of 5½ miles; from the South Coast branch at Alexandra Junction to Umzinto, 6½ miles distant, and serves an important sugar-growing area; connecting the main line with the Bluff side (West) goes out from Clairmont on the South Coast line, and is 6½ miles in length; from Pietermaritzburg (the Natal trunk line junction) to Creighton, a distance of 95 miles. It is then proposed to continue the line to Riverside on the Giqualand East boundary, and when completed will form a new connection with Cape Colony; from Ennersdale on the main line to Los Kop, 13¼ miles, and is being extended to Winterton, a further distance of 24 miles. A 2 feet light railway is being built between Estcourt on the main line and Weenen, a distance of 28¾ miles, and another between Esperanza, on the Umzinto branch, to Donnybrook, on the Natal-Cape line, passing through Stuartstown, and when completed will be about 100 miles in length. The work of railway construction was begun in January, 1876, and the sections then authorised were completed in December, 1880. Two subsequent extensions of 119 and 114 miles respectively were sanctioned, and the last, which completed the main line to Charlestown on the border of the Transvaal, was opened for passenger traffic on April 7, 1891, and for goods traffic on August 1, 1891. Connection with Johannesburg and Pretoria was opened on December 1, 1895. The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of 1906 was £13,892,969. The receipts for 1906 were £1,836,916, and the expenditure £1,774,548. The net receipts were equal to £4 8s. 8 3/4d. per cent. upon the capital expended on open lines.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vryheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The Amputaland Protectorate, created by proclamation of 22 Nov., 1897, was annexed to Zululand on 27 Dec., 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The Northern Districts, so-called, territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Ngotshe, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on 27 January, 1903.

Defence.—On 31 Dec., 1906, the total defence force of Natal consisted of the Natal Police (mounted), 967 all ranks, exclusive of native and Indian constables, and an active militia force of about 2,854 (1,653 mounted and 325 artillery). The Militia Act, which came into force during 1904, remodelled the Volunteer Force, and changed the title to Militia, giving the government power to call out all males between 18 and 60. There were also, at the same date, 119 rifle associations, with a total strength of 5,774, excluding Natal Police and Militiamen; besides 453 senior cadets, and 3,018 school cadets.

The Government of the Colony consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 13 members, nominated by the Governor in Council, one half of whom retire every 5 years. The latter consists

of 43 members, including 2 each for the new districts of Vryheid and Utrecht, elected by popular vote. There are 23,795 electors on the register, and there is a property qualification.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, exclusive of military (1904 census), 21,199.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£4,160,145	£3,384,849	£3,665,989
Expenditure	4,071,439	3,829,588	3,670,608
Public debt	16,019,143	18,019,143	19,484,143
Imports	10,991,301	10,395,779	*8,409,311
From U.K.	5,965,434	6,095,919	*4,293,536
Exports	9,010,389	10,265,521	9,036,386
To U.K.	1,230,200	1,445,144	1,487,508

Domestic imports from U.K., 1906 (B. of Trade):—

Apparel, &c.	£593,244	Machinery	£468,637
Arms	216,600	Metals	625,889
Books	49,435	Paper & Stationery	107,726
Carriages	47,679	Provisions	90,311
Chemicals	62,558	Soap	54,572
Condensed Milk ..	75,752	Spirits	124,326
Cottons	368,906	Woolens	153,015
Furniture	59,624		
Leather	254,819		

Domestic exports to the U.K., 1906 (B. of Trade):—

Angora Hair	£60,750	Wool, Sheep	£397,555
Dye Stuffs	96,866		
Hides, &c.	50,368		£796,926

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H.E.

Lt. Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E.,	
K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Private Secretary, R. Pousonby	300

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Native Affairs, Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., M.L.A.	1,364
Colonial Secretary and Education, Hon. C. O'Grady Gubbins, M.L.A.	910
Agriculture, Hon. W. A. Deane, M.L.A.	910
Justice and Public Works, Hon. T. F. Carter, M.L.A.	910
Treasurer, (vacant)	910
Minister for Railways and Harbour, Hon. C. Hitchins, M.L.A.	910
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir G. M. Sutton, K.C.M.G.	455
Speaker Legislative Assembly, The Hon. R. M. Archibald, J.P.	455

LAW OFFICERS, &c.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Henry Bale, K.C.M.G., K.C.	2,000
1st Puisne Judge, W. H. Beaumont	1,750
2nd do., J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C., LL.B.	1,750
3rd do., W. Broome	1,750
Judge-President Native High Court, H. C. Campbell, I.S.O.	1,137
Judges, do., H. G. Boshoff and J. C. C. Chadwick	1,000
† Attorney-Gen., G. A. de R. Labistour, K.C.	1,500
Sec. Law Dept., J. W. F. Bird, I.S.O.	910
Master, Supreme Court, H. C. Koch	819
Registrar, do., C. H. R. Norman	650
Sheriff, W. P. Gough	465

ASSISTANTS AND DEPUTIES.

Principal Under-Secretary and Permanent Head of the Civil Service, Christopher John Bird, C.M.G., J.P.	1,105
Asst. do. and Clerk, Executive Council, H. A. Hime	692
Under-Sec., Native Aff., S. O. Samuelson, J.P.	1,020
Sec. to Prime Minister and to Railways and Harbours, G. T. Plowman, J.P.	1,020

* Excluding £66,422 Govt. stores, mainly from U.K.
† "Missing" in Rhodesia, Nov. 1907.

Under Treasurer, V. G. M. Robinson, J.P.	£889
Collector of Customs and Controller of Excise, George Mayston	1,132
Postmaster-General, C. Maxwell Hibberd	1,020
Supt. of Education, C. J. Mudie	1,008
Surveyor-General, J. L. Masson	850
Sec., Agriculture, E. T. Mullens	641
Director of Experimental Stations, E. R. Sawyer	500
Entomologist, Claude Fuller	630
Conservator of Forests, T. R. Sim	589
Sec., Min. of Justice, C. F. W. Hime	619
Sec., Min. for Pub. Wks., G. Bull	430
Auditor-General, Thomas Orr	1,020
Gen. Manager of Railways, E. R. Ross	1,644
Engineer-in-Ch. of Railways, John Wallace	
Shores, C.M.G.	1,275
Ch. Engineer of Public Works, John Frederick Evelyn Barnes, C.M.G.	1,020
Eng., Harbour Wks., C. J. Crofts, A.M.I.C.E.	1,020
Port Captain, Durban, J. Rennie, R.N.R.	765
Chief Commr. of Police, W. J. Clarke	850
Commandant of Militia, Sir Duncan Mackenzie, K.C.M.G. (actg.)	910
Health Officer for Colony, E. Hill, D.P.H.	910
Registrar-General, H. Millar	650
Govt. Bacteriologist, H. W. Pitchford, F.R.C.V.S.	819
Princ. Vet. Surg., S. B. Woollatt, M.R.C.V.S.	719
Astronomer & Chemist, E. Nevill	728
Commr. of Mines, C. J. Gray, A.R.S.M.	669
Commissioner for Native Affairs, Zululand, Sir C. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G., J.P.	943
Protector of Indian Immigrants, J. A. Polkinghorne	675
Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, A. W. Kershaw; Durban, C. Henwood; Ladysmith, D. Sparks; Newcastle, Chas. Earl; Dundee, A. J. Oldacre.	

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, Kt., 26, Victoria Street, Westminster	£1,646
Secretary, Robert Russell, B.C.L.	664
Consulting Engineer, H. G. Humby, M.I.C.E.	1,200
Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 22 days.	

RHODESIA.

Administrators, Southern (Salisbury), Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.; North-Eastern (Fort Jameson), L. A. Wallace (actg.); North-Western (Kalamo), R. Codrington.	
Resident Commissioner and Commandant-Gen., Lt.-Col. R. Chester Master, K.R.R. (Salisbury).	
Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.	
Manager, H. Wilson Fox; Secretary, D. E. Brodie; Assistant Secretary, A. P. Millar, Registrar, R. C. Bolton.	
Capetown Agency, J. A. Stevens.	

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, first opened to British influence by Dr. Livingstone, is divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, which are still occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous india-rubber is found in large areas. Timber, cattle, and all agricultural produce abound.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Mashonaland and the Rhodesia Railways. The latter is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,360

miles. A line to connect Salisbury with Bulawayo (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Wankie coal-fields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Falls, and has been opened to Broken Hill in N.W. Rhodesia; it is being carried through North-Eastern Rhodesia to the south end of Lake Tanganyika. A light railway (2 ft. gauge) has been completed between Salisbury and the Ayrshire Mine (75 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (about 23 miles); a line from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (119 miles), opens up the gold and coal areas lying to the south-east; and a branch to the Matoppos, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, was opened on Nov. 1, 1903.

The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has reached Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

The Natives, enumerated in April, 1907, at 639,418, have now settled down, apparently content with their unwonted prosperity and immunity from tyranny and pillage.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited to European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to the indigenous products of the country—*e.g.*, tobacco, rubber, cotton, and all kinds of grain. The country is being re-stocked, and inoculation upon a large scale is stamping out various descriptions of veterinary disease.

Gold.—The first regular crushing returns began with 2,346 oz. from three mines in September, 1898. The output for the twelve months ended 31 March, 1907, amounted to 560,750 oz., an increase of 125,731 oz. over any previous year; silver, copper, iron, coal, tin, plumbago, chrome ore, antimony, scheelite, and precious stones have also been produced.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, as amended by the Orders in Council of 1894, 1898, and 1903. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council of not less than four members, and there is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 14 members, seven of whom are elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and seven nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10th, 1891, have continued in force in Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable; whilst from 1891 to 1899, when the Legislative Council was first convened, laws were amended or enacted by the ordinances of the Directors, the regulations of the Administrator in Council, and the proclamations of the High Commissioner. Municipal self-government has been established for Bulawayo and Salisbury. Rev., 1906-7, £544,937; exp., £501,473.

The total white population of Southern Rhodesia at the census of 1904 was 12,596.

The political capital is SALISBURY, 4,880 ft. above sea-level, the chief town of Mashonaland (white population in 1904, 1726). BULAWAYO, 4,469 ft. above the sea-level, the chief town of Matabeleland, is the commercial centre, with a white population of 3,840 in 1904.

British West Africa.

THE partition of West Africa among the various European Powers is now complete, and the British Dominions therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons, and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These Dominions were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the inhabitants suffer greatly from malarial fever. The West Coast of Africa has, however, been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished when these same nations agreed, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, to join in putting down the slave trade, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, of which palm oil is the most important, to take the place of the trade in slaves. The Germans possess the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions; and, more to the south, the Congo Free State has been founded by the King of the Belgians. British authority has been extended, by means of the Colonies and Protectorates, and by the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern Nigeria in 1900.

GAMBIA.

The river Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. It had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. The colony now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo Albreda, the Ceded Mile, McCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The population (1 April, 1901) was 13,456 (excluding Protectorate, 140,000). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is fairly healthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, rubber, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony,

and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 72 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	£54,180	£51,868	£65,245
Public expenditure	52,301	72,297	56,900
Public debt	nil	nil	nil
Total imports	306,149	305,181	447,657
Total exports	311,283	280,272	428,678
Imports from U.K.	109,888	113,397	197,421
Exports to U.K. ...	13,781	17,809	20,462

Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1901), 8,807.

Governor, H.E. Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (and £600 allowances)	£1,500
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. L. F. Scott	250
Colonial Secretary, H. M. Brandford- Griffith, C.M.G.	*700
Chief Magistrate, Wm. R. Townsend, B.L. ...	*750
Treasurer, F. Bisset Archer	*600
Attorney-General, D. Kingdon, LL.B.	450
Collector of Customs, Thomas E. Peirce	*500
Senior Med. Officer, Thomas Hood ...	£600 to 700
Superintendent of Police, J. Brown	400
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, £500; G. H. Sangster, £400; W. B. Stanley, J. K. McCallum, and H. F. Sproston	each £300
Colonial Engineer, E. Vaughan	*450
Transit, 14 days.	

* Exclusive of allowances.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° W. to 14° E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 12° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The population of the colony is estimated at 895,350 (exclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories), of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Mohammedans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyn, and subsequently many forts and factories were established, not only by the English and Dutch, but also by the French, the Danes, and the Germans, for the purpose of supplying slaves to their West Indian and American possessions. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winneba, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1813-4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1806 and 1800-1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and rubber, ivory, gum-copal, cocoa, cotton, lumber, Guinea grains, and oil are also exported to England. The principal exports in 1906 were: Gold £822,025, rubber £334,505, palm oil £125,008, palm kernels £80,834, and cocoa £336,269. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. The Government assists the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and German missionaries in educational matters, and great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The Government has established schools of its own; the principal towns are lighted and policed, 1,129 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 135 miles in the Northern Territories. The Government railway from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles), has been completed and opened for traffic.

The seat of government is Accra (population 17,892). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (28,948), Ada (13,240), Elmina (7,100), Sekondi (4,095), Kwitta (3,078), and Axim (2,186). The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Total revenue	£682,193	£586,221	£683,102
Expenditure	622,376	616,118	628,906
Imports from U.K.	1,435,233	1,044,658	1,590,461
Exports to U.K.	865,086	1,177,367	1,523,449
Total imports	2,001,857	1,486,068	2,458,939
Total exports	1,340,026	1,646,145	1,996,412

Governor, H.E. Sir John Pickersgill	
Rodger, K.C.M.G. (and allowance, £1,000)	£3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. A. M. Scovell	300
Colonial Secretary, Maj. H. Bryan, C.M.G.	1,200
Chief Assist. Sec., C. H. Hunter, I.S.O.	700
Assistant Secs., L. W. Bristowe, £500;	
C. H. Harper, and A. C. Finlay...each	450
Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Hellis	£350 to 400
Attorney-General, A. W. Osborne	1,000
Solicitor-General, C. J. Young	600
Treasurer, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G.	750
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G.	800
Principal Medical Officer, W. H. Langley, C.M.G.	1,000
Director of Works, Capt. W. E. Lees, R.E.	1,000
Genl. Manager, Rhys, W. E. Smith	1,000
Comptroller of Customs, G. Attrill	700
Commissioners of Provinces, A. J. Philbrick, C. N. Curling, J. Maxwell, and a vacancy	each 650
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill	800
Sec., Native Affairs, W. C. F. Robertson	600
Postmaster-General, T. Deacon	600
Commissioner of Police, Maj. A. W. Kitson	600
Director of Education, E. G. Rowden	500
Chief Justice, Sir W. Brandford Griffith	1,500
Puisne Judges, Francis Smith, £1,000;	
G. K. T. Purcell, A. R. Pennington...each	800
Chief Commissioner, Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.	1,250
Commissioners, Capt. C. H. Armitage, T. E. Fell, Capt. G. W. C. Soden, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew	each 700
Chief Commissioner, N. Territories, Lt.-Col. A. E. G. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E.	1,250
Commissioners, Maj. R. A. Irvine, Capt. J. O'Keinealy, Capt. B. M. Read	each 700
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. Hastings Kelk	500

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1901 amounted to 76,655, of whom 493 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa,

and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. Almost every Christian denomination is represented in Freetown, and there are also many Pagans and Mohammedans. Education, though not compulsory, is in an advanced state. The climate is humid and enervating to Europeans, and malarial fevers are prevalent, especially at the beginning and end of the rains, which last from May to October. The peninsula itself produces hardly anything. The inhabitants are almost all employed in exchanging the products of the interior for European goods. The exports consist chiefly of palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola nuts; but benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. The taxation consists of specific duties on wine, spirits, ale and porter, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, kerosene oil, lumber, hardware, salt and sugar; and of a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on other goods.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,000,000. For administrative purposes it is divided into 6 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Kurankos in the north, the Timinis in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, palm-oil and palm-kernels, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Public revenue.....	£240,472	£281,523	£305,074
Public expenditure.....	237,892	295,490	285,661
Total imports	717,236	702,648	885,851
Total exports	484,870	563,150	716,623
Imports from U.K.	495,597	520,144	657,661
Exports to U.K. ...	182,956	202,776	218,180

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

Governor,† H. E. Leslie Probyn, C.M.G. ...*	£2,500
A.D.C., Capt. E. R. Tomlinson	250
Chief Justice,† Sir P. Crampton Smyth, LL.D.	1,200
Colonial Sec.,† G. B. Haddon Smith, C.M.G.	*£800 to 1,000

Attorney-Gen.,† Edward T. Packard	700
Treasurer,† E. O. Johnson	*£500 to 700
Collector of Customs,† A. P. Viret	550 to 650
Circuit Court Judge, A. Hudson, M.A.	*300
P.M.O., A. H. Hanley, C.M.G.	1,000
Solicitor-Gen., F. H. Gough	500
Master Supreme Court, Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, D. F. Wilbraham	500
Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland	£600 to 800
P.M.G. & Savings Bks., J. C. Smith	450
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. Edmund Henry Elwin, D.D.	

Staff of Imperial Forces.

Major-General Commanding,† J. K. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G.	
A.D.C., Lt. H. J. Humphreys	
Genl. Staff Officer, Maj. W. Gilman, D.S.O.	

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G. (vacant)	
Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. C. P. Fendall, D.S.O.	
Commg. R.E., Maj. C. B. Thomson	
Commg. A.S.C., Maj. E. I. Ward	
Senior M.O., Maj. J. Girvin, R.A.M.C. ...	
Chief Ordnance Officer, Capt. J. Baker	
District Paymaster, Capt. R. S. Hutchinson	

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 to 14 days.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria now includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the West to the Cameroons on the East, the amalgamation of the administrations of Lagos and of the Protectorate previously styled "Southern Nigeria" having been carried out on May 1, 1906. The whole territory is now divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos, and the area of the whole territory is 77,260 sq. miles.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (and duty allowance £1,000)	£3,000
Lieut. Gov. and Col. Sec., J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G.	1,500
Provincial Commissioners, W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., H. Bedwell	1,000
Assistant Prov. Commrs., A. B. Harcourt W. E. B. Copland-Crawford	

£700 to £900 and £600 to 800	
Senior District Commrs., W. G. Ambrose, F. P. Pinkett, C. H. Elgee, A. A. Whitehouse, R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, E. A. Simpson-Gray	£600 to 700
Financial Commrs., C. E. Dale	1,100
Ch. Justices, Sir W. Nicoll, Sir H. G. Kelly	1,200
Puisne Judges, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker	1,000
Attorney-General, E. A. Speed	1,100
Solicitor-General, J. E. Green	£700 to 900
Principal Medical Officer, H. Strachan, C.M.G.	£1,000 to 1,200
Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, R.A.	900
Director of Public Works, C. V. Bellamy	1,100
Do. Marine, Lt. H. A. Child, R.N. £800 to 1,000	
Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson	1,000
Director of Education, J. A. Douglas, M.A.	£500 to 600

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while cocoa, coffee, and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, ivory, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island to Oshogbo on the mainland, a distance of 185 miles, and is now being extended to the Niger, at Jebba, whence it will run to a point near Zungeru in Northern Nigeria, thus connecting with the railway from Kano in that Protectorate, which has also been authorized. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1906, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

556 Imperial British Dominions—Southern and Northern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£951,654	£1,088,717
Expenditure	996,560	1,056,290
Total imports	2,859,013	3,148,268
Total exports	2,850,211	3,151,417
Imports from U.K.	1,991,000	2,153,000
Exports to U.K.	1,368,000	1,677,000

Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Warri, Bonny, and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

High Commissioner, Sir E. P. C. Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	£3,000
(and duty allowance £1,000)	
Senior Resident, 1st Class, W. Wallace, C.M.G.	£1,000 to £1,300
Residents, 1st Class, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G., Dr. F. Cargill, C.M.G., C.L. Temple, H.S. Goldsmith £700 to 800	
Residents, 2nd Class: Capt. W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Capt. F. Ruxton, Capt. H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., Hon. O. Howard, G. N. Barclay, Maj. J. E. C. Blakeney, Capt. C. W. J. Orr, Brev. Maj. A. M. McClintock, D.S.O., W. P. Gowers, Maj. A. Festing	£550 to 650
Secretary to Administration, M. H. de la P. Beresford, L.S.O.	£600 to 700
Treasurer, S. T. Harrison	600 to 700
Chief Jus., Sir Manuel R. Menendez £1,000 to 1,200	
Attorney-General, E. C. Watson	£500 to 600
Solicitor-General, E. V. Parodi	400 to 500
Principal Medical Officer, S. W. Thompson, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	£1,000 to 1,200
Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. W.A. Frontier Force, Bt. Lt.-Col. J. E. Hasler 1,000	
Marine Supt., C. Elliott, R.N.R.	£500 to 600
Director of Public Works, J. E. Eaglesome, C.M.G.	£800 to £1,000

Chief Commissioner of Constabulary, Maj.

A. Bain £600 to 700

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Soudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 256,400 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 8,000,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 17 Provinces. The frontiers to the North and East were delimited during 1903 by Anglo-French and Anglo-German Boundary Commissions, and a further Boundary Commission is at present engaged in delimiting the frontier in accordance with the Anglo-French Convention of May 29, 1906. The frontier with the German possessions is now settled, and demarcation is in progress. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, and the principal exports are shea butter and shea nuts. The importation of spirits is prohibited. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. The construction of a railway from Baro on the Niger to Kano, *via* Zaria, has been sanctioned and has been commenced. Steam communication with England *via* Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £315,000 in 1906-7, and to £295,000 in 1907-8.

Trade and Products of the British Empire (1905).

THE following table shows the amount of certain raw materials produced within the British Empire. In addition to the articles given below, 398,184,000 lb. of Tea (India 221,488,120 lb., Ceylon 175,000,000 lb., and Natal 1,633,178 lb.), 41,994,000 lb. of Coffee (India 31,178,716 lb., Ceylon 1,008,000 lb., British Central Africa 635,600 lb., West Indies 6,046,464 lb.), and 9,253,000 lb. of rubber (mainly in West Africa) were produced in 1905. Where the production is estimated the figures are printed in italics. THE TOTAL TRADE OF THE EMPIRE in 1905 amounted to £1,366,708,000, of which £1,012,141,000 (74·1 per cent.) was Foreign, and £354,567,000 (25·9 per cent.) Inter-Imperial.

Country.	Coal.	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.	Wheat.	Raw Sugar.	Cotton.	Wool.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bushels.	Cwt.	Lb.	Lb.
U. Kingdom ...	236,128,936	14,590,703	9,608,086	60,332,953	...	...	131,000,000
India	8,425,431	102,120	...	319,586,026	34,506,000	1,299,600,000	43,024,000
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	154,890	...
Canada	7,835,654	258,884	471,368	110,000,000	...	...	5,000,000
Newfoundland	...	135,350	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	7,495,956	60,000	...	68,764,600	3,445,000	113,000	440,000,000
New Zealand ...	1,585,756	...	...	6,798,934	...	...	140,000,000
Cape Colony ...	146,529	...	...	2,000,000	...	...	64,000,000
Natal	1,129,407	...	...	4,000	532,067	...	14,000,000
Transvaal	2,327,499	...	...	...	...	...	3,000,000
West Africa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700,000	...
West Indies ...	...	...	...	...	2,800,000	1,205,130	...
Brit. Guiana ...	...	...	...	...	2,350,000	1,121	...
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	162,448	...
Cyprus	...	...	...	2,366,237	...	782,712	...
TOTAL	265,356,000	15,700,000	10,079,000	570,000,000	47,200,000	1,306,188,000	850,000,000

THERE are no British Colonies on the East Coast of Africa to the north of Natal (already treated of under the head of "South Africa"). But a large portion of the Continent, both on the coast and inland, is under British protection and is administered directly by the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, which took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904. The only Protectorate in Africa now under the control of the Foreign Office is Zanzibar and Pemba. Just as on the West Coast, the rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*; the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate; and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to the river Juba, which forms the southern boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year the Germans declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. The boundaries of the *Italian Sphere* were agreed upon in 1891. The Imperial British East Africa Company transferred the administration of their territories to the Imperial Government in 1895, having done much to promote the advance of civilisation in the large tract of country now known as the "East Africa Protectorate."

THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Mohammedan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south.

The PRINCIPAL TOWNS are Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeila.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

Commr. and Commander-in-Chief, Capt.

H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £1,000

Sub-Commr., W. Malcolm Jones 500

Secretary to Administration, H. A. Byatt £350 to 400

Commandant of 6th Bn. K. A. Rifles, Major J. A. Hannington 900

Medical Officers, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman £400 to £450

1905-6. 1906-7.

Total imports £272,283 £299,567

Total exports 221,466 221,256

THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler, C.B. £2,500

Deputy Governor, F. J. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G. 1,000

Provincial Commrs., C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., £750; J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £700; S. S. Bagge, S. L. Hinde, C. R. W. Lane each 600

<i>Judges</i> , R. W. Hamilton, J. W. Earle, and A. T. Bonham Carter	£900 and £600
<i>Commissioner for Lands</i> , Col. J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I.	1,500
<i>Treasurer</i> , C. C. Bowring	£550 to 700
<i>Chief of Customs</i> , A. Marsden	800
<i>Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles</i> , Lt.-Col. E. H. Gorges, D.S.O., £900; 3rd Bn., Lt.-Col. J. D. Mackay	700
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs</i> , A. C. Hollis	700
<i>Sec. to Administration</i> , W. J. Monson	650
<i>P.M.O.</i> , Lt.-Col. J. Will, R.A.M.C.	900
<i>Insp. Gen.</i> , Police, R. Donald	600
<i>Commr. of Works</i> , G. K. Wells	1,200

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native Chiefs. A British Protectorate was announced over these territories on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1892). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda. The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office.

The title of "Commissioner" was changed to

"Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into seven provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts: (2) Seyidie, (3) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Kisumu, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, and Kisumu. Of the seven provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable to colonization by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 200 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu and Nandi. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of about 13,500, of whom 579 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Imports	£741,785	£974,402	£753,647
Exports	234,664	332,832	440,705

Shipping entered, 1905-6, 787,045 tons.

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G.</i>	£2,000
<i>Deputy Commr., G. Wilson, C.B.</i>	900
<i>Sub-Commrs., S. C. Tomkins, C.M.G.; A. G. Boyle; F. A. Knowles.</i>	600
<i>Judges of the High Court, G. F. M. Ennis, W. M. Carter.</i>	£700 and 500
<i>Crown Advocate, W. A. Russell.</i>	400
<i>Principal Medical Officer, Major J. Will, R.A.M.C.</i>	£800 to 900

<i>Supt. of Marine, Comm. H. Hutchinson R.N.R.</i>	£400
<i>Director of Transport, D. J. Wilson.</i>	600
<i>Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. B. R. Graham</i>	700
<i>Secretary, J. F. Cunningham</i>	650
<i>Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G.</i>	£550 to 700

Agents in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Ankole and Koki. This Protectorate has since been extended over Unyoro and Usoga (see notice in "London Gazette," July 3, 1896). *Uganda proper* lies on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria, between 500 and 600 miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the East Coast of Africa. It is situated on and to the N. of the Equator. *Usoga* lies further to the East, on the N. shore of the Lake. *Unyoro* is to the N.W. of Uganda and extends to Lake Albert. *Koki* is to the S.W. of Uganda. The Protectorate is now divided into five provinces. The total population of the Protectorate may be roughly estimated at between 2 and 3 millions.

The capital town of Uganda is Kampala, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is the neighbouring settlement of Entebbe. The population of the Uganda Protectorate is estimated at over 2,000,000. The principal exports are ivory, skins, and chillies. Some cotton and coffee is also exported. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, beads, &c. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are three Government steamers on Lake Victoria, two of them of 600 and one of about 1,000 tons displacement. Another steamer is being constructed.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Sudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 H.M. Government decided to proceed with the construction of the railway, and in September of that year a Committee was formed, with the late Sir Percy Anderson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman, to supervise the undertaking and organise details, under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On the completion of the railway, its management was transferred from the Committee to the East Africa Protectorate Administration.

The gauge of the railway is one metre. The chief engineer, Sir G. Whitehouse, and staff arrived at Mombasa in December, 1895, and a large number of labourers were imported from India for the work of construction, in addition to such local labour as could be engaged. The

rails were laid to the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Nimule, on the Nile (a distance of about 500 miles), and will shortly be extended to Gondokoro on the frontier of the Sudan. Messages are accepted for Nimule, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

Parcels may be addressed direct to any place in the Uganda Protectorate, the rates being the same as for Mombasa, and no additional charge is made for delivery in Uganda.

Letters, 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, H. H. Ali bin Hamud, succeeded his father, Hamud, July, 1902.

Agent & Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. £1,800
Judges of H.B.M. Court, Lindsey Smith,
J. W. Murison, L. F. Buszard (*acting*)

£600 to 1,000
H.B.M. Consul, J. H. Sinclair 600

Vice-Consuls, H. A. Richards, E. Bristowe
£350 to 450

First Minister and Officer in Command of

Troops, Brigadier-General A. E. Raikes.

Secretary for Finance & Trade, A. R. Becher.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tughli Bay and north as War-sheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (see p. 557). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

By a decree of Sultan Hamud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar is about 170,000.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, hides, rice, and coal; the exports are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles. The largest proportion of imports (£369,968 in 1906) comes from British India, £131,945 from the United Kingdom, £73,520 from German East Africa, £53,427 from the United States, and £42,993 from Germany. The largest exports are made to German East Africa, which in 1906 accounted for £155,264, the principal other participants being British India (£145,236), France (£132,509), and the United Kingdom (£110,390). These

figures refer to the port of Zanzibar, and not to the trade of the Zanzibar dominions. The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. With the exception of a monthly cargo vessel from London, there is no direct steam communication with the United Kingdom, passengers, mails, and goods having to tranship at Aden. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Austrian Lloyd, the German East Africa Line, and the Messageries Maritimes.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1906 was—German 110, British 64, French 25, Austrian 24, and other nationalities 4, the total tonnage being 473,018. This does not include the coasting and dhows traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

	1905.	1906.
Imports	£1,109,956	£888,871
Exports	1,120,650	974,200
Imports from U.K.	182,809	131,945
Exports to U.K.	97,424	110,390

Zanzibar is distant 8,064 miles; transit, 20 days.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE (BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000

Deputy Commr., Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. 900

Assist. Dep. Commissioner, H. R. Wallis... 700

Commandant of 2nd Bn. King's African

Rifles, Capt. E. H. R. Llewellyn, D.S.O. 900

Judge of High Court, C. J. Griffin ... £600 to 800

Sec. to Administration, A. Jay Williams,

£450 to 600

Treasurer, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. 450 to 700

Principal Med. Officer, Dr. H. Hearsey 450 to 600

Supt. of Native Affairs, J. C. Casson 450 to 600

Agents in London, The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, W.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The native population of the Protectorate is estimated at 900,000, and 600 Europeans.

The principal exports are coffee, cotton, chillies, and tobacco. The cultivation and export of cotton is considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of this industry. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyassa there are eight steamers. There are also twenty steamers on the Zambesi and Shire rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 180

Europeans and 6,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the administration. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruu and Shire), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are Messrs. Rennie's line *via* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

The construction of a railway to connect Port Herald with Blantyre is in progress, and will probably be open for traffic by the end of 1907. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *via* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Imports (excluding goods in transit)	£222,581	£242,934
Exports (excluding goods in transit)	56,778	50,247

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18'—57° 45' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'—20° 32', and comprising an area of 705 square miles. The population at the census of 1901 was 375,385, of whom 261,191 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prins de Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored. There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1906 there were 131½ miles of railway (121½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 60 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 9 telephone offices in the island, with 347 miles of telegraph and 31½ miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 5 official and 2 elected members, and a Legislative Council of

27 members, 8 being ex-officio, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1905-1906 amounted to Rs. 584,350. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 66·35 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 28·5 per cent. Church of England, and 1·8 per cent. other Christian denominations; 8·7 per cent. being Mohammedans and 21·3 per cent. Hindoos, to whom no assistance is given. The troops in the Colony on 31 December, 1906, numbered 1,394.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1901) 52,740.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Public revenue	Rs. 10,399,555	Rs. 10,287,821
Public expenditure	10,563,521	9,915,868
Public debt	£1,270,884	£1,319,090
Paper circulation	Rs. 4,176,250	Rs. 6,876,255
	1905.	1906.
Total imports	Rs. 18,676,902	Rs. 20,401,412
Total exports	34,728,022	37,155,826
Imports from U.K.	4,368,198	5,112,629
Exports to U.K.	2,564,943	2,823,827

<i>Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E.</i>	
Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
<i>Commanding Forces, Maj.-Gen. A. G.</i>	
Creagh, C.B., R.A.	912
<i>Colonial Sec., Commander Sir John</i>	
Graham-Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N. (ret.)	Rs. 13,500
<i>Assist. do., D. C. Cameron</i>	7,200
<i>Actg. Assist. do., L. Koenig</i>	6,000
<i>Procureur & Advocate-General, F. A.</i>	
Herchenroder, K.C.	13,500
<i>Receiver-General, G. A. L. Banbury</i>	10,000
<i>Registrar-General and Poor-Law Commissioner, D. P. Garrioch (and fees)</i>	6,000
<i>Auditor-General, D. S. MacGregor</i>	10,000
<i>Collector of Customs, L. S. R. du Vergé, I.S.O.</i>	9,000
<i>Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter</i>	10,000
<i>Director of Public Works & Surveys, P.</i>	
Le Juge de Segrais, C.E.	8,000
<i>Clerk of Councils, L. Koenig</i>	4,000
<i>Chief Judge, Sir Victor Delafaye, Kt.</i>	15,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. R. M. Brown,</i>	
L. A. Thibaud, C. S. Davson	12,000
<i>Bishop of Mauritius, Rt. Rev. Francis</i>	
Ambrose Gregory, D.D.	7,200
<i>Do. Pt. Louis, R.C., Rt. Rev. P. A.</i>	
O'Neill, O.S.B.	7,200

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1901) 3,162. Area, between 80 and 90 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, E. Rouillard

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and

settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1901, 489), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1901) is 1,697.

Transit, Mauritius, 27 days.

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

By letters patent of Sept., 1903, these islands, which number altogether 89, were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which, according to a recent survey, Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The seat of government is at Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, which has an excellent harbour, and is constantly visited by men-of-war of all nations. The Admiralty have made Victoria a coaling station, and a dépôt for patent fuel; quarantine regulations are on a reasonable footing, and the harbour dues light. The Seychelles Islands were originally discovered by the Portuguese, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1906 being 16·41 per 1,000. The population of all the islands on May 31, 1901, was 19,237 (Mahé 15,166, Praslin 1,621, and La Digue 1,074), an increase since the census of 1891 of 2,526. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1906, was 21,781. There are 24 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 was voted for 1901. In addition there is a Government school (the "Victoria School"), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 14,000, where education of a higher class is provided. This school prepares pupils for the Cambridge local examinations, for which Seychelles was created a centre in 1902.

The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. The export of vanilla in 1906 was 17,118 kilos, valued at Rs. 100,257. A botanic station was established in Victoria in 1901, and promises to be a great success. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680

miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *via* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Messageries Maritimes Company runs a monthly service of steamers between Marseilles, Aden, Seychelles, Madagascar, Bourbon, and Mauritius, and British India steamers also call occasionally. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 3 *ex-officio* members, and by a Legislative Council consisting of 3 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue.....	Rs. 383,096	Rs. 375,778	Rs. 419,932
Expenditure.....	447,939	393,690	370,971
Imports	829,211	823,451	916,396
Exports	724,187	889,455	807,780
Savings Bank			
Deposits	58,462	67,852	131,546
Debt	285,222	365,312	257,793
Governor & Commander-in-Chief, H.E. Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G.			Rs. 18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, W. L. Rind			Rs. 3,000
Chief Justice, E. Blackwood Wright, LL.D.			Rs. 9,000
Crown Prosecutor, Legal Adviser, Police Magistrate, &c. R. S. de Vere			Rs. 5,500
Treasurer and Collector, G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O.		Rs. 5,000 to	Rs. 6,000
Auditor, L. O. Chitty		Rs. 4,000 to	Rs. 5,000
Chief Medical Off., R. Denman, M.R.C.S. (and quarters)			Rs. 4,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, W. M. Vaudin			Rs. 4,000
Registrar of Court and Chief Officer of Civil Status, V. B. P. Crow, Rs. 1,800 to			Rs. 2,400
Inspector of Schools and Headmaster, Victoria School, G. Mackay			Rs. 3,500
Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont			Rs. 3,500
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, L. Le Vieux			Rs. 3,000
Port Officer, Capt. D. Sauvage		Rs. 1,800 to	Rs. 2,400
Post Master, G. Gemmell ...		Rs. 1,800 to	Rs. 2,400
R.C. Vic.-Ap. and Bishop, Rt. Rev. M. Hudrisier, D.D.			Rs. 3,000
Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. K. Valpy, M.A.			Rs. 3,000
Letters from London <i>via</i> Marseilles, 18 days; to London, 18-19 days.			

In the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION.

an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat., and 14° 25' 5" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited

till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 106 being "turned" during the season of 1907, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1907 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of

pasturage for sheep and cattle. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 90, with about 25 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island has recently been fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, and Sierra Leone. The complement has lately been reduced in consequence of the redistribution of the Fleet.

Domestic imports from U.K. ^{1905.} £3,144 ^{1905.} £5,344

Officer in Charge, Capt. R. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I.

Staff Surgeon, Sidney Roach, R.N.

Assist. Paymaster, Oswald Carter, R.N.

Transit, about 14 days.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'—53° S. lat. and 57° 40'—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1906 of about 2,065. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The

chief exports in 1906 were wool (£162,158), sheepskins, and tallow. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1903 was 278,018. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of about 112 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, and several other small uninhabited islands, are comprised within this colony.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Public revenue.....	£15,689	£15,229	£15,822
Expenditure	14,249	14,825	15,692
Total imports	49,501	58,155	66,433
Total exports	125,690	167,450	185,227
Imports from U.K....	39,386	52,218	58,867
Exports to U.K.	152,118	167,039	181,439

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Chief Justice, H.E. William Lamond Allardye, C.M.G. (and fees)	£1,200
Colonial Secretary, &c., H. E. W. Grant ..	500
Colonial Treasurer, &c., W. A. Thompson	£300 to 350
Colonial Surgeon, E. T. Born	300
Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. F. Every, M.A.	

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams sent by post from Monte Video or Punta Arena.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the American Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1905 of 3,512. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trade" keeps the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1906) 49½ inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21 May, 1501 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonized it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company

seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and was held by the East India Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5 May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa, the first detachment (consisting of General Cronje and 2,000 officers and men) arriving in April of that year. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1906 was 86. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St.

James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 3 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown (pop. 1,439).

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	£14,103	£10,287	£8,889
Expenditure	18,552	14,969	10,279
Debt	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total imports	75,978	52,787	41,391
Total exports	740	7,635	9,262
Imports from U.K.	53,183	46,383	38,812
Exports to U.K.	594	6,307	2,620

Governor, H. E. Lt.-Col. Henry Lionel Galloway, C.M.G., D.S.O. £650

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce 270

Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee, I.S.O. 420

Emigration Agent, A. Hands 100

Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. 270

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

In the Mediterranean.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 15' and 34° 35'. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1901 numbered 237,022, of whom 21·64 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. Estimated population (1907) 249,250. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra mmbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1906 the wine export was 924,340 gals., and that of spirits 59,063 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire; but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4 June, 1878, the government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of

eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 oke of salt in kind (an oke = 28 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 14,752 in 1901; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 7,964), Limassol (8,298), Famagusta (3,825), Kyrenia (1,336), and Papho (3,134).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and has been extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£218,884	£238,213	£286,873
Expenditure ...	154,406	159,117	182,066

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Total imports...	£472,476	£482,079	£603,054
Total exports...	488,401	438,241	483,956
Imports from U.K. ...	139,181	145,351	153,142
Exports to U.K.	137,858	89,072	130,399

High Commissioner, Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	200
Chief Sec., Maj. J. E. Clauson, R.F., C.M.G.	800
Assistant Sec., T. H. Hatton-Richards	350
Receiver-General and Chief Collector of Customs, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore	750
Chief Justice, C. R. Tyser	1,000
Prisue Judge, Anton Bertram	750
King's Advocate, J. A. S. Bucknill	750
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G.	600
Director, Public Works, E. H. Nicolls	550
Registrar-General, G. Smith	550
Ch. Commndt., Police, Capt. H. Learmonth	500
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill	500
Director of Agriculture, R. Saracomenos	400
Commissioners—Nicosia, C. S. Cade, £450; Larnaca, C. B. Wodehouse, £600; Limassol, R. L. Michell, £600; Paphos, F. R. S. Baxendale, £450; Kyrenia, A. G. Page	425
Presidents of District Courts—Nicosia, F. H. Parker, £525; Larnaca, T. H. Hayercraft, £500; Limassol, J. R. Holmes, £525; Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie, £500; Paphos, A. L. C. Stuart	450
Auditor, A. Grammum	480
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	370
Inspector of Schools, Rev. F. D. Newham	250
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. Bert Day	600

Distance, 3,030 miles; transit, 8 to 11 days.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of $9\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles; COMINO—the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, 1 April, 1906, was estimated at 206,690. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1906-7 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 40,951 acres. On census day, 1901, 5,497 females were employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connection with shipping. In 1901 there were 30,768 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the colony was 1,671 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard,

Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and one arm of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on 31 March, 1907, consisted of 8,709 officers and men (including 538 Royal Malta Artillery and The King's Own Malta Regiment of militia 1,732 strong). The military expenditure for 1906-7 amounted to £494,439, of which £5,000 was contributed by the colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is $75^{\circ}2'$. In winter the range is from $51^{\circ}3'$ to 58° . In 1907 the highest temperature in the shade was $92^{\circ}3'$, and the lowest 40° . Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 300, but its suburb, Rabato, had 7,194 inhabitants in 1901. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 99 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 38 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £36,561; in addition to which there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 119 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

In ancient times, Malta was occupied in succession by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and Byzantine Greeks, as each nation secured the command of the Mediterranean Sea. It attained to a high degree of commercial prosperity, being, especially noted in Roman times for its textile fabrics. It is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1906-7 the Port of Valletta was entered by 3,334 vessels (tonnage, 3,645,906).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population, 30,768 in 1901.

	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906 7.
Public revenue	£467,835	£467,241	£513,594
Expenditure	453,656	480,474	446,849
Imports (actual)	1,335,831	1,284,269	1,219,819
Do. (in transit)	8,400,028	7,104,223	5,876,981
Exports (actual)	115,339	125,453	123,510
Do. (in transit)	8,328,685	7,031,395	6,127,277
Imports from U.K. (actual).....	251,024	221,988	218,461

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , H. E. Lt.-Gen. Henry Fane Grant, C.B. (and table allowance £500)	£4,500
<i>Assist. Mil. Secretary and A.D.C.</i> , Capt. R. G. O. Bramston-Newman, 7 D.G....	383
<i>Colonial A.D.C.</i> , Lt.-Col. Grech-Biancardi, M.V.O., K.O. Malta Mila.	300
<i>Brigadier-General in Charge of Administration</i> , Col. F. H. Hall, C.B.	547
<i>Asst. Dir. S. & T.</i> , Col. A. W. Collard	547
<i>A.Q.M.G.</i> , Col. G. F. C. Mackenzie, C.B. ...	456
<i>D.A.A. & Q.M.G.</i> , Capt. G. C. W. G. Hall, Yorks L.I.; Capt. R. J. F. Hayter, Ches. Regt.	each 383
<i>Commg. R.A.</i> , Maj.-Gen. H. Barron	1,095
<i>Brig.-Maj.</i> , do., Capt. W. B. Spender, R.A.	383
<i>Chief Engineer</i> , Col. J. W. Sill	600
<i>Princ. Med. Off.</i> , Col. J. G. MacNeece, R.A.M.C.	1,004
<i>Commg. Inf. Brig.</i> , Major-General F. S. F. Stokes	1,095
<i>A.D.C.</i> , Capt. C. R. Spedding, D.S.O., R. I. Rif.	273
<i>Brig.-Maj.</i> , Capt. R. F. Uniacke, R. Innis. Fus.	383
<i>Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt.</i> , His Hon. Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	£150
<i>Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government</i> , His Hon. Sir E. M. Merewether, C.V.O., C.M.G.	1,300
<i>Crown Advocate</i> , Hon. V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D.	600
<i>Compt. of Charitable Institutions</i> , Hon. Sir R. Micallef, K.C.M.G.	570
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G., C.E.	500
<i>Director of Public Instruction</i> , Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D.	500
<i>Auditor-General</i> , Hon. C. Gatt	500
<i>Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports</i> , Hon. Commr. C. Laprimaudaye, M.V.O., R.N. (retired)	500
<i>Receiver-General & Director of Contracts</i> , Hon. W. Casolani	500
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. T. Vella	500
<i>Superintendent of Police</i> , T. Curmi, M.V.O.	500
<i>Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal</i> , Sir J. Carbone, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	1,000
<i>Judges</i> , Baron Dr. A. Chapelle; Dr. Z. Roncali; Dr. G. Pulicino; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Panis	each 600
Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and <i>via</i> Naples about 1,995; transit, 4 days.	

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty

of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1906 3,729 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 4,695,287. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. An enclosed harbour with three graving docks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the British Navy, is being built at an estimated cost of about £4,000,000; the works include a commercial and coaling mole. The civilian population (1901) was 20,355, and the actual strength of the troops 5,532.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation; there being no executive or legislative council.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£87,545	£87,523	£92,005
Expenditure	64,924	64,142	69,513
Imports from U.K.	950,439	765,222	744,905
Exports to U.K.	29,297	38,985	30,214

<i>Governor and Commr.-in-Chief</i> , General Sir Frederick W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (and table allowance £500)	£4,500
<i>Assistant Military Secretary</i> , Major H. E. B. Leach, Northumb. Fus.	383
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. C. E. de la Pasture, S. Gds.; Lt. H. Castle Smith, Lanc. Fus.	each 273
<i>Chief Administrative Staff Officer</i> , Col. U. G. de Burgh, C.B.	456
<i>D.A.A. & Q.M.G.</i> , Capt. F. F. Ready, D.S.O., Garrison Adj. & <i>Qr.-Mr.</i> , Capt. R. P. Norman	383
<i>Commanding Royal Artillery</i> , Major-Gen. A. J. Nixon, R.A.	1,095
<i>Brig.-Maj.</i> R.A., Lt.-Col. G. F. W. St. John	383
<i>Chief Engineer</i> , Col. E. R. Kenyon, R.E.	600
<i>P.M.O.</i> , Col. J. McNamara, M.D., R.A.M.C.	600
<i>Asst. Director of Supplies and Transports</i> , Col. W. A. Dunne, C.B.	600
<i>Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores</i> , Col. T. P. Battersby	600
<i>District Paymr.</i> , Col. F. H. H. Haynes ...	600
<i>Commanding Infantry Brigade</i> , Maj.-Gen. R. Auld, C.B.	1,095
<i>Gen. Staff Officer</i> , Maj. D. W. Churcher ..	383

<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , F. Evans, C.V.O., C.M.G.	£1,000
<i>Asst. do.</i> , J. C. King	350
<i>Treasurer and Collector</i> , A. C. Greenwood, ...	£400 to 600
<i>Captain of the Port</i> , Commr. W. H. Niles, R.N.R.	500
<i>Police Magistrate</i> , B. H. T. Frere	£500 to 600
<i>Chief of Police</i> , J. Bennet	300 to 400
<i>Postmistress</i> , Miss M. Creswell	600
<i>Surgeon, Colonial Hospital</i> , W. Turner, M.D.	250
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir H. R. Pipon Schooles ...	1,000
<i>Attorney-General</i> , A. M. Coll, K.C.	800
<i>Registrar, Supreme Ct.</i> , E. M. Hutton, M.A.	550

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

THE following articles provide, in a more or less permanent form, statistics concerning the Area, Population, Production, Finance, General Development and Commerce (stating the amount of Trade with the United Kingdom), with particulars of Government and Diplomatic and Consular Representation of the Principal Countries of the World.

Special Articles deal with *Armies*, pp. 630-638, *Education*, pp. 639-645 and *Exploration*, pp. 646-649.

Many of the following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also greatly indebted to His Majesty's representatives at Foreign Courts, to His Majesty's Consuls, and to several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London. In statistics of trade the term "Domestic" Exports signifies the produce and manufactures of the country whence they come, and does not include articles re-exported after having been already received there from abroad.

POSTAGE, PARCEL AND TELEGRAPH RATES will be found in the Postal Guide, pp. 464-470.

ABYSSINIA OR ETHIOPIA.

Emperor (Negus Negusti or King of Kings),
Menelek of Shoa, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1843.
procl. 12 March, 1889.

Governors.

Harrar and Dependencies, Dejazmach Ilma.

Wollo, &c., H.H. Ras Michael.

Keffa, &c., H.H. Ras-Walda Georgis.

Gore, &c., Ras Tassama Nado.

Tigré, Dejazmach Gabra Selassi, and Dejazmach
Siyum Agami Desta.

Damot, Ras Betwedet Mangasha Atikem

Equatorial Provinces, Fitaurari Habta Georgis.

Biginider, Ras Guksa.

Yebu, Ras Wolé.

Godjam, Dejazmach Siyum.

Abyssinia proper consists of four provinces—Tigré, Amhara, Godjam, and Shoa. The total area of Abyssinia and its dependencies may be reckoned at 350,000 square miles, with a population of three or four millions of Abyssinians. The boundaries of the empire are defined on the W., N., and N.E., where they touch, in order, the Sudan; the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti; and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about 15° 30' N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. By the Treaty between the U.K. and Ethiopia of 15 May, 1902, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Sudan was fixed as a line drawn from Khor Um Hagar on the river Setit to Gallabat, thence to the Blue Nile, Baro, Fibor, and Akobo Rivers to Mellé, and onwards to the intersection of the 6° N. lat. with 35° E. long. The southern frontier is still undefined.

Abyssinia proper is volcanic and mountainous. It contains little mineral wealth, though iron and coal are not uncommon. Gold is washed in various streams, and salt, saltpetre, sulphur, copper, and silver are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered and have a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, indigo, banana, &c., flourish; in the middle zone the vine, palm, maize, wheat, barley, orange, peach, and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, and sheep form a large portion of the wealth of the people. The wild game consists of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe, antelope, ibex,

buffalo, hyena, lynx, &c. To the north-east the people are more akin to the Caucasian and the Semitic, to the south-east more akin to the negro; on the west are the plain-dwellers who talk Amharac; on the east the mountaineers speaking Tigré, which is akin to ancient Arabic. Of the Galla tribes to the south, some are Pagan, some Mahomedan, and some Christian; the Somalis are Mahomedan, but the Abyssinians are Christian and their kings claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. They themselves were converted to Christianity probably about 600 A.D. by monks from Egypt, but have long been isolated from the rest of the Christian world. There is no popular literature, and no education; there is a legal code said to be derived from Constantine, but practically government is autocratic, qualified by the power of revolt. There is no standing army, but the Emperor's potential army probably numbers 200,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are war, agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting; industry is looked down upon; the chief exports are coffee, honey, civet, wax, gums, spices, hides, ivory, and gold. The currency is the Maria Theresa (Austrian) dollar, but Indian rupees also find some circulation in Harrar, and a Menelik dollar (value 2s.) is in circulation. In 1905 a charter was obtained for a State bank, which was inaugurated at the end of that year. The import duty on all goods at Harrar is 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable. The imports were valued at about £350,000 for 1901, the exports being about £230,000. England came into conflict with Abyssinia in 1867-8, when the then capital, Magdala, was occupied by a British Army under Gen. Napier (Lord Napier of Magdala). The Italian settlement is now confined to a mere strip, 180 miles wide, along the coast, with possession of, and access to, Lugh, on the Juba River. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire-Dawa, about 185 miles from Jibuti and 25 miles from Harrar, to which place a carriage-road has been built. A line of telegraph connects Jibuti and Harrar. Harrar and Adis Ababa are connected with the telegraph and telephone, and a new telegraph line was opened in 1904 between Adis Ababa and Massowah, the port of Eritrea. There is a telephone line from the capital to Goré. The principal towns of Abyssinia, besides Adis Ababa, are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Basso, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Demebecha, Ijube, and Harrar, which is a dependency of Shoa. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

Imports from U.K.	1903. £10,402	1904. £14,161	1905. £14,056
Exports to U.K.	80	960	1,045
CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 20,000).			
<i>Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General,</i>			
Lt.-Col. Sir John Lane Harrington, K.C.V.O.,			
C.B. (1898)			
<i>and Secretary,</i> T. B. Hohler			
<i>Consul,</i> H. A. R. Hervey			
<i>Vice-Consul,</i> H. B. Johnstone			
<i>Dire Darou—Consular Agent,</i> M. Michailidis.			
<i>Harrar—Vice-Consul,</i> J. Gerolimato, C.M.G.			
Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, via Harrar; letters from London are from 22 to 23 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.			

AFGHANISTAN. (See p. 503.)

ALGERIA. (See "France.")

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. José Figueroa Alcorta, until Oct. 12, 1910 £36,000
Vice-Pres. Dr. B. Villanueva 18,000
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Marco Avellanedo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Estanislao S. Zeballos.
Finance, Dr. Manuel de Iriondo.
Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Juan Antonio Bibliotti.
Agriculture, Señor E. Ramos Mexia.
Public Works, C. Maschwitz.
War, General R. M. Aguirre.
Navy, Rear-Admiral Onofre Betbeder.

Minister in London, Florencio L. Dominguez, 2 Palace Gate, W.
1st Sec. of Legation, Vicente J. Dominguez.
2nd Secretary, Luis H. Dominguez.
Attaché, Carlos Dominguez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. V. E. Montes.
Consul-Gen., Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 3 Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Capt. Don Estevan de Loqui.

There are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newport and Glasgow.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 9 territories, with a large seaboard on the east coast of South America. It is estimated to contain 1,212,000 square miles, with a population of over 6,000,000. In 1906 there were 197,861 births and 103,451 deaths, the latter being at the rate of 33 and the former 17 per 1000. In the same period there were 36,964 marriages. By the treaty of 23rd July, 1881, with Chile, Terra del Fuego has been divided between these two Republics. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. The principal productions are wool, hides, linseed, maize, wheat, tobacco, and sugar. In 1906 17,297,000 acres were under grain, of the produce of which about 2,400,000 tons were available for export, with about 2,500,000 tons of maize and 523,000 tons of linseed. The other products are tallow, butter, quebracho extract (for tanning), Paraguay tea, and excellent European and indigenous fruits. The mineral

products are copper, silver, manganese, wolfram, borate of lime, and salt. The export of frozen sheep, lambs, and beef to Europe has become of great importance: there are at present 7 factories in working operation. The chief articles of export are pastoral or agricultural and forest products.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom are coal, machinery, hardware, and cotton, woollen, and linen goods.

In 1907 there were about 12,925 miles of railways in working order, connecting the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. Telegraphs (1905) 32,355 miles, mostly Government lines. Immigration is encouraged, the arrivals in 1906 amounting to 366,309, of whom more than half were Italians; against this total 164,145 are set down as having emigrated. The language in ordinary use is Spanish. The climate is temperate and healthy. There are fine docks at Buenos Aires and the Ensenada (La Plata), port works are in progress at Rosario and Santa Fé, and others are projected, while two graving docks have been constructed at Buenos Aires and a naval port, graving dock, and extensive wharves at Bahia Blanca; 1,168 British ships (2,580,592 tons) entered Buenos Aires port in 1904.

Defence (for Army, see p. 636)—*Navy:* 58 vessels, including 9 armoured vessels, 4 cruisers, 2 torpedo gunboats, 3 torpedo boat destroyers, 20 torpedo boats, and 42 miscellaneous and auxiliary vessels. The naval school has 70 cadets, the school of gunners 80, and the torpedo school 16.

Education (see p. 639).

	*1905.	*1906.
Revenue (budget)	£17,180,000	£21,112,000
Expenditure (do.)	19,025,000	20,375,000
Internal debt { paper	7,760,000	7,705,000
gold	3,308,500	740,000
External debt, gold	73,333,580	72,366,000
Paper and nickel in circulation	43,186,000	47,974,417
Total imports	£41,030,000	53,094,000
Total exports	64,568,000	58,450,000
Imports from U.K.	13,678,000	18,665,000
Exports to U.K.	18,565,000	120,000,000

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1905), 1,000,000.
British Minister, Walter Beaupré Townley £3,500
1st Secretary, J. L. Baird, C.M.G.

2nd Secretary, John L. Baird
Hon. Attaché, Lord Falconer
Consul, Alex. C. Ross, C.B. 1,000
Vice-Consul, H. Hall Hall £350 to 450
Do., P. E. Davies unq.

Bahia Blanca—V. Consul, C. C. Cumming
Campana—Vice-Cons. T. R. Wood
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, J. Duncan
La Plata—Vice-Consul, E. T. Puleston.
Rosario—Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet 600
Vice-Consul, Thos. E. Hulme
Concordia—V. Cons. Herbert Robinson
Corioba—Vice-Consul, D. M. Munro
Parana—Vice-Consul, Follett Holt
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Cons. F. W. Darch.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

* These figures have all been reduced to their approximate values in £ sterling. † Estimated.
£22,352,233 fully secured by gold stored in the Casa de Conversion.

‡ These figures are in reality very much larger, as probably the greater portion of the exports "for orders," amounting in 1906 to £19,323,000, go to the United Kingdom.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

I.—THE JOINT MONARCHY.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, born 18 August, 1830; succeeded (as Emperor of Austria) 2 Dec., 1848; crowned King of Hungary at Ofen, June 8, 1867; married 24 April, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (born 24 Dec., 1837, assassinated in Geneva 10 Sept., 1898), and has issue 2 daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, born 18 Dec., 1863.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Baron Alois von Aehrenthal. *Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephan Burian. *Minr. of War*, Feldzeugmeister Franz Schönaich. *Navy* (department of War Office), *Commander*, Vice-Admiral Count Montecuccoli.

Ambassador to Germany, L. de Szögyény-Marich; *Italy*, Count Lützow; *France*, Count Khevenhüller-Metsch; *Papal*, Count Szécsen; *Russia*, Count Leopold Berchtold; *Spain*, Count Welsersheimb; *Turkey*, Markgraf von Pallavicini; *U.S.A.*, Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervár.

Ambassador in London, Count Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein. *Embassy*, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor and First Sec., Count L. Szechenyi.

Councillor, Baron Erich Zwienedeck.

Secretary, Prince Emil Fürstenberg.

Attachés, M. de Masirevich; Prince Rudolf Esterházy.

Secretary of Chancery, Karl Pollack.

Military Attaché, Prince Frederick von und zu Liechtenstein.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Louis Napoleon von Wawel.

Director, Commercial Dept., M. von Maurig.

Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild; M. von Maurig.

Vice-Consuls, Edgar Spiegel von Thurnsee, Theophil von Jaeger.

Office of Consulate, 22 and 23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.

The largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N. lat. and 9° 30'—26° 20' E. long. It embraces an area of 675,887 sq. kilometers, and a population (1902) of nearly 48,141,961.

Austria-Hungary, or according to the official denomination, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie), consists of two states, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs, its own Ministry and Administration, but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by Delegations consisting of 60 members chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and Hungary

(Förendház) and from each Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus und Képviselőház). In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made and renewed expired in 1897. No new proportion having been agreed the quota (65·6 per cent. for Austria and 34·4 per cent. for Hungary) is at present fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated at £17,697,500.

In connection with the "Ausgleich" the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877 and 1887, but formally dissolved when the further decennial period, 1887—97, elapsed. It is, however, provisionally maintained in fact under reciprocal conditions, until the end of 1907.

Defence (for Army, see p. 636).—The navy consists of 154 vessels, including 9 battle ships, 10 cruisers, 13 torpedo boat destroyers, and 66 torpedo boats, with 13 vessels on the Danube. Pola is the naval arsenal.

The principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1904, 1905 and 1906 were (in thousands of crowns):—

	1904.	1905.	1906
Cereals, &c.	£98,816	£129,521	£120,415
Eggs	105,566	97,175	111,347
Skinore	48,739	59,826	56,002
Sugar	151,887	189,222	197,373
Raw Material	850,615	911,578	866,201
Foodstuffs	584,583	656,911	281,781
Manufactures	914,410	999,350	1,066,328
Semi-manufactures	313,644	332,852	380,383

Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Switzerland, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1904, 38,761 kilometers of railway were open for traffic, in addition to 2,777 kilometers for industrial purposes, and 1,093 kilometers in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

	1904.	1905.
Total exports, A. & H.	£87,027,850	£93,490,833
Total imports, A. & H.	85,329,208	89,786,375
From U.K.	6,453,583	6,545,458
To U.K.	7,563,500	8,312,583

[In calculating the above amounts the *krone* is reckoned at the rate of 24 to the £.]

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.£8,000
Embassy, Metternichgasse, Vienna.

Councillor of Embassy, Hon. L. D. Carnegie,

M.V.O. 850

Mil. Attaché, H.S.H. Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O. 500

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. J. B. Keyes, R.N.,

M.V.O. 800

2nd Sec., Dayrell Crackanthorpe£300 to 500

Richard S. Seymour 300 to 500

2nd Sec. (acting), J. D. Gregory£500

3rd Secretary, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O. 250

Chaplain, Rev. William H. Hechler 300

Consul-General, P. von Schoeller, C.M.G. ...
 Vice-Consul, Owen S. Phillpotts
Innsbruck—Vice-Cons., Rev. R. E. Macdonald
Lemberg—Vice-Cons., Prof. R. Zaloziacki ...
Prague—Consul, Capt. A. W. Forbes
 Vice-Cons., Fred. G. de St. Quentin
Trieste—Consul, John Bowring Spence £600
 Vice-Cons., N. Salvari
Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topich

II.—AUSTRIA.

President of the Council, Max, Freiherr von Beck.
Justice, Dr. Franz Klein.
Finance, Dr. Witold von Korytowski.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Richard, Freiherr von Bienenrth.
Agriculture, Dr. Albert Ehenhoch.
Commerce, Dr. Franz Fiedler.
Public Worship & Instruction, Dr. G. Marchet.
Railways, Dr. Julius Derschatta von Standhalt.
Works, Dr. Albert Gessmann.
Defence, Julius Latscher von Lauendorf.
Without Portfolio, Graf Adalbert Dieduszyski;
 Franz Peschka; Karl Praschek.

Austria contains an area of 300,008 sq. kilometres, and a population of 27,011,760 (1904). The Central Government of the Empire is conducted by the Reichsrath, consisting of an Upper (Herrenhaus) and Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus). There are 17 provinces, viz.:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria or Steiermark, Carinthia or Kärnten, Carniola or Krain, Coast Districts (Istria, Görz and Gradisca, Trieste), Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia, each possessing a separate Diet (Landtage) and also sending representatives to the Reichsrath. Of the inhabitants, there were in 1900, 9,171,614 Germans, 5,955,397 Bohemians and Moravians, 4,252,483 Poles, 3,381,570 Ruthenians, and 1,192,780 Slovenes. In addition to Vienna there are five cities with over 100,000 inhabitants and nine in addition with over 50,000. There are 23,797,000 Roman, Greek and Armenian Catholics, 607,000 Orthodox Greek, 494,062 Protestants and 1,225,000 Jews in the country.

The principal industry is agriculture, in which 13,700,000 were employed in 1900; trade and manufactures accounting for about 9,600,000, while mining occupied 538,819. The chief products are grain, cereals, wine (5,337,264 hectolitres in 1905), and minerals (coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, quicksilver and copper); the manufactures being woollens, cottons and glass.

Education (see p. 639).

	1906.	1907.
Estimated revenue.....	£75,917,808	£86,357,867
Estimated expenditure...	75,793,425	86,320,896
Special Debt:	1905.	1907.
Consolidated.....	167,856,897	176,669,485
Floating.....	311,023	132,572
Total	168,167,920	176,802,057
CAPITAL, Vienna. Population (1905), 1,937,869.		
Vienna is 955 miles from London; transit, 30 hrs.		

III.—HUNGARY.

President of the Ministry and Finance, Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Minister a latere, Count Aladar Zichy.
Interior, Count Julius Andrássy.
Instruction and Religion, Count Albert Apponyi.
Commerce, Franz Kossuth.
Agriculture, Dr. Ignaz Darányi.
Justice, Dr. Josef Guenther.
National Defence, Ludwig von Iekelfalussy.
Minister for Croatia, Dr. Alexander von Rakodeczay.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 324,851 sq. kilometres, about 125,430 sq. miles, and is rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 19,254,559 at the census of 1900: to this Croatia and Slavonia contribute 2,416,304. The country is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia form an annexe of the Crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Ban* (Viceroy), Count Th. Pejachevich, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian Diet sends 43 members to the Hungarian Parliament, and the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member. Parliament consists of a Lower House of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they have no vote on matters connected with justice, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the male members of the dynasty, the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 3,000 florins to the land-tax, the *Ban*, with three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown.

Of the inhabitants in 1900, 8,742,000 were Hungarians, 2,799,000 Roumanians, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 1,682,000 Croats and 1,049,000 Servians, the Hungarian-speaking population numbering 10,176,000. By religions (1900) there were 9,920,000 Roman Catholics, 1,854,000 Greek Catholics, 2,816,000 Orthodox Greeks, 1,289,000 Lutherans, 2,441,000 Calvinists, and 851,000 Jews. In addition to Budapest, which has 732,322 inhabitants, there are ten cities with over 50,000 inhabitants.

All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality. The returns for 1903 (including Croatia and Slavonia) give 61,804,937 hectolitres of wheat, 17,917,130 of rye, 22,746,273 of barley, 30,025,413 of oats, and 55,067,879 of Indian corn. The cattle number 6,738,000, sheep 8,123,000, horses 2,308,000, and swine 7,330,000. The exports are chiefly cereals, live stock, and raw materials. Wheat figures for £3,492,000, barley £2,327,000, rye £1,663,000, and wheat flour £7,617,000. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textile fabrics alone being valued at £15,211,000. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, and sulphur. The mines, however, are not well worked, and might be made a much greater source of income. Salt, which is a Government monopoly, was produced to the value of £1,175,000 in 1903.

Defence (for Army, see p. 636).*Education* (see p. 639).

	1902.	1903.
Revenue (ordinary).....	£45,148,000	£43,202,000
Expenditure (do.).....	45,959,000	47,620,000
*Special Debt:—		
Consolidated	£95,190,828	£140,986,000
Annuities	89,853,197	46,337,000
Treasury Bonds	726,012	.....
Miscellaneous	7,101,562	7,178,000
Arrears	21,494,968	25,280,000

Total £214,366,567 £210,603,000

* Austria and Hungary have no common debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of £2,525,926 is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria contracted before 1867.

	1902.	1903.
Estimated imports ...	£48,262,000	£50,636,000
Estimated exports ...	55,156,000	56,357,000

CAPITAL, Budapest. Population, 1900, 732,322.

British Cons.-Gen., Frederick S. Clarke ... £1,000

Consul, Ignatz Brüll, C.M.G. unpr.

Fiume—Consul, George Louis Faber 300

Vice-Consul, Arthur Steinacker unpr.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

IV.—OCCUPIED PROVINCES.

By mandate received from the Berlin Congress (1878), Austria and Hungary occupy and administer the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are situated between 42° 40' to 40° 15' N. lat. and 33° 22' to 38° 45' E. long, and contain a total area of 51,028 sq. kilometres, and a population of 1,591,036 (1895). The seat of administration is Sarajevo. The local Revenue (1903: £1,921,825) suffices for the cost of administration (£1,893,721), but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Seraï). Population (1895), 38,083.

British Consul, Fred G. Freeman £600

BELGIUM.

King, Leopold II., born 9 April, 1835; suc. 10 Dec., 1865; mar. 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, b. 23 Aug., 1836, d. 19 Sept., 1902; issue three daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew, Albert, Prince of Belgium, born April 8, 1875 (mar. Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, who has issue two sons, Leopold, b. 3 Nov., 1901, Charles Theodore, b. 10 Oct., 1903, and a daughter, Marie-José, b. 4 Aug., 1906).

Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. de Trooz.

Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon.

Agriculture & Railways, M. Helleputte.

Industry & Labour, Amand Hubert.

Justice, M. Jules Renkin.

War, General Hellebant.

Finance, M. Julien Liebaert.

Public Works, M. Auguste Delbecq.

Science & Arts, Baron Edouard Descamps-David.

Minister in London, Comte de Lalaing, 15 West Haikin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Councillor, E. de Cartier de Marchienne.

First Secretary, P. May.

2nd Sec., Baron II. de Woelmont.

Consul-Gen., François H. Lenders, 29 Great St. Melens, E.C.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belgæ (a Celtic-speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. In 1815 the country was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary King.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south and west by France (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg

(80 miles), with a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The total area is 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. The other harbours are Ostend, Nieuport, and Blankenberg.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 7,074,910 on 31 Dec., 1904, or 622 to the square mile; it is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. The decennial increase is about 10 per cent., and since 1861 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants, the totals in 1904 being emigrants 27,302; immigrants, 35,615. There were (1904) 3,560,419 females to 3,514,491 males; and annually 27 births and 17 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants. There are nine provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (with suburbs, 598,600 inhabitants) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (292,000 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (162,500), and Liège (168,550).

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1900, 42 per cent. spoke Flemish, 38 per cent. French, and 12 per cent. both tongues, the latter being a rapidly increasing class (423,752 in 1880 and 801,587 in 1900). Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1900 there existed 2,500 convents, inhabited by 6,237 monks and 31,668 nuns.

Education (see p. 639).

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil was divided (1895) among 829,625 proprietors. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1904, 22,761,430 tons), iron (1904, 206,630 tons), zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verriers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.). The following table shows the distribution of Belgian commerce in millions of francs, 1905 and 1906:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Germany	409	465	509	642
France	517	604	371	548
Netherlands	245	259	266	273
U.K.	376	445	366	409
Russia	238	233	32	35
Italy	36	44	34	66
America	612	678	225	283
Asia	132	151	113	120
Africa	85	102	70	83
Oceania.....	73	97	14	18

The exports to the United Kingdom in 1906 were:—

Apparel	£298,741	Iron Nails, &c. . .	£180,104
Boots and Shoes ..	109,123	“ Ships’ Plates ..	318,118
Brooms & Brushes ..	172,763	“ Other Manfs.	505,067
Butter	233,096	Leather	270,073
Caoutchouc	274,930	Linen Yarn	375,835
Cement	190,358	“ Manufacts.	447,257
Cheese	248,320	Machinery	395,555
Chemicals	243,669	Meat, &c.	552,348
Clocks	238,300	Motor Cars, &c. .	649,487
Cordage	125,141	Oil Seed	201,203
Cotton Manufacts. .	1,948,286	Painters’ Colours ..	293,025
Dyes	153,673	Paper	494,385
Eggs	992,103	Silk Manufacts. .	1,423,137
Electrical Goods. .	319,540	Skins and Furs ..	345,549
Embroidery	869,023	Stones	222,590
Flax	1,227,959	Straw Plaits	210,065
Fruit	183,798	Sugar, Refined. .	324,882
Glass	1,375,256	“ Unrefined. .	577,331
Gloves	368,012	Watches	283,331
Gold Leaf	115,870	Wheatmeal	127,622
Hats and Bonnets ..	129,884	Wood Manufacts. .	112,083
Hides	170,883	Wool	207,616
Hops	203,326	Woollen Manufs. .	683,896
Iron, Bar	208,810	“ Yarn	1,516,950
“ (Steel)	980,232	Zinc	708,956
“ Girders	575,491		

The imports of British produce and manufacture include (1906):

Animals (horses) .	£305,424	Leather	£325,352
Beer and Ale	140,934	Linen Yarn	123,966
Caoutchouc Manfs. .	162,141	Machinery	815,806
Chemicals	153,485	Metals	1,305,005
Coals, &c.	615,854	Oil (clobb)	134,962
“ Products	217,416	Skins and Furs. .	355,554
Cotton Yarn	433,126	Wool	305,994
“ Manufacts. .	2,228,301	“ &c. Yarn	190,423
Fish	214,383	“ Manufacts.	877,785

Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1905) of 71 vessels (99,733 tons), in addition to which there were about 400 fishing boats. In 1905 a new port was inaugurated at Zeebrugge with a sea lock and inside dry dock. In 1906, 8,361 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 11,554,169). In 1907 there were 4,702 miles of railway (including branch lines and private lines rented by the State); the telegraphs had a length of 4,443 miles (1907), and the post-office carried 1,111,915,450 letters, post-cards, &c., in 1902. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 3,238 miles (1905).

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 110 senators (with the exception of 26 elected by the provincial councils) and 166 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. And the united constituencies numbered 1,472,953 voters, with 2,269,414 votes, in 1900. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

Defence (for Army, see p. 636). Antwerp is the principal fortress, and Liège and Namur are also fortified, forming “*Têtes-de-pont*” on the line of the Meuse against a violation of neutrality by either France or Germany. Belgium has neither a navy nor colonies; but the King of the Belgians is at the same time “*Sovereign*” of the Congo Independent State.

	1906.	1907.
Estimated revenue ...	£27,354,557	£23,862,817
Estimated expenditure ..	22,312,219	23,847,455
*Public debt (1904)	126,083,361	...

	1905.	1906.
Imports (excl. Transit) ..	£122,732,000	£138,169,000
Exports	93,348,000	111,744,000
Imports from U.K.	15,077,440	15,080,000
Exports to U.K.	14,652,280	14,653,760

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 598,599.

British Minister, Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £3,230

1st Secretary, Percy Wyndham 500

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Bulter, D.S.O. 800

3rd Secretary, H. G. Chilton 150

Hon. Attaché, Walter Montgomery 500

do. Charles K. Webber 500

Vice-Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes 500

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Sir Cecil Hertslet 1,300

Vice-Consul, W. Lydcotte 500

do. Robert H. Cox 500

do. M. Neville Kearney 500

Bruges—V.-Cons., Ouseley Fitzmaurice 500

Charleroi—Vice-Consul, Henry Le Fanu 500

Ghent—Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge 500

Liège—Vice-Consul, ... 500

Ostend—Vice-Consul, W. G. E. Hervey 500

Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Hayemal 500

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

See also CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE, p. 578.

BHUTAN. (See p. 502.)

BOKHARA. (See p. 504.)

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Montes, born 1860; proclaimed 6 Aug., 1904.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Claudio Pinilla.

Finance, Señor Daniel del Castillo.

War, José S. Quinteros.

Justice, Dr. Juan Saracho.

Interior, Señor Anibal Capriles.

Colonies & Agriculture, Señor Manuel Vicente Ballivian.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. (vacant).

Offices of Legation, 74 Compayne Gardens, N.W.

Consul-General and Charge d’Affaires, Col. Don Pedro Suarez, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

This and Paraguay are the only States of South America without a seaboard, Antofagasta, its former port, having been ceded to Chile. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Colombia under the name of “*Alto Peru*,” and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30’ and 73° W., and its area is said to be 570,000 square miles. The estimated population in 1907 was 2,180,710. The peace army amounts to about 3,000 men, the war effective being about 90,000. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible; while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes: tin, copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which with tin, gold, silver and copper are its principal exports; its

chief imports being iron, cotton and woollen goods, hardware, and silks. There were (Oct. 1902) about 1,051 miles of railway and 4,565 miles of telegraph wire. The only seaport is on the coast strip seized by Chile after the war of 1879; in 1905 a treaty was concluded under which Chile retained the port in return for an indemnity of £300,000 and railway and tariff concessions. A railway is under construction to connect Oruro with La Paz.

	1906.	1907.
Estimated revenue	£816,600	£1,132,000
Estimated expenditure...	915,850	1,220,000
Exports (1904 & 1905)	1,762,366	2,410,780
Imports (1904 & 1905) ...	1,618,212	1,691,563
Interior debt, about.....	400,000	?
Exterior debt	Nil.	Nil.

In the above statistics the *boliviano* is reckoned at 12 to the £.

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 20,000.

British Minister, Wm. N. Beauchamp (see Lima, Peru).

La Paz—Consul, Hon. Henry C. Dundas ...£600

Vice-Cons., Arthur B. Bampfylde.

Oruro—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. R. Smith.

Sucre—Vice-Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London.

BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Dr. Afonso Penna, Nov. 15, 1906.

Vice-President, Dr. Nilo Pecanha.

Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio Branco.

Marine, Rear-Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.

War, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca.

Finance, Dr. David Campista.

Industry, Agriculture, and Public Works, Dr. Miguel Calmon.

Interior, Dr. Tavares de Iyra.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 152 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

1st Secretary (vacant).

and Secretaries, R. de Lima e Silva; J. F. de Barros Pimentel.

Consul in London, F. Alves Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Capt. J. C. da F. Pereira Pinto.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil was founded on the 15th of November, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. On February 24, 1891, a new Constitution was voted by the Constituent Assembly by which the President's term of office was fixed at four years; Church and State were separated, civil marriages only made valid, and education secularised.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 22' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 73° 15' W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,218,166 square miles, and contained a population (31 Dec., 1890) of 14,333,913, the greater part of mixed blood. There are about 1,000,000 "wild" Indians and other uncivilised tribes;

76,292 immigrants arrived in 1898. The active army consists of about 20,000 men, and the navy (1906) of 6 cruisers, 4 torpedo gunboats, and 8 torpedo-boats. 3 first-class battleships and 4 cruisers are under construction. Brazil contains 20 states, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cotton also is being largely cultivated for export. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Pará; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from the central portions of the country, Rio de Janeiro, Minas, and São Paulo. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the country, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, but there are 149 cotton-mills, giving employment to 30,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of 200,000 of contos of reis. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896 and 1906. In 1902 there were 9,370 miles of railway open, and about 3,000 miles in course of construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1897 about 11,376 miles; number of post offices, 2,862.

For Education, see p. 639.

	1905.	1906.
Estimated revenue:—		
Gold	\$50,600,000	\$429,056,819
Paper	342,800,000	
Estimated expenditure:—		
Gold	\$48,500,000	\$395,049,120
Paper	352,300,000	
	1905.	1906.
Total imports.....	£27,000,000	£33,059,480
Total exports.....	43,000,000	33,204,041
Coffee exported.....	21,420,515	27,615,884
Imports from U.K. ...	6,916,617	7,948,409
Exports to U.K.	8,109,209	9,112,374
External debt (1 Jan., 1907)		91,588,933
Internal debt		\$284,834,885

Number of British vessels entered at Rio in 1906, 578.

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 674,972.

<i>British Minister</i> , W. H. D. Haggard, C.B.	£3,500
<i>1st Sec.</i> , Milne Cheetham	£300 to 500
<i>2nd Sec.</i> , R. H. Peto	300 to 500
<i>Hon. Attaché</i> , Thomas Jackson	
<i>Consul-General</i> , Arthur Chapman	1,100
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Gerald Campbell	£300 to 450
<i>Translator</i> , John Davis Smith	300
<i>Corumbá—Cons. Agent</i> , C. C. Cooper	
<i>Morro-Velho—V.-Cons.</i> , D. John Spear	
<i>Victoria—V.-Cons.</i> , Albert S. Youle	
<i>Bahia—Consul</i> , D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare	600
<i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Frank Stevenson	
<i>Aracaju—Vice-Consul</i> , Thales Ferraz	
<i>Pará—Consul</i> , C. B. Rhind	600
<i>Mandós—V.-Cons.</i> , Arthur Fletcher	
<i>Maranhão—V.-Cons.</i> , Jasper Moon	
<i>Pernambuco—Consul</i> , Percy Stanforth	600
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.	unp.
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.	
<i>Ceará—Vice-Consul</i> , William Studart	
<i>Maceió—Vice-Consul</i> , George Simpson	
<i>Paraíba—V.-Cons.</i> , Kenneth C. Macray	
<i>Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Con.</i>	
<i>Porto Alegre—Consul</i> , Ambrose Archer	
<i>Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Cons.</i> , Godfrey Hewett	£350 to 450
<i>St. Catherine's—V.-Cons.</i> , W. B. Chaplin	
<i>Santos—Consul</i> , Roger Casement, C.M.G.	600
<i>Curitiba—Vice-Cons.</i> , H. H. Gomm	
<i>Sao Paulo—Vice-Cons.</i>	
Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.	

BULGARIA.

Prince, H. F. H. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, born 26 Feb., 1861; elected 7 July, 1887; m., 20 April, 1893, Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma (born 17 Jan., 1870, died 31 Jan., 1899); and has issue—*Heir Apparent*, Boris, Prince of Tarnovo, b. 30 Jan., 1894 (Prince Cyril, b. 17 Nov., 1895; Princess Eudoxie, b. 17 Jan., 1898; Princess Nadejda, b. 30 Jan., 1899).

President of the Council & Minister of Interior, Goudeff.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stancioff.

War, General Nicolaiëff.

Public Works, Ways & Communications, Halarcheff.

Commerce & Agriculture, Ghennadiëff.

Justice, Panayotoff.

Finance, Payakoff.

Public Instruction, Apostoloff.

The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. It was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and is governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly or Sobranjé, with a popular legislature and constitutional government.

Eastern Roumelia, likewise a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, and 998,431 inhabitants; it was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis of September 18th, 1885, it has been incorporated with the principality, under the name of Southern Bulgaria, and the accomplished fact was recognised by the arrangement of April 5, 1886, at Constantinople, whereby the Prince of Bulgaria was appointed at the same time Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia. This Province, under the name of South Bulgaria, now forms an integral portion of the Principality, with the same ruler, laws, and mode of administration.

By modification of the Constitution, 1893, there is now one deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants, 115 for the northern, and 51 for the southern province. Prince Ferdinand was elected on July 7, 1887, and is now recognised by the six Great Powers as ruler.

Defence (for Army, see p. 636). The navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers.

Education (see p. 639).

United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the west by Servia and Macedonia; on the east by the Black Sea; and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woolens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal. The principal towns, with their populations in 1905, are Sofia (82,000), Philippopolis (45,572), Varna (37,155), Rustchuk (33,552), Sliven (25,049), and Shumla (22,290). The great ports are Varna (2,338 vessels of 776,938 tons in 1906) and Bourgas (1,514 vessels of 552,324 tons). There are (1902) 1,000 miles of railway open; 3,270 miles of telegraph and 1,228 miles of telephone wires. North Bulgaria has an area of 24,237 square miles, and South Bulgaria an area of 12,706 square miles. Population according to language or nationality and religion (census of 1 January, 1900):—

NATIONALITIES.	RELIGIONS.
Bulgarians	Orthodox Greeks
Turks	Mohammedans
Roumanians	Israhelites
Greeks	Catholics
Gipsies	Armenian Gregu-
Jews	rians
Tartars	Protestants
Armenians	Unknown
Germans & Austrians	
Albanians	
Russians	
Czechs	
Servians	
Italians	
Various	

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (estimated)	£4,718,120	£4,879,320
Expenditure	4,717,937	4,878,778
Public debt (January 1)	15,223,380	15,081,409
	1905.	1906.
Imports	4,889,998	4,338,975
Do. from U.K.	807,300	784,021
Exports	5,918,346	4,482,934
Do. to U.K.	515,341	599,403

CAPITAL, Sofia, pop. (1900) 67,789; Philippopolis (capital of E. Roumelia), 43,033.

<i>Agent and Consul-General</i> , Sir George Buchanan, K.C.V.O., C.B.	£1,500
<i>Military Attaché</i> —Col. H. J. Du Cane, M.V.O.	
<i>Sofia—Vice-Consul</i> G. O. B. Toulmin	£350 to 450
<i>Philippopolis—Vice-Con.</i> , Avalon Shipley	£350 to 450
<i>Rustchuk—Vice-Consul</i> , W. H. Dalziel	£350 to 450
<i>Varna—Vice-Consul</i> , Lt.-Col. P. H. H. Massy (temp.)	400
<i>Bourgas—Consular Agent</i> , D. E. Tacchella (actg.)	
Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,505; transit, 3 days.	

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Pedro Montt; installed 18 Sept., 1906 (for five years).

Premier and Interior (1907), Rafael Sotomayor.

Foreign Affairs, Federico Puga Borne.

Justice and Public Instruction, Domingo Amunátegui Solar.

Finance, Enrique Rodríguez.

War and Marine, Belisario Prats.

Industry and Public Works, Joaquín Figueroa.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen., Domingo Gana, 29

Queen's Gate Terrace, S. W.

1st Secretary, Victor Eastman.

2nd Secretary, Felipe Aninat.

Consul, Julio Pérez Canto, Finsbury Pavement House, E. C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28' and 56° 35' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 40' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 290,741 square miles, with a population (1900) of about 3,110,000, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians, numbering about 50,000. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1900), are:—Santiago (320,000), Valparaíso (143,000), Concepción (55,400), Talca (43,000), Iquique (34,300), Chillán (34,000), and Antofagasta (20,000). The natural increase in the population is slow, but immigration, freely encouraged in 1907 by the grant of free passages, is redressing the balance, the majority of incomers hailing from Spain. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The chief feature of 1904 was the large number of native and foreign companies raised for sheep and cattle industries in the south, the climate and conditions for which are said to be unsurpassed. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and six lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying

from 40 days. There are (1902) about 3,000 miles of railway open, nearly 15,000 miles of telegraph, over 750 post-offices, and 5,800 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English company. In 1904 a contract was signed for the completion of the Chilian section of the trans-Andean line, which it is hoped to complete in 1910. The commercial marine numbers 191 vessels (40 steamers), of 90,738 tons. In 1902, vessels of a total tonnage of 3,721,161 entered, and vessels of a total tonnage of 3,310,551 cleared at Chilian ports. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The paper currency was worth about 12½d. in 1907, conversion to 18d. is stipulated by law to take place on Jan. 1, 1910.

Defence (for Army, see p. 636).—The navy consists of about 12 large and 10 small ships of war; an important naval programme was adopted in 1906, but is still under consideration.

Education (see p. 639).

	1907.	1908.
Revenue ... (Estimate)	\$190,583,790	\$220,000,000
Expenditure	184,237,798	225,918,777
External Debt		\$20,200,000
Internal Debt (1905)		\$104,000,000
Imports (1904-5)	\$165,000,000	\$189,000,000
Do. from U.K. (1905-6)	£4,782,382	£6,396,804
Exports (1904-5)	\$232,500,000	\$265,000,000
Do. to U.K. (1905-6) ...	£6,068,031	£6,272,506
CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1900), 320,000.		
<i>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary</i> , H. G. O. Bax-Ironside		£2,000
<i>1st Secretary</i> , E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. ...		£300 to 500
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Allen C. Kerr.		
<i>Iquique—Consul</i> , Charles N. Clarke.		
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Herbert R. Lowe.		
<i>Valparaíso—Consul-General</i> , F. P. Leay ...		£1,000
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Fredk. Watson ...		£350 to 450
<i>Ancud—Vice-Consul</i> , Wm. H. Turner.		
<i>Antofagasta—Vice-Consul</i> , Henry W. W. Bird.		
<i>Arica—Vice-Consul</i> ,		
<i>Caldera—Vice-Consul</i> , H. B. Beazley.		
<i>Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul</i> , A. E. Danks.		
<i>Carrizal—Vice-Consul</i> , John King.		
<i>Chañaral—Cons. Agt.</i> , William Sheriff.		
<i>Concepción—Vice-Consul</i> , Wm. Borrowman.		
<i>Copiapo—Cons. Agent</i> , Walter T. Holberton.		
<i>Coquimbo—Consul</i> , G. L. Ansted.		
<i>Coronel—Vice-Consul</i> , Edward Cooper.		
<i>Corral—Vice-Consul</i> ,		
<i>Juinín—Vice-Consul</i> , L. J. Garratt.		
<i>Los Andes, Cons. Agent</i> , T. S. Tuffield.		
<i>Lota—Vice-Consul</i> , H. H. Maguire.		
<i>Pisagua—Vice-Consul</i> , T. G. Patrickson.		
<i>Punta Arenas—Vice-Con.</i> , Capt. C. A. Milward.		
<i>Talcahuano—Vice-Consul</i> , Alfred Steel.		
<i>Taital—Vice-Consul</i> , Thos. P. Bruce.		
<i>Temuco, Cons. Agent</i> , John Patillo.		
<i>Tocopilla—Vice-Consul</i> , Charles Nicholls.		
<i>Tomé—Vice-Consul</i> , M. S. Pasmore.		
<i>Traiguén—Vice-Cons.</i> , F. Anderton.		
Santiago, distant 9,000 miles <i>via</i> Panama, and 11,000 <i>via</i> the Strait: transit 34 to 39 days.		
<i>Via</i> Buenos Aires and Andes during summer months (Nov. to May), transit 22 to 28 days.		
CHINA.		
<i>Emperor</i> , Kuang Hsi, born 15 August, 1871; suc. 12 Jan., 1875; married 26 Feb., 1889.		
<i>Empress Dowager</i> , Tzu-hsi (born 17 Nov., 1834, mother of Emperor Tung-Chih.		

President of the Foreign Office, Prince Ching.
Inspector-General of Customs & Posts, Sir Robert Hart.

Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, Li Ching Fong, 49 Portland Place, W.

Secretaries, Ivan Chen; Wang Keh Tsuen.

Attachés, Whung Yung Liang; Liu Ti Tao; Tung Cheng Ling.

Commercial Attaché, Cheo Fong Kong.

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. On the north of the 18 provinces lie the vast regions of Mongolia and Manchuria, and on the west are Tibet and Turkestan, all of which are integral parts of the Chinese Empire; the area of these dependencies is over 2,500,000 square miles, with a scattered population of 19,000,000. The civil government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to viceroys and governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by tao-tais or intendants, and again into prefectures and districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the Imperial Government, and the provincial viceroys and governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The administration of Mongolia and Turkestan is entrusted to Military Lieutenant Governors, who, with the Chinese officials in Tibet, are under the direction of the *Mongolian Superintendent*, or Colonial Office, in Peking.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence in the State, and had made many converts to Christianity; but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled from the country.

The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, which established "factories" at Canton.

When the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and the restrictions placed in their way by the Chinese authorities, and the attitude of the Imperial Court at Peking in refusing to treat with Great Britain on terms of equality, all contributed towards the first war against China in 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. For this reason, and for the general protection of their interests, consuls were appointed to reside in these "treaty ports" to watch over their national trade and interests.

The continued exclusiveness and conservatism of the Chinese Government led by a long chain

of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. This war was closed by the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, which improved the commercial situation and opened more ports to foreign trade and residence, besides providing for the establishment of Legations in Peking. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant.

Meanwhile, China has suffered largely for her own conservatism and ignorance. In 1885 the loss of her suzerainty over Upper Burma to Great Britain was followed by the cession of Tongking to France. In 1894 she fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. In 1897 Germany seized Kiaochow Bay as a reprisal for the murder of missionaries. Then Russia occupied Port Arthur as a naval station, and Great Britain leased Weihaiwei for the same purpose, besides improving her position at Hong Kong by occupying the mainland opposite, round the city of Kowloon. During the whole period, also, Russia had been extending her frontiers on the north.

An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

Initiatory measures have been taken by China, under the first of these Treaties, to introduce two important reforms—namely, the protection of trade-marks and the establishment of a uniform national coinage. As regards the former, provisional regulations have already been framed, and the latter was the subject of investigation by a joint American and Mexican Commission, which submitted a scheme to the Chinese Government for the adoption of a gold standard.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and the latter provides, *inter alia*, for the speedy opening by China of the following cities and towns in Manchuria as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku.

men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'ün, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows:—British, 9,256; Japanese, 15,548; Americans, 3,447; Russians, 273; Germans, 1,939; French, 2,189; Portuguese, 3,184; Italian, 786; other countries, 1,975. Total, 38,597. Out of a total of 1,837 foreign firms in China, 492 are British, 739 Japanese, 199 German, 112 American, 94 French, 51 Portuguese, and 40 Spanish.

Defence (for Army, see p. 636).—The navy has not recovered from the effects of the Chino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China now possesses 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons), and 11 third-class cruisers (875–2,500 tons); 3 torpedo gunboats (349–1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215–411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo boats, and 12 second-class torpedo boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898–9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500.

SHIPPING.—The mercantile marine (1901) consisted of 46 steam vessels over 100 tons register, with a total net tonnage of 40,178 tons; in 1906 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 75,819,888; of these 44 per cent. were British, 21 per cent. Chinese, 10 per cent. German, 15 per cent. Japanese, 4 per cent. French, 2 per cent. Norwegian, 1 per cent. American, and 7 per cent. other countries.

COMMERCE.—The total foreign trade of China in 1906 amounted to £106,440,455 (imports £67,523,617, exports £38,916,838), the highest total yet recorded; and an increase of £4,920,861 over the previous highest total (1905). It was shared by the nations of the world as under in 1906:—

British.	%	Foreign.	%
Great Britain	24	Japan	24.5
Hong Kong	35	U.S.A.	20.8
India	5	Europe (exc. Russia) ..	22.7
Other British Territories	2	Russia	2
		Other countries	5
% British	56	% Foreign	44

The principal exports to this country from China in 1906 were tea (£458,879), silk (£531,261), skins and furs of all kinds (£597,967), straw for plaiting purposes (£230,516), hair (£240,069), and bristles (£205,100); while the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom were cottons (£9,438,526), woollens and worsteds (£1,071,655), iron, wrought and unwrought (£1,075,277), machinery (£533,953), candles (£110,943), chemicals (£156,766), cotton yarn (£243,106), tobacco (£247,320), and soap (£111,441).

EDUCATION (see p. 640).

RAILWAYS.—About 3,700 miles are open inclusive of the Manchurian lines. The following are the lines completed and working:—*Manchurian Railway* (Chinese Eastern Railway Co.).—(a) Manchuria station via Harbin to Dalny and Port Arthur (1,200 miles). A short branch runs from Tashihch'iao to Newchwang (25 miles). (b) Harbin to Pogranichnaya on the East Manchurian frontier. *Imperial Railways of North China*.—Earnings of intra-mural section mortgaged to British bondholders. (a) Peking to

Newchwang (470 miles), via Tientsin, Tangku, and Shanhaikuan. Short branch from Peking to Tugchow (12 miles). (b) Koupangste to Mukden (102 miles), via Hsinmintun. (c) Chin-chou-fu to the Naup'iao coal mines (30 miles). (d) Kao-p'ien (on the Peihai line) to Hsiling Western Tombs, 30 miles. *Peihai Railway*, from Peking to Hankow (750 miles). French and Belgian capital. A short branch runs from Chingchow to Kiefeng Fu (35 miles). *Tsingtao—Chinanfu Railway* (250 miles). German direction. A branch line runs to Poshan (30 miles). *Taok'ou—Ch'ing-hua Railway* (Honan), 90 miles, crossing the Peihai line. Constructed by the Peking syndicate (British), and taken over by China under Loan Agreement of 3 July, 1905. *Shanghai Woosung Railway* (12 miles), forming part of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in course of construction. *Canton-Samsui Railway* (30 miles). *P'inghsiang to Lihng* borders of Kiangsi-Hunan (56 miles). *Swatow-Chaochowfu Railway* (32 miles).

The following lines are under construction:—*Canton to Hankow* (650 miles). Concession originally granted to an American syndicate has now been redeemed by the Chinese. About 12 miles already constructed from Canton. *Shanghai to Nanking* (200 miles). Concession granted to British and Chinese Corporation by Loan Agreement of 9 July, 1903. About 90 miles completed from Shanghai. *Laokai to Yunnan-Fu* (390 miles). About 19 miles already complete. *Chengting-Fu to Taiyuan-Fu* (150 miles), 87 miles completed. Russian capital. *Kaifeng-Fu to Honan-Fu* (120 miles), 41 miles completed. Belgian capital. *Peking to Kalgan* (125 miles). Open to Nankow (33 miles). *Kungrik (Kuangtung), via Sunning, to Sankahoi* (55 miles). 10 to 15 miles completed. *Wahu to Kuangtchow* (90 miles). *Mukden to Antung* (287 miles).

The following lines are contemplated:—*British Capital*.—Suchow to Ningpo, via Hangchow (170 miles); Canton to Kowloon (100 miles). *British and German Capital*.—Tientsin to Chinkiang, via Chinan and Hsüchow (560 miles). *German Capital*.—Tchow to Chengting (100 miles); Yenchow to Kaifeng-fu (150 miles). *French Capital*.—Longsan to Nanning, via Lungchow (150 miles). *Japanese Capital*.—Amoy to Foochow (150 miles). There are also projects for lines from Hankow to Ch'engtu (Szechuan); Canton to Amoy; Kalgan to Kulun (Manchuria); and Lanchowfu to Hl (Kansu); Kiukiang to Nanchang; and Shanghai to Kashing.

TELEGRAPHS are being rapidly constructed by the Imperial Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe. The total length of line in operation at end of 1905 was 21,379 miles.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Imperial Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. It is not yet exactly known how far this change will affect the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations; it also manages the Imperial Post Office, whose operations have been much developed in

the last two years. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 2 cents (or less than one halfpenny) per half-ounce.

FINANCES.—Sir R. Hart, in 1901, estimated the annual revenue as follows: Land tax, 26,500,000 taels; provincial duties and receipts, 2,600,000 taels; grain commutation, 3,100,000 taels; salt gabelle, 13,500,000; likin, 16,000,000; customs (maritime), 23,800,000, (native) 2,700,000; total, 88,200,000 taels. The expenditure was estimated at 101,120,000 taels.

*Total debt (about)	£54,500,000	
*Interest due (about)	2,500,000	
1904.	1905.	1906.
+Imports ... £49,315,353	£67,251,411	£67,523,617
+Exports ... 34,326,424	34,278,183	38,916,838
From U.K. 8,889,950	13,298,828	12,306,188
To U.K. 2,761,841	2,340,346	3,314,453

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

British Minister, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.M.G.

Councillor, Stephen Luck.....	£4,500
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. E. Pereira, C.M.G., D.S.O.	800
Chinese Sec., C. W. Campbell, C.M.G.	1,000
Commercial Attaché, Sir A. Hosie (acting)	1,000
2nd Secretary, Arnold Robertson	600
3rd Secretary, W. J. Garnett	250
Physician, Dr. Douglas Gray.....	800
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott	200
Amoy—Consul, P. E. O'Brien-Butler	800
Canton—Cons.-Gen., R. W. Mansfield, C.M.G.	1,200
Vice-Consul, Henry E. Sly (acting)	600
Changsha—Consul, Herbert Goffe	800
Chefoo—Consul, Herbert F. Brady	800
Chengtu—Consul-General, Sir A. Hosie.....	900
Chungking—Vice-Consul, Berthold G. Tours	600
Chinanfu—Consul, H. A. Little	800
Chinkiang—Consul, Geo. D. Fitzipios	800
Foochow—Consul, G. M. H. Plafair	1,000
Pagoda Island—Cons. Agent, Dr. W. W. Myers	
Hangchow—Consul, Robert Willis	800
Hankow—Consul-Gen., E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.	1,200
Iching—Consul, H. H. Fox	800
Kiu-kiang—Consul, Walter J. Clennell.....	800
Kinmchow and Pakhoi—Consul, E. T. C. Werner	800
Mukden—Cons.-Gen., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.	900
Antung—Vice-Cons., Victor L. Savage	600
Nanking—Consul, W. P. Ker	800
Neuchuang—Consul, Michael Hughes	700
Ningpo—Consul, Richard H. Mortimore	800
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Haviland W. de Sausmarez	1,800
Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping, Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne.....	1,200
Crown Adv., Hiram Parkes Wilkinson ...	400
Registrar and Chief Clerk, J. C. E. Douglas	
Chi. Clerk, G. W. King	£500 to 600
Vice-Consul, F. E. Wilkinson	300 to 400
Swatow—Consul, P. F. Hausser	700
Teng-yueh—Consul, E. C. Wilton, C.M.G. ...	800
Tientsin—Cons.-Gen., Lionel C. Hopkins...	1,100
Vice-Consul, H. A. Ottewill	600
Wuchow—Consul, H. F. King	800

* The tael reckoned at 3s. 4d.

† The tael reckoned at 2s. 10¹/₂d. in 1904, at 3s. 0¹/₂d. in 1905, and 3s. 3¹/₂d. in 1906.

Wuhu—Consul, A. J. Sundius £800
Yunnan-fu, Cons.-Gen., W. H. Wilkinson 900
Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 23 days).

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Rafael Reyes, elected 7 August, 1904 (for 10 years).

Foreign Affairs, General Vasquez Cobo.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Road, W.

Secretary of Legation, Domingo Esguerra.

Consul-General, Guillermo R. Calderon, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Consul in Liverpool, Dr. Carlos Arturo Torres.

Consul at Southampton, Jaime Gutierrez.

Formerly New Granada—a Republic with Constitution, 5 August, 1836—consisting of the Capital District of Bogotá and 15 Departments—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Santander, Tolima, Nariño, Huila, Caldas, Galan, Quesada, Tundama and Atlantico—in the most N. W. part of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., comprising an area of 473,000 square miles, and possessing an estimated population (1895) of about 4,000,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been frequently subjected to revolutionary changes and civil wars, and in December, 1903, the Department of Panama proclaimed its independence and now exists as a separate republic. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and emeralds. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The plains yield large quantities of hides, and jerked beef is obtained from the cattle feeding there. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the navy of 3 small gunboats. Railroads are in their infancy, about 410 miles being open in 1907, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about \$100 paper = \$1 gold; \$500 paper = £1 (approximately).

Revenue (estimate)	gold	1907.
Expenditure (estimate)	"	\$15,494,583
Foreign debt		\$2,700,000
Internal debt	gold	1906.
Total imports		\$2,424,111
Total exports		9,353,340
Exports to U.K.	1905.	14,834,816
Imports from U.K. ...	£295,088	1906.
	591,288	£277,336

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

British Min. Resident, Francis W. Stronge £2,000
Vice-Consul, V. H. St. John Huckin £450 to 550
Barranquilla—Vice-Cons., John Gillies.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, E. H. Mason.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., Thos. C. Stevenson.
Honda—Vice-Consul, John Owen.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, William Gordon.
Santa Martha—Vice-Cons., Mansel F. Carr.
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, Wm. Jarvis.
 Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days.

CONGO, INDEPENDENT STATE OF THE.

Sovereign, Leopold II., King of the Belgians.
Governor-General, Baron Wahis.
Vice-Governors-General, M. Wangermée; M. Fuchs; M. Lantanoins.
Secretary of State, Baron van Eetvelde.

Consul-General in London, Monsieur J. Houdret,
 130 London Wall, E.C.
Consul, J. T. Grein, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

The Independent State of the Congo has sprung out of the discoveries of Sir H. M. Stanley, and the explorations carried on subsequently by an International Association founded at Brussels under the presidency of the King of the Belgians in 1876. The territory of this State includes the right bank of the Congo from Manyanga to the sea, and 16 miles of sea-coast north of the estuary; the left bank from Noki (80 miles from the sea); and thenceforth both banks.

In the east it extends to Lake Tanganyika. The total area included within its limits amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a native population estimated at 14,000,000 to 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1903) was 2,365, of whom 121 were British, 41 Americans, 149 Italians, 108 Portuguese, 136 Swedes, 67 Germans, and 1,417 Belgians (mostly Government officials). The mighty Congo, with its numerous navigable tributaries, constitutes the leading feature of this so-called State. It is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. The railway was opened for traffic in July, 1898, to Stanley Pool, the first-class fare from Matadi being £8 and freight 10d. per kilo; there is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, under construction from Boma to the Mayumbe country, with about 40 miles completed at end of 1901. The Great Lakes Railway is completed as far as Ponthierville, about 75½ miles (1906). The railway receipts, 1902-3, amounted to 9,053,755 fr. (8,253,343 fr. goods traffic), and the expenditure, 3,417,824 frs.; during that period 2,508,364 fr. were paid to share and debenture holders. The accounts for 1903-4 show receipts, 11,279,014 fr. A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe *via* Leopoldville and Brazzaville (a cable goes across the river between these two places)—by land lines from Brazzaville to Libreville, and thence by submarine cable to Europe. In the rainy seasons this route is not to be relied upon owing to the damage done by lightning, and to the telegraph posts being washed down by the rains. Above Leopoldville the river is navigable as far as the Stanley Falls, a distance of over 900 miles. The population of this vast territory consists of numerous negro tribes,

of whom none have as yet attained a superior degree of civilization, whilst many still practise cannibalism. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been discovered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially in the Lower Congo) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but the barren mountain-land, which shuts out the coast from the more productive interior, necessitating as it does considerable expense for the transportation of articles of commerce ill able to bear it, must always present a difficulty in developing the resources of the country. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. There is a special import duty on spirits; 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is charged on salt, arms and all other goods. In 1907 a bill for the annexation of the State to the Government of Belgium was under consideration at Brussels.

	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£1,317,760	£1,178,200
Expenditure	1,392,190	1,371,050
	1904.	1905.
Total imports	835,853	863,014
Total exports	2,183,913	2,121,290
Imports from U.K.	95,631	108,859
Exports to U.K.	8,544	30,163

CAPITAL, Boma. Pop. 3,300 (of whom about 300 are Europeans and the remainder largely native soldiers with their families). Matadi has a population of about 4,000, of whom 250 are Europeans. Transit to Boma from Southampton by 3 weekly Belgian Congo service, 21 days.

Boma—Consul, G. B. Michell (*acting*)£700
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul, J. P. Armstrong£350 to 450
Stanleyville—Vice-Cons., G. Michell, 350 to 450

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, *assumed office* 8 May, 1906, for 4 years.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Luis Anderson.

Commerce & Finance, O. F. Rohrmoser.

Interior, José A. Aguilar.

War and Marine, Vidal Quiros.

Consul-Gen. for U.K., W. de la Guardia, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1906) of 341,590. The chief exports are coffee (225,053 bags, value £690,649, 1906), bananas (7,283,000 bunches in 1905, value £748,510), cacao, cedarwood, fustic, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway material, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1906, 50·19 per cent. from United States, 22·48 from United Kingdom, 11·58 from Germany, 5·16 from France, and 10·59 from other countries).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and

England is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast.

The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (103 miles), and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela (Costa Rica branch lines 57 miles). The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 100 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast; the services of the above two lines were amalgamated from 1 July, 1905. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Santo Domingo (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Esparta to Puntarenas (13 miles); the gap between these two sections (13 miles by cart road) will shortly be joined by the railway. The journey from Limon to the capital takes six hours, and from the capital to Puntarenas one day under ordinary circumstances. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Public income	£588,421	£662,019
Public expenditure	557,019	675,762
Foreign debt (consol. 1888)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Internal debt	718,424	818,296
	1905.	1906.
Total imports	1,076,970	1,811,072
Total exports	1,672,796	1,496,089
Imports from U.K.	211,997	307,405
Exports to U.K.	782,916	810,620

Average exchange, 1906, 10'445 colonos = £1.
CAPITAL, San José. Pop. (1902), about 25,000.

British Minister, L. G. Carden (Guatemala).

San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.

Port Limon—Vice-Consul, T. M. de Pass.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 17 days; *via* New York, 16 days.

CRETE (or CANDIA).

Suzerain, H.M. the Sultan of Turkey.

High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, assumed office 30 Sept., 1906.

Crete (or Candia) is an island in the Mediterranean, about 148 miles long and 7 to 30 miles in breadth, with an area of 2,950 square miles; the population is 303,543, of whom 269,319 are Christians, 33,496 Mussulmans, and 728 Jews. The island formed part of the early and later Roman Empires, and in 1669 was captured by the Turks.

The island now has impartial administration under the high suzerainty of Turkey, but independent of its suzerain under the High Commissioner appointed by the Powers. The climate is healthy, and a fine anchorage is presented by Suda Bay. The chief products are wheat and fruit; and wool, soap, olive oil, carobs, sallona, and cheese are the principal exports. The chief towns are Candia (pop. 22,331), Canea, the capital (pop. 20,972), and Retimo (pop. 9,308).

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Revenue (about).....	£159,798	£225,118
Expenditure (about).....	175,117	170,610
	1904.	1905.
Imports.....	£549,650	£607,400
Exports	419,650	448,975
Imports from U.K. (1905-6)....	65,216	87,592
Exports to U.K. (1905-6).....	18,136	102,363

Canea—Consul-General, Arthur R. Peel ... £1,000

Vice-Consul, E. Wyldbro Smith ... £350 to 450

E. Cassinatis.

Candia—Vice-Consul, A. Calocherino.

Retimo—Vice-Consul, Teodoro A. Trifilli.

CUBA.

Provisional Governor of the Republic, Charles E. Magoon, assumed office Oct. 13, 1906.

Foreign Affairs, Justo G. Velez (actg. Head of Dept.); Justice, Manuel Lauda (acting Head of Dept.);

Lt.-Col. Crowder (Supervisor).

Finance, Gabriel G. Echarte (acting Sec.); Maj. J. D. Terrill (Supervisor).

Public Works, D. L. Clark (acting Sec.); Lt. Col. Black (Supervisor).

Interior, M. Sobrado (acting Sec.); Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Greble (Supervisor).

Armed Forces, Maj. H. J. Slocum (Supervisor).

Sanitary Dept. Maj. J. R. Keen (Supervisor).

Public Instruction, Lincoln de Zayas (acting Sec.).

Agriculture, F. I. de Vildosola (acting Sec.).

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, Rafael Montoro, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

1st Sec., Gabriel Zendegui.

The island of Cuba lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of about 44,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,572,797 (1899). Cuba suffered many years of internal discord, from its discovery by Columbus until its liberation in 1898, having been a Spanish possession until the Spanish-American War, of which it was the main bone of contention. A Cuban constituent convention met at the end of 1900 and agreed upon a Constitution (1901), which was ratified on certain conditions by the U.S.A. in 1902. In 1906 disturbances broke out and resulted in the renewed occupation by American troops and the establishment of the present provisional administration.

The chief products of the island are tobacco and sugar; and the total imports for 1906 were £19,603,924 and the total exports £20,782,207; 1,580 miles of railway were open on June 30, 1907, and over 3,604 miles of telegraph line. The imports from the United States for 1906 were £9,520,469 and from the United Kingdom, £2,816,205. The exports to the United States were £17,635,090, and to the United Kingdom £1,179,947.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. about 275,000); other towns are Santiago (40,000), Matanzas (37,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (22,000), and Camaguey (20,000).

	1905-6.	1907-8.
Revenue	£3,939,970	£5,093,262
Expenditure	3,827,621	4,661,908

1904. 1905.

Imports

Exports

Imports from U.K. (1905-6)

Exports to U.K. (1905-6)

British Minister Res. and Consul-General,

Arthur C. Grant Duff. £1,600

Vice-Consul, G. W. E. Griffith. £350 to 450

Cardenas—Vice-Consul,

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Fowler.

Guantanamo, Vice-Cons., Theodore Brooks.

Matanzas—Vice-Cons., John S. Knight.

Santiago—Consul, William, Mason.

DENMARK.

King, Frederik VIII., born 3 June, 1843; suc. 29

Jan., 1906; married, 28 July, 1869, Louise,

Princess of Sweden and Norway, b. 31 Oct., 1851.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Christian, b.

26 Sept., 1870, m., 1898, Princess Alexandrine

of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons

(b. 11 March, 1899, and 27 July, 1900).

Premier and Minister for War and Marine, J. C. Christensen.

Interior, Sigurd Berg.

Foreign Affairs, Count F. Raben Levetzau.

Justice, P. A. Alberti.

Minister for Iceland, J. J. Hafstein.

Public Worship & Instruction, Enevold Sørensen.

Finance, Vilhelm Lassen.

Public Works, Svend Høgsbro.

Agriculture, O. Hansen.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W.

Secretary, Baron C. Lövenskjold, 3 Montpelier Square, S.W.

Hon. Attaché, T. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W. Consul-Gen. in London, J. W. Faber, 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

Vice-Consul (vacant).

Consul-General—Lith, W. O. Berry.

There are also Consuls at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1865; consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,844 square miles (9,375,403 acres), with a population in 1906 of 2,588,919 (174 per square mile), nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1901, 2,866,899 acres were under corn crops and 3,106,228 permanent pasture. In 1903 the livestock numbered 486,935 horses, 1,840,466 cows, 876,830 sheep, 1,456,699 swine, and 38,984 goats. The corn crop in 1902 amounted to 97,844,429 bushels. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. The value of butter exported to the United Kingdom in 1906 was £3,636,862, eggs accounting for £1,701,291, and bacon £4,324,055; the principal imports from the U.K. being coal and fuel (£1,335,401). There is a mercantile marine of 4,178 vessels, with a tonnage of 517,201. There are (1903) 1,879 miles of railway and 3,817 miles of telegraph line (1902).

Defence (for Army, see p. 636). The navy consists of 37 steam vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men.

Education (see p. 640).

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Revenue	£4,413,415	£4,751,149
Expenditure	4,518,570	4,771,169
	1904.	1903.
Reserve fund.....		732,516
Public debt.....	13,412,045	14,329,544
Total imports	33,291,000	31,092,778
Total exports.....	27,658,000	21,825,111
Imports from U.K.		6,144,000
Exports to U.K.		17,177,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1904) (including suburbs), 476,800.

British Minister, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O.	£3,000
1st Sec., John C. T. Vauban.....	£300 to 500
Hon. Attaché, Lionel St. Aubyn.....	
Mil. Attaché (see Belgium).	
Naval do. (see Germany).	
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O.	200
Consul, Lionel C. Liddell	600
Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.	
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, W. F. Godbey.	
Aarhus—Consul, G. F. Stark.	
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.	
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, J. Nielsen.	
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.	
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Poul Norgaard.	
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Egl.	
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.	
Korsør—Vice-Consul, Sophus Möller.	
Lenvig—Vice-Consul, Anthon Andersen.	
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, August Birch.	
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.	
Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsøe.	
Rønne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, C. P. Lund.	
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, Ingvar A. Petersen.	
Thisted—Vice-Consul, C. F. Bendixsen.	
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, Herman W. McDougal.	

Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson.	
Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V. Con., R. Armstrong.	
Frederiksted—Vice-Consul, Robert L. Merwin.	
Thorshavn (Farøe Islands)—Consul, Arthur W. W. Woodhouse	£600

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,184 inhabitants. They include the FARØE or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND (see p. 599); GREENLAND (34,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516), the trade of which is a government monopoly, and 3 islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (12 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum. Exports Danish Possessions to U.K., 1905 £190,743 Imports from United Kingdom, 1905 ... 212,790 Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 32 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Ramon Caceres, elected (as Vice-President), June, 1904, for 4 years.

Foreign Affairs, Emiliano Tejera.

War and Marine, Carlos Ginebra.

Finance, Federico Velasquez.

Public Works, Juan B. Alfonseca.

Justice, Augusto Franco Bido.

Posts and Telegraphs, Eladio Victoria.

Interior and Police, M. Lamarche Garcia.

Cons. Gen., Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C. Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital city contains the cathedral and the founder's remains. It comprises an area of about 20,596 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 500,000. The chief products are tobacco, coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany, and a great variety of other furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, bananas, and divi-divi. Sugar is the most important crop, and cocoa, coffee, and tobacco are grown. Gold is found and copper mines of great richness are being worked in the vicinity of San Cristobal. Iron and coal are also found, and a petroleum well has been opened up. There are about 120 miles of railway, and telegraphic and telephonic

communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials lent by the United States Government, pending a Treaty now in process of ratification, under the terms of which the United States will collect the Customs Revenues, assist the Dominican Government to maintain peace and act as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since April, 1905, 55 per cent. of the Revenues are being deposited in a New York Bank to the credit of the Foreign and Interior Debt. This fund now amounts to over £300,000.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 18,000.

	1905.	1906.
Revenue and Expenditure...	£653,359	£933,134
National Debt.....	7,285,295	7,285,295
Imports.....	619,252	856,267
Exports.....	1,379,219	1,308,774
<i>British Consul-General for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Arthur G. Vansittart</i>.....£1,000		
<i>Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul, A. L. S. Rowley</i>.....£350 to £450		

Puerto-Plata—Vice-Consul,

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 16 days.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Eloy Alfaro (1906).....\$24,000
Foreign Affairs, Belisario Altan Mestanza.
Interior, Julio E. Fernandez.
Finance, E. Echanique.
Public Instruction, Julio Roman.
War and Marine, Nicanor Arellano.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London,
 Celso Nevares, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within,
 E.C.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the original Republic of Colombia which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 26' S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 120,000 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,270,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 15 provinces and one territory. In 1891 there were 15 miles of railway open. An arrangement was recently made with the bondholders for the conversion of the Debt, but the Dictator, in 1895, suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement; meanwhile a 10 per cent. surtax upon import dues is being collected and deposited

in a Guayaquil bank. Guayaquil is the chief port; population, 1896, about 50,000. In 1890 the Customs duties amounted to £460,162. The currency is a gold condor (of 10 sucres) value £1.

The population of the other chief towns is approximately as follows: Quito, 40,000; Cuenca, 25,000; Riobamba, 12,000; Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga, 10,000.

The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

	1905.	1907.
Revenue (Budget).....	£1,153,806	£1,319,500
Expenditure ".....	1,015,596	1,300,000
Total Debt (1 Jan.).....	...	3,320,750
Imports.....	1,573,389	...
Do. from U.K.....	449,459	393,633
Exports.....	1,856,566	...
Do. to U.K.....	170,231	139,726

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 40,000.

British Minister, William Nelthorpe Beauclerk
 (see Lima, Peru).

Consul, Ludovico Söderström.

Guayaquil—Consul, Alfred Cartwright.

Vice-Consul, George Powell.

Esmeraldas—V. Cons., Frederick Ashton.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days.

EGYPT.

(A)—EGYPT PROPER.

Khedive or Reigning Sovereign, Abbas Pasha
 Hilmî, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 14 July, 1874; suc.
 7 Jan., 1892.

Heir Apparent, Abdul Mouneim Bey, son of the
Khedive, born 20 Feb., 1899; other children
are the Princesses Emina (1895), Athieh (1896),
Fethiah (1897), and Loutfiah (1900), and Prince
Abdul Kader (Feb. 4, 1902).

President of Council and Minister of Interior,
Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.

Adviser, P. W. Machell, C.M.G.

For. Affs., Boutros Pasha Ghaly, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Justice, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.

Adviser to the Khedive, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith,
 K.C.M.G.

War and Navy, Abani Pasha.

Siradar of Egyptian Army, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald
Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

Public Works, Fakhry Pasha, K.C.M.G.

Adviser, Sir Wm. Garstin, G.C.M.G.

Under Sec., A. L. Webb, C.M.G.; A. Perry.

Education, Saad Bey Zaghloul.

Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.

Minister of Finance, Mazloum Pasha.

Financial Adviser, Henry Paul Harvey, C.B.

Under-Secretaries, Alfred Mitchell-Innes; Lord
Edward Cecil, D.S.O.; A. Webb, C.M.G. (Irriga-
tion); A. Perry (Public Buildings).

Commanding British Troops, Brig.-Gen. G. M.
Bullock, C.B.

General Manager, Government Railways, Col. G.
B. Macanley, C.M.G.

Director-General of Revenue, A. Chitty.

Director-General of Customs, A. King-Lewis.

Director-General of Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-
Admiral Sir R. M. Blomfield, K.C.M.G., R.N.

A country in the north-east corner of the Continent of Africa; was made part of the Turkish Empire in the latter part of the 12th century. Its history became interwoven with that of Europe when the army of Napoleon the Great entered into possession in 1801. British successes drove out the invaders, and in 1803 the new-

comers also evacuated the country, which they endeavoured to restore to the control of the Sultan of Turkey; but after the abandonment by Great Britain a struggle arose between two Turkish parties, the Albanians and the Ghuzz, the former being completely victorious under their leader, *Mehemet Ali*, who, in 1811, in spite of the attempted intervention of Great Britain, obtained the supreme power and ruled the country, agreeing to pay an annual tribute to the Porte of £682,092. His successors were *Ibrahim* (1848), *Abbas* (1848-1854), *Said* (1854-1863), whose reign was marked by the Suez Canal concession, and *Ismail* (1863-1879), who by a firman of the Sultan (14 May, 1867) was granted the title of *KHEDIV MISR*, or Ruler of Egypt, the previous rulers having had the title of Vali, or Governor. In the early years of his reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. But on the heels of annexation and conquest followed misgovernment and financial embarrassment. At this point the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened, and forced *Ismail* to abdicate, appointing his son *Mohamed Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him. By a decree of 10 Nov., 1879, a *Controller-General* was appointed by each Power. In 1882, however, their work of reform was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian army (*Arabi Pasha*), and, the French Government declining to co-operate, a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (18 Jan., 1883), and a British financial adviser appointed as a member of the Khedivial Government. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by *Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed* of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, or prophet, foretold by the Moslems. General Gordon, the hero of the Chinese rebellion, was despatched to Khartoum (Jan., 1884) as Governor-General of the Soudan, but this step was not followed by immediate movements of troops against the rebels, and in 1885 General Gordon fell at the capture of Khartoum (26 Jan.) before the Nile relief expedition reached him.

In 1883 the Khedive created a Legislative Council of 30 members, and a General Assembly, consisting of the Legislative Council, the six Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies, however, were, and still are, mainly consultative, the real legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. The command of the army is made by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

In 1892 (7 Jan.), the Khedive *Mohamed Tewfik* died, and was succeeded by his elder son *Abbas*, the present ruler.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into governorships and provinces, the latter being sub-divided into districts. Justice is administered by (1) Religious Courts; (2) the Mixed Tribunals established in 1875, to deal with questions arising between foreign inhabitants of different nationality and civil suits between natives and foreign subjects; (3) the Consular Courts, by which criminal charges against foreign subjects are investigated; and (4) the Native Tribunals containing Egyptian and foreign judges, dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which

both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. A British Judicial Adviser to the Khedive watches the proceedings of the latter.

The population in 1882 was 6,814,000, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,776 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.); and by the census of 1897, Egypt Proper contains 9,734,000 inhabitants (750.5 per square mile), of whom 112,500 were foreigners (38,000 Greeks, 24,500 Italians, 14,000 British subjects, 5,000 British army, 14,000 French subjects, 7,000 Austrians, 3,200 Russians, and 1,300 Germans).

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. The great irrigation works, to which Egypt may be said to owe its existence, are being further extended by elevating dams across the Nile at Assuan, Assiut, and Zifta (completed and inaugurated in 1902) for raising the water.

Education (see p. 640).

Agriculture and Industry.—Its products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &c. No metals have been worked within recent times in any considerable quantity, but recently prospecting has been undertaken in the ancient mining districts for gold, copper, lead, sulphur, emeralds, &c., and several mines are being opened up. Salt is extracted in large quantities (110,000 tons in 1906). Nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found, in addition to indications of petroleum and coal. Most of the turquoises of the world come from the mines in the Sinai peninsula.

Trade.—The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, woollens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton-seed (88 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, cigarettes, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 42 per cent. is British, 9 per cent. being carried on with France, 8 per cent. with Turkey, and 6 per cent. with Germany and Austria.

Communications.—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria, Damietta, Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southwards to Suez) and Shellal. There are also extensions from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum, and from Berber to Suakin. The total length of these lines (exclusive of the Wadi Halfa-Khartoum line) was 1,412 miles on 31 Dec., 1906, and 22,584,675 passengers and 3,981,652 tons of goods were carried in 1906, the net receipts being £1,418,057. From the terminus to Luxor the standard gauge is used, but thence to Shellal the gauge is 3 ft. 6 in., as in the extensions from Wadi Halfa to Kerma and Wadi Halfa to Khartoum. There are (1906) 2,510 miles of telegraph, with 11,826 miles of wire, over which 2,293,000 messages were transmitted in 1906. The net postal revenue was £63,989 in 1904.

Defence.—The British army of occupation numbers about 4,880 men. The Egyptian forces on 31 Aug., 1906, numbered 19,010.

Finance.—The situation of the Debt on 31 July, 1907, was as follows:—

Guaranteed debt, 3%	£7,724,300
Privileged „ 3½%	31,127,780
Unified „ 4%	55,971,960
Domains „ 4½%	1,066,920

£95,890,960

the Suez Canal since its opening in 1869 with the percentage of British steamers.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
1869	10	6,576	95 6
1870	486	436,609	66 4
1890	3,389	6,890,094	77 3
1896	3,409	8,560,283	68 0
1897	2,986	7,899,373	67 3
1898	3,503	9,238,603	68 2
1899	3,607	9,895,630	66 6
1900	3,441	9,738,152	57 6
1901	3,699	10,823,840	57 8
1902	3,708	11,248,413	60 2
1903	3,761	11,907,288	62 2
1904	4,237	13,401,835	65 9
1905	4,116	13,134,105	63 6
1906	3,957	13,445,504	61 7

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1897), 570,000; Alexandria, chief port, pop. 320,000; other towns being Tintah, 57,000; Zagazig, 36,000; Mansurah, 36,000; Port Said, 42,000; Suez, 17,000; Ismailia, 7,000. In Upper Egypt Assiut has 42,000 inhabitants and Keneh 27,000.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mansourah—Cons. Agent, Fredk. Murdoch.	
Zagazig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono.	
Alexandria—Con.-Gen., Ed. B. Gould, I.S.O.	£1,000
" Vice-Consul, ...	500
" Chaplain (Scotch), Rev. Hugh P. Reid	
" Surgeon, A. Morrison, M.D.	375
Tantah—Cons. Agent, Joseph Inglis.	
Port Said—Consul - General, Donald	
Andreas Cameron	800
" Vice-Cons., W. N. Lucas-Shadwell	
	£350 to 450
Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6	
days, or by P. & O. mail <i>via</i> Brindisi, 5 days.	

(B)—THE SUDAN PROVINCES.

I. Central Administration.

* Exclusive of specie.

Director of Surveys, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.
 Asst. do., Lt. A. E. Coningham, R.E.
 Director of Education, J. Currie.
 Asst. do., J. W. Crowfoot.
 Director, Sudan Medical Dept., Dr. J. B. Christopherson.
 Asst. do., Dr. E. S. Crispin.
 Director of Woods and Forests, A. F. Broun.
 Director of Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, D.S.O.
 Asst. do., Capt. W. E. Longfield.
 Director of Steamers and Boats, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, D.S.O., R.N.
 Asst. do., Eng.-Lieut. W. Scott-Hill, R.N.
 Director of Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, D.S.O., R.E.
 Comptroller of Ports and Lights, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.
 Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. E. V. Turner, R.E.
 Asst. do., Lt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O.
 Principal Vety. Officer, Lt.-Col. G. R. Griffiths, D.S.O.
 Director of Customs, Capt. W. Hayes-Sadler.
 Asst. do., Capt. C. McKey.
 Supt. Game Preservation Dept., A. L. Butler.
 Marine Biologist, C. Crossland.
 Governors of Provinces :—
 Bahr-el-Ghazal (Wart), Maj. J. H. Hill, Bart.
 Berber (El Damer), Maj. A. Sutherland.
 Blue Nile (Kamlin), Maj. E. A. Dickinson.
 Dongola (Merowe), Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
 Halfa (Halfa), Capt. H. S. Morant.
 Kassala (Kassala), Lt.-Col. E. R. Wilkinson.
 Khartoum (Khartoum), Lt.-Col. E. A. Stanton.
 Kordofan (El Obeid), Maj. J. R. O'Connell.
 Mongalla (Mongalla), Capt. A. Cameron.
 Red Sea (Suakin), Maj. C. J. Hawker.
 Sennar (Wad Medani), Maj. C. E. Wilson.
 Upper Nile (Kodok), Maj. G. E. Matthews.
 White Nile (El Dueim), J. H. Butler Bey.

II. Egyptian Departments represented.

Inspector-General of Irrigation, C. E. Dupuis.
 Inspector of Irrigation, M. P. Tottenham.
 Director of Repression of Slavery, Capt. A. A. McMurdo, D.S.O.
 Assistant Director do., Maj. H. V. Ravenscroft.

The Sudan Provinces were recovered by Anglo-Egyptian expeditions, 1896-1899, and their extent is defined in a convention signed, on 19 Jan., 1899, by Viscount (now Earl of) Cromer and the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, laying down the principles of administration. The territories affected are all those lying south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, which have never been evacuated by Egyptian troops since 1882, and those which, if evacuated and temporarily lost, have since been, or shall henceforth be, reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert. The Government is to be administered by a Governor-General in supreme civil and military command, appointed and removable by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government. The Governor-General may legislate by proclamation with the consent of the Governments, and the territories do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals. The British and Egyptian flags together are used in the Sudan.

The seat of Government is Khartoum, where a palace for the Governor-General and Govern-

ment offices and barracks have been built. The town has been lighted throughout by electricity and will shortly be provided with an efficient water supply, independent of the river. On 5 Jan., 1899, the foundation stone was laid of the Gordon Memorial College, for the establishment of which Lord Kitchener obtained the necessary funds by public subscription (see p. 640). The College was formally opened by Visct. Kitchener on 8 Nov., 1902, and in 1906 the number of students amounted to about 500, the majority of whom pay small annual fees. There are also primary schools, where English is taught, at Omdurman (300 pupils in 1906), Halfa and Suakin, and small schools at Berber, Dongola, Wad Medani, Kassala, &c., also two industrial schools at Kassala and Wad Medani. One of the largest and finest of modern mosques has been built at Khartoum, as that city will be the centre of Mohammedan religion in the Egyptian Sudan. Two good hotels have been built at Khartoum, and *wagons-lits* run on the Sudan Railway. Tourists can now perform the journey from Cairo to Khartoum *via* Shellal and Halfa in 95 hours in trains and steamers replete with every comfort. An accelerated service has also been established *via* Suez and Port Sudan (Red Sea) by which passengers could travel between Cairo and Khartoum in 8½ hours; and tourist steamers also run from Khartoum to Gondokoro (Uganda), *via* Kodok and the unique "sudd" region.

The territories are divided into 13 provinces, one of which, Kordofan, will be divided into two provinces in the beginning of 1908. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899. There is a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin (declared open January, 1906). A branch to the Halfa Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province was also opened in 1906. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. Kassala, Gallabat (on Abyssinian frontier), Roseires, Taufikia (50 miles south of Kodok), and El Obeid are in telegraphic communication with Khartoum, also Bahr-el-Ghazal Province with the exception of that portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal river between Taufikia and Meshra El Rek. The cost of military operations in the Sudan in the years 1883-86 amounted to £7,091,310, and on the expedition by which these territories were recovered the sum of £789,802 only was expended, excluding the sum of £251,000 provided in 1897-8 by the Egyptian Government. The territories are not expected to provide an income equivalent to their cost for some time; long periods of war, famine, and disease have caused great ravages amongst the population, and some years must elapse before a substantial revenue may be expected, the cost of administration being meanwhile partly borne by the Egyptian Government. The population of the territories at the present time is roughly estimated at 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. Population 14,023, consisting of merchants, workmen, &c., and the garrison; the population of Omdurman, with the garrison, is about 39,916, and Khartoum North contains 3,664, the suburbs (16,901) making a total of 74,504. Distance from London *via* Cairo, 4,196 miles.

Port Sudan. Vice-Consul, B. W. Echlin.

FRANCE.

President of the Republic, Armand Fallières, born at Mézin (Lot-et-Garonne), 6 November, 1841; elected 17 January, 1906 (in place of Emile Loubet, retired). Formerly President of the Senate £24,000

Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Clemenceau (23 Oct. 1906).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stephen Pichon.

Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Aristide Briand.

Minister of War, General Picquart.

Minister of Marine, M. Thomson.

Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Doumergue.

Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou.

Minister of Colonies, M. Milliès-Lacroix.

Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau.

Minister of Labour and Social Providence, M. Viviani.

Ambassador to Russia, M. Bompard; *Austria-Hungary*, Marquis de Reverseaux; *Germany*, M. Jules Cambon; *Italy*, M. Barrère; *Turkey*, M. Constans; *U.S.A.*, M. Jusserand.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.

Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Leon Geoffray.

1st Secretary, Comte de Manneville.

2nd Secretary, M. A. de Fleuriau.

3rd Secretaries, Marquis de la Bégassière; Comte de Lastours.

Attachés, Comte de Montholon; M. C. Bérard; Comte de Saint Quentin.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Huguet.

Naval Attaché, Commandant Shilling.

Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.

Secretary Archiviste, M. Joseph Knecht.

Consulate General, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Consul-General, M. Pierre T. B. T. Auzépy.

Consul, M. Alicot.

Chancellerie, M. Doyen.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 207,218 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,145,738,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1906), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1906 amounted to 492,622,000 gallons. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root, for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1906, 33,581,658 metric tons), pig iron (3,318,732 metric tons),

copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. The culture of oysters is an important industrial feature, and in the year 1904 882,642,171 oysters were produced, representing a value of £638,032. The increase of population is very slow, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1700	19,660,320	1872	36,102,921
1801	27,349,003	1881	37,672,048
1821	30,461,873	1886	38,218,903
1831	32,559,233	1891	38,343,192
1841	34,230,178	1896	38,517,975
1851	36,039,364	1901	38,961,945
1861	38,067,064	1906	39,252,245

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1906) 1,009,415 were resident there, or 2·51 per cent. of the legal population; this number included 330,465 Italians, 323,390 Belgians, 89,772 Germans, 36,948 English, 13,236 of the latter residing in the Department of the Seine. 20 per cent. of the foreign population was born in France. There are about 57,000 Frenchmen in the Colonies and in various parts of the world, and a colonial population of (according to the estimates of the French Ministry of Commerce) 31,953,774; but with French protectorates 77,139,000, including France. About 26,000 Frenchmen are resident in England. The comparatively small increase of the population is largely due to immigration from other countries. There has, however, been a preponderance of births over deaths in recent years:—

Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1894... 835,383	815,620	1901... 857,274	784,876
1895... 834,173	851,986	1902... 845,378	761,424
1896... 865,586	771,886	1903... 826,712	753,606
1897... 850,197	751,019	1904... 818,229	761,203
1898... 843,933	800,073	1905... 807,292	770,172
1899... 847,627	816,233	1906....	
1900... 827,297	853,285		

Defence (for Army, see p. 636).

The Navy consisted in 1907 of 30 battleships (also 5 building and 5 ordered), 7 armoured coast defence vessels, 19 armoured cruisers (and 4 building), 31 protected cruisers, 1 unprotected cruiser, 21 sloops, torpedo vessels, gunboats, training ships, &c., 36 destroyers (also 26 building and 5 ordered), 297 torpedo boats, 41 submarine boats (and 48 building, 10 ordered), with 2,849 officers and 54,259 men.

Education (see pp. 640-1).

Communications.—The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concedés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1905, was 24,500 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £63,100,000, and the expenses £32,900,000. The length of telegraph wires is 354,874 miles. At the 1st of January, 1906, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 16,755 vessels of 1,387,220 net tons (of which 15,284 were sailing ships, representing 676,193 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping in 1907 amounted to £1,626,800, and £1,052,028 for Postal Service Subventions.

Commerce.—The principal imports in 1906 were wool, wines, silk, coffee, cotton, coal, oleaginous

fruits and seeds, cereals, timber, machinery, silk tissues, minerals, cod and other fishing products, sugar, nitrate of soda, and products from tar. The principal exports were woollen tissues, silk tissues, wines, wool, cotton tissues, small-ware, tools and other metal goods, dressed skins, skin and leather goods, millinery, machinery, butter, raw skins, &c., ladies' garments, brandy and spirits, raw and refined sugars, and table fruits.

The trade in 1906 was shared as under:—

Exports to (1906, £210,619,640)—			
Great Britain.....	£51,768,000	U.S.A.	£16,084,000
Belgium	32,144,000	Russia	2,676,000
Germany	25,612,000	Holland	2,108,000
Imports from (1906, £225,090,040)—			
Great Britain.....	£30,020,000	Belgium	£15,030,000
U.S.A.	23,516,000	Russia	12,116,000
Germany	23,360,000	Holland	2,988,000

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1906 were valued at:—

Francs.	Francs.		
Silk Tissues	136,160,000	Ornamental	
Woollen Tissues	107,354,000	Feathers	7,546,000
Millinery, &c.	107,502,000	Potatoes	9,242,000
Butter	38,687,000	Vegetables	12,352,000
Wines	41,179,000	Fruit (Table)	22,216,000
Dressed Skins	35,219,000	Copper	13,874,000
Automobiles and		Eggs of Poultry	
Carriages	61,886,000	& Game	12,264,000
Wool & wool waste	36,779,000	Meat & Poultry	9,230,000
Leather Goods	32,477,000	Refined Sugar	9,062,000
Parisian Articles	18,554,000	Raw Sugar	31,029,000
Smallwares	22,914,000	Clocks & Watches	3,309,000
Timber	21,441,000	Cereals & Flour	1,351,000
Cotton Tissues	33,783,000	Preserved Fruits,	
Raw Hides, &c.	21,984,000	Biscuits, &c.	3,550,000
Brandy	20,671,000		

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1906 were valued at:—

	Francs.		Francs.
Coal	144,394,000	Leather Goods, &c.	15,173,000
Wool and Wool		Linen Tissues ..	5,754,000
Waste	54,197,000	Cast Iron, Iron	
Machinery	42,050,000	and Steel.....	11,013,000
Ornamental		Ships and Boats ..	12,054,000
Feathers	38,844,000	Cotton Yarn	8,057,000
Woollen Goods ..	25,423,000	Metal Goods	7,143,000
Chemical products	20,185,000	Copper, metal & ore	11,405,000
Prepared Skins ..	22,218,000	Rags	6,399,000
India-rubber and		Raw Tin	3,080,000
Gutta-percha		Sweets, Preserves	
(raw & remelted)	17,175,000	& Biscuits	1,641,000
Cotton Goods	15,966,000	Linen & made-up	
Raw Cotton	11,361,000	Garments	2,049,000
India rubber, &c.,		Sowing Seeds	1,761,000
Goods	13,076,000		

Shipping.—During the year 1905 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports with cargo amounted to 25,121, representing a tonnage of 21,177,314 tons, of which only 26.84 per cent. was French, while the total clearings with cargo amounted to 21,421 ships of a tonnage of 16,742,786 tons, of which 32.68 per cent. was French. British tonnage entering amounted to 35.34 per cent. against 31.13 clearing.

Debt.—The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1906 to £1,162,137,087, and the Floating Debt to £77,717,932, the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world. The Public Debt of France in 1870 amounted to £511,840,000. The total service of the Public Debt in 1906 and 1907 was as follows:—

	1906.	1907.
Perpetual 3 per Cents.	£26,563,524	£26,552,643
Redeemable 3 per Cents.	11,502,901	11,354,853
and annuities		
Other Credits	2,100,502	2,146,199
Total	£40,166,927	£40,053,695

	1906.	1907.
Revenue	£148,369,660	£153,368,890
Expenditure	148,367,683	153,353,013
	1905.	1906.
Imports	£191,156,320	£225,090,040
Exports	194,664,680	210,619,640
Imports from U.K.	23,700,000	30,020,000
Exports to U.K.	50,248,000	51,768,000

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at about 184,898 square miles, with a population in 1906 of 5,231,850, of whom 729,960 were Europeans and 4,501,890 natives. The revenue in 1906 was estimated at £4,134,442, and the expenditure at £4,132,534; the imports in 1905 were valued at £15,355,500, and the exports at £9,150,520. The bulk of the trade is with France. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. The value of the exports of phosphates, in 1905, amounted to £348,080; being principally to the United Kingdom. In 1904 there were about 1,912 miles of railway open for traffic, and in 1905 the number of ships entering and leaving Algerian ports was 9,142, of a tonnage of 7,632,447 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (pop., 1900, about 120,000), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemçen.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1906), 2,763,393.	
<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,</i>	
His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie,	
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., (1905)	£11,500
<i>Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.</i>	
<i>Councillor, Hon. R. Lister, C.V.O.</i>	1,000
<i>Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther,</i>	
M.V.O., D.S.O.	500
<i>Naval do, Commander E. H. F. Heaton-</i>	
<i>Ellis, R.N., M.V.O.</i>	800
<i>Commercial Attaché and British Ad-</i>	
<i>ministrators of the Suez Canal Com-</i>	
<i>pany, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.</i>	1,500
<i>2nd Sec., Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O.</i>	£300 to 500
" Hon. R. C. Lindsay	300 to 500
Hugh Gurney	300 to 500
<i>3rd Sec., Esmond Ovey</i>	250
<i>Attaché, Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes</i>	
<i>Hon. Attaché, Lord Berwick</i>	
Athelstan Johnson, M.V.O.	
<i>Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson</i>	£250 to 350
<i>Consul-General, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O.</i>	800
<i>Vice-Consul,</i>	
<i>Chantilly—V. Con., E. Spearman, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Reims—V. Cons., John Lewthwaite</i> ...	
<i>Ajaccio—Consul, William J. Holmes</i>	450
<i>Bastia—Vice-Cons., Arthur C. Southwell</i>	
<i>Algiers—Cons.-Gen., F. Hay Newton, M.V.O.</i>	1,000
" <i>Vice-Consul, L. G. C. Graham.</i>	£350 to 450
<i>Arzew—Vice-Consul, Aime Gantroy, M.D.</i>	
<i>Bône—Vice-Consul, Herbert Scratchley,</i>	
M.V.O.	
<i>Oran—Vice-Consul, Thomas Barber</i> ...	
<i>Philippeville—V. Cons., John O. Watson</i>	
<i>Antananarivo—Consul, T. P. Porter</i>	600

Bordeaux—Consul, R. D. G. Macdonald...	£700
Arachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap	
Bayonne—V. Consul, Paul Schoedelin	
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, H. Bellairs, M.V.O.	
La Rochelle—V.-Cn. C. J. Hans Hamilton	
Limoges—V.-Cons., Henri F. de Luze	
Paris—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson	
Pauillac—V. Cons., Maurice Adde	
Sables d'Olonne—Consular Agent, Aristide Naud	
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Cons., E. Kizac	
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Huggins	
Calais—Consul, C. A. Payton, M.V.O.	600
Vice-Consul, E. H. Blomefield	50
Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe	
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer	
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner	
Lille—V.-Cons., Jas. E. Walker	
Cayenne—Consul, J. R. W. Pigott	800
Vice-Consul, Henri Fourrage	
Cherbourg—Consul, M. E. Loftus	£350 to 450
Brest—Vice-Consul, Spencer S. Dickson	£350 to 450
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert	
Nantes—Vice-Consul, Alfred Trillot	
St. Brieu—V.-Cons., Henry W. Beghin	
St. Malo—Vice-Cons., Hon. E. Henniker-Major	100
St. Nazaire—Vice-Cons., H. E. Dickie	250
Dakar—Cons.-Gen., ...	800
Vice-Consul, F. Champion	
Dunkirk—Consul, Hon. Reg. Walsh, M.V.O.	600
Vice-Consul, John E. Wintle	
Hanoi—Consul, T. F. Carlisle	600
Saigon—Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell	
Haïre—Consul-Gen., Harry L. Churchill	900
V.-Cons., Claude Dudley Wallis	
Caen—Vice-Consul, Charles Hettler	
Dieppe—V.-Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin	
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax	
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charleson	
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker	
Lyons—Consul, Edward R. E. Vicars	600
V.-Cons., Walter Annett	
Grenoble—V.-Consul, J. Lewis	
Marseilles—Cons.-Gen., M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.	1,000
V.-Cons., H. O. Chalkley	£350 to 450
Frederick T. Hamling	
Chaplain, Rev. W. F. C. Gurney, B.A.	
Cette—Vice-Consul, Hippolyte Nègre	
Hyères—Vice-Consul, A. J. E. Des Barres	
Toulon—Vice-Consul, N. C. Haag	
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher	
Guadeloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux	
New Caledonia—Cons., Alfred G. Brophy	700
Vice-Consul, T. Maning	
Nice—Consul, Alex. McMillan	
Vice-Consul, L. Wooley	
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor	
Menton, V.-Cons., Hector H. Hill	
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick	
Réunion—Consul, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.	900
Vice-Cons., John T. Piat	
Rouen—Consul, C. B. C. Clipperton	600
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, V. K. Kestell Cornish	600
Tahiti—Consul, R. T. Simons	600
Vice-Cons., A. J. du Temple	
Tamatave—Consul, Anatole Sauzier	800
Diego Suarez—Cons. Agent, Théodore J. Lèques	
Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours. Telegrams, per word, 2d.	

FRENCH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The total area of French Colonies and Dependencies (excluding Algeria, *circ.* 184,898 sq. m., and Tunis, *circ.* 52,000 sq. m.) was estimated at about 2,780,490 square miles in 1904, with a native population of 34,697,000, and 7,660 European functionaries.

French Colonial Office Expenditure.*

1891	£2,843,627	1900.....	£4,259,734
1892	3,423,112	1901	4,474,660
1893	3,221,630	1902	4,630,422
1894	3,413,940	1903	4,388,357
1895	3,434,414	1904	4,331,708
1896	3,117,052	1905	4,431,173
1897	3,629,051	1906	4,416,604
1898	3,866,065	1907	4,378,950
1899	3,595,832		

Trade of the Colonies.

	1904.....	1905.....
Imports*	£16,465,513	£19,563,180
Exports*	15,007,368	15,374,298

Total..... £31,472,881 £34,937,478

Trade with the United Kingdom.

	1905.....	1906.....
Imports from U.K.*	£1,120,463	£1,178,794
Exports to U.K.*	1,340,331	1,655,736

Total £2,460,794 £2,834,530

Geographically, the French Colonies are divisible into four main groups, according to their situation in *Asia, Africa, America, Oceania.*

I. Asiatic: French India.—The area of the French possessions in India is 193 square miles; pop. (1901), 273,185; (1891, 282,923). *Pondicherry* (area 115 sq. miles, pop. 1906, 176,671), the chief of these dependencies, is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The town of Pondicherry has 46,887 inhabitants. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and under the Treaty of Paris (1814) they must not be rebuilt, while the French garrison must be only sufficient for police purposes. Rice, oil-seeds, pulse, and cotton are cultivated. The chief industry is cotton spinning. There are five cotton-mills, employing about 7,400 hands. In 1906 the imports into French India were valued at £264,000, and the exports at £1,073,000. The chief exports are ground nuts, cotton goods, and oilcakes; the imports consist principally of raw cotton, cotton goods, wood, seeds, and oils. There is no harbour, though the roadstead is as good as any along this coast. The minor settlements are *Chandernagore*, on the Hoogly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 sq. ms., pop. 26,831); *Karikal*, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 sq. ms., pop. 56,595); *Yanam*, in the Godavery delta (area 5 sq. ms., pop. 5,005); and *Mahé*, on the Malabar coast (area 26 sq. ms., pop. 10,298). There are 23 miles of railway, 8 to connect Pondicherry and 15 to connect Karikal with the South Indian Railway. The revenue is about £100,000, of which £20,000 is a contribution from France, besides a subvention of £2,600 for the upkeep of a corps of Sepoys. *Governor, M. Angoulvant.*

* Exclusive of Algeria and Tunis.

French Indo-China.—These possessions have an area of about 290,000 square miles and a population of about 15,856,000 (including 15,500 French). They extend northwards to 25° 20', and march with China as far as the river Mekong, which forms the western boundary along almost the whole length of French Indo-China. They comprise Cochín-China, and the four protectorates of Cambodia (enlarged in 1907 by the annexation of Siamese territory), Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 Kwang-Chow-Wan (pop. 190,000), a free port on the Lien-Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China. French Indo-China has been rapidly developed since 1893 by public works, by the influx of capital and enterprise, and by the reorganisation of the finances. The financial and political unity of Indo-China was finally established in 1898. These reforms were chiefly the work of the late Governor-General, M. Paul Doumer. The revenue is about £3,600,000. Since 1899 the colony has been self-supporting. The revenue is derived mainly from customs, excise, and other indirect taxes. The deltas of Cochín-China and Tonkin are fertile. Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral, habitable and cultivable, on one side, and a wild, sparsely populated hill-tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Laos is practically inaccessible except by this river. The chief rivers are the Mekong (1,900 miles long), which, notwithstanding obstructions, has been navigated as far as Chinese territory, though it is not likely to become an important commercial route; the Songkoi or Red River, which is navigable by small steamers as far as Laokai in Yunnan; and the Black River. Rice, silk, cotton, sugar, poppy, tea, seeds, tobacco, pepper, and fish are the principal productions of Indo-China. The chief mineral product is coal, which is mined at Hongay on the Tonkin coast. Other minerals are said to exist. Cotton yarn, cement, &c., are manufactured. The principal harbours are Saigon, Haiphong in Tonkin, and Tourane in Annam. Haiphong is 48 hours by mail steamer from Hong Kong. The length of railways at the end of 1906 was about 950 miles, including lines from Haiphong to Hanoi, and thence to Langson (160 miles) on the border of Kwangsi, China, and to Laokai (240 miles) on the Yunnan frontier; Hanoi to Vinh (204 miles), &c. The Laokai line is being extended to Yunnan-fu (about 298 miles) by a subsidised company. The foreign trade in merchandise in 1906 was valued at—Imports, £8,827,000; and Exports, £7,076,000. There is a considerable transit trade passing to and from the Yunnan treaty "port" of Mengtze through Tonkin. By far the largest export from French Indo-China is rice, £2,780,000 in 1905 (chiefly from Cochín-China), fish and pepper coming next. The chief imports are metal manufactures, cotton manufactures and yarns, jute bags, liquors, machinery, petroleum, paper, opium, &c. The yarns and jute bags are mainly Indian. The French customs tariff is in force, with some exceptions. About half the trade is with France and French colonies, and most of the rest with China and India. The shipping is chiefly French, British, and German. The French Army of occupation numbers about 20,000, in addition to 35,000 native troops. There is a French Bank of Indo-China. Exports from the United Kingdom in 1906, £63,305; Imports into ditto, £331,377. Capital, Hanoi, in Tonkin. Pop., 100,000. Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China—M. Beau-

Sec.-Gen.—M. Broni. Regent—Hoang-lao-Khai. H.B.M.'s Consul—T. F. Carlisle. Capital of Cochín-China, Saigon. Pop. 19,200. Lieut.-Gov. of Cochín-China—M. Rodier. H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul—J. L. O'Connell. Capital of Cambodia, Phnom Penh. Pop. 40,000. King—H.M. Sisowath. Resident-Supérieur—M. Luce. Capital of Annam, Hué. Pop. 30,000. King—H.M. Duy-Tan, a minor (suc. in 1907). Resident-Supérieur—M. Leveque. Capital of Laos, Luang Prabang. Resident-Supérieur, Lt.-Col. Tournier.

II. **African:** The French African Empire consists of the colony of Algeria and the protectorate of Tunis in the north; in the north-west of an immense tract of country, in four main divisions, on the coast-line (Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey), penetrating inwards to meet the French possessions of Upper Senegal-Niger and Territory of Mauritania, which form a hinterland for all the colonies on the coast. In West Central Africa the French Congo joins, through protected territory, the French possessions which form the common hinterland of the north-western possessions. This common hinterland stretches northwards in the direction of Algeria and Tunis, so that the whole north-western portion of the vast continent, except where occupied by Morocco and Tripoli, and Spanish, Portuguese, British, and German possessions, is claimed by France. In the east France possesses a portion of Somaliland and the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, with certain dependencies. Conventions have been signed by Great Britain and France delimitating the boundaries of co-terminous territories in the west, and, owing to the British advance in the Nile region, delimitating their respective spheres in East and Central Africa.

On the East Coast is JIBUTI, the port and seat of government of the French Somali coast protectorate. The coast-line of this territory extends for 60 miles; the inland frontier is fixed at a distance of about 57 miles. The population is about 50,000. A railway from Jibuti to Harrar and thence to Adis Ababa, the present capital of Abyssinia, is being constructed, and in 1904 was completed as far as Diré-Daouah (191 miles). At Jibuti a jetty, 800 metres in length, has been erected and is used principally by small craft, and a second one of 900 metres in length is being constructed for the requirements of large vessels. The imports (chiefly cotton goods) amounted to £477,197 in 1905, while the exports amounted to £728,760; the imports from France in 1905 amounting to £76,837, and the exports to France £50,888. There is an Anglo-French agreement defining the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex.

Governor—M. Bonhoure; Envoy to the Emperor Menelik of Ethiopia, M. Klobukowski.

Off the East coast, in the Indian Ocean, is the vast island of MADAGASCAR, the fourth largest island in the world, being 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width. The total area is about 230,000 square miles, and the native population is estimated at 4,000,000 and from 5,000 to 6,000 French, the rest being chiefly British subjects, the Hova being the dominant tribe. Christian missions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. A French colonial station was planted, under the protection of Richelieu, in 1662, since when the

island has been almost continuously claimed by the French. Active steps were taken in 1895 to make their influence felt, and in 1894-1895 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway between Tamatave on the coast and the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive) is in course of construction; 93 miles of which were open to traffic on 1st January, 1906.

In 1900 a loan of £2,400,000 was raised for the construction of railways, roads, telegraphs, &c. Fully 3,000 miles of telegraph lines have been constructed as well as two new telephone lines, one at Antananarivo of 27 miles, and the other at Tamatave of 10 miles. Gold reefs have been found in different parts of the island, and up to the end of 1904 there were 1,099 prospecting permits held by 317 different persons, 64 of which are British. Minerals are found in large quantities, and in the lowlands rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee are successfully grown; caoutchouc and gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The revenue of the colony in 1904 amounted to £994,612, and the expenditure to £897,357. The principal exports in 1906 (£1,127,553) were gold (2,255 kilos, of the value of £270,613), rubber, hides, raffia-fibre, beeswax, bullocks, and straw hats; the imports, largely reduced since the high protective tariff of 1897, are mainly cotton goods, wine, spirits, metal manufactures, food-stuffs, and building material, and amounted to £1,461,105 in 1906, of which France supplied £1,307,621. The trade with the United Kingdom was valued at £19,265 for imports and at £63,740 for exports. The capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), had in 1901 55,579 inhabitants. Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Tolia, Faradofay, Mananjara, Mahanoro, and Vatomanandry. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BÉ and SAINTE MARIE, while further east (450 miles from Madagascar) is the island of RÉUNION (capital St. Denis, area about 1,000 square miles, population estimated at 173,192); imports in 1905, £727,394; exports, £358,330; with the COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the islands of ST. PAUL and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

Gov.-Gen. of Madagascar, M. Augagneur.

West Africa.—The administration of the French possessions in North-West Africa (exclusive of the French Congo), which has been in process of reorganisation since 1895, was completed and consolidated by a Decree of 18 October, 1904. The territories of Senegambia and the Niger have been converted into a separate colony under the name of Upper Senegal-Niger, and a commissioner attached to the general government has been appointed for the administration of the civil territory of Mauritania, or vast regions on the right bank of the Senegal River, and which will probably be eventually extended to the French possessions in South Algeria. A general budget has been created, to be settled by the governor-general in council, to which are devoted the funds derived from the customs and navigation duties of all the constituent colonies, and which provides for all expenses which interest all the colonies generally. The several colonies, therefore, can only reckon on the funds arising from their internal resources, such as capitation tax, trading licences, etc., but they

are at the same time relieved of many expenses which have been transferred to the general budget. Provision is also made in the general budget for subventions to those of the colonies requiring financial help. The colony of UPPER SENEGAL-NIGER may be said to comprise the whole of the hinterland of West Africa, and includes the great bend of the Niger and the territories enclosed within it, but it has no seaport. It is divided into a civil and a military territory, and is administered by a lieutenant-governor, resident at Bammakou, under whom is a superior officer entrusted with the administration of the Niger military territory. SENEGAL is the oldest and most important of the French possessions in West Africa. It is situated to the north of the British colony of the Gambia, and has an area of about 806,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,130,000, 200,000 of which are placed directly under the French administration; capital, St. Louis (local budget in 1903, £208,378). The principal exports are gold, ground-nuts, gum, palm nuts and oil, and rubber. The exports from Senegal and Upper Senegal-Niger in 1905 were valued at £1,136,383, and the imports at £1,349,647; 546 ships (tonnage 707,603) entered, and 559 of a tonnage of 720,812 tons cleared at Senegalese ports in 1906. A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River, a distance of 177 miles, and from Kayes, on the same river, a narrow-gauge line has been constructed to Koulikoro, on the Niger. Next in order to the south comes FRENCH GUINEA (local budget in 1903, £160,000; imports, 1905, £756,550, exports £654,845), comprising the settlements of RIVIERES DU SUD (capital, Konakri) and FUTA JALLON, and extending up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of Senegal. Between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia is the FRENCH IVORY COAST (local budget in 1904, £103,460; imports, 1905, £555,810, exports £305,429), comprising the settlements of GRAND BASSAM and ASSINIE and the KROO country with the hinterland. To the south is DAHOMEY, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland (local budget in 1903, £150,663; imports, 1905, £429,299, exports £305,367); it consists of about 55 miles of the Benin coast, where are the settlements of KOTONOU and GRAND POPO with the hinterland. The ancient capital of the colony is Abomey, which has now been transferred to Porto Novo. The chief port is Kotonou. The FRENCH CONGO borders the Congo Free State on the south and east, and the German Cameroons on the north and west, but undefined to the north-east, comprises the colony of the Gaboon, the middle Congo, the territory of Ubangui-Shari, and the Lake Chad territory (local budget in 1903, £111,736). The principal exports are ivory, india-rubber, cocoa, coffee, ebony and other wood, gum-copal, palm oil, and accounted in 1905 to £557,310. The imports, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, spirits, ammunition, tobacco, rice, and salt, were valued at £415,166; the chief town and trading station being Libreville, on the coast.

III. American: France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is

about 95 square miles, with a total population of about 6,352, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery. Local budget in 1903, £25,283; importations in 1906, £208,097; exports, £283,447. In the *West Indies* two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz., MARTINIQUE (capital Port de France), area about 382 square miles; population, 189,599; (local budget in 1903, £191,975; total imports, 1905, £590,366, exports £722,766); and GUADALOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area about 687 square miles, population 182,112 in 1902 (local budget in 1903, £227,729; total imports, 1905, £537,536, exports £625,498). They have six dependencies: MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and south-east, and PETITE TERRE on the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In *South America*, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of about 27,027 square miles, and an estimated population of about 26,000 (town population 12,000). The local budget of the colony in 1903 amounted to £125,658 (imports, 1905, £457,565, exports £397,580).

IV. In *Oceania*: France possesses the penal colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), a large island containing an area of 4,618 square miles (white population, 1906, 25,000, of whom about 12,000 are of free and 10,000 of convict origin, whilst there is a native population of about 26,000), with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago, annexed in 1853 (local budget in 1903, £299,691; total imports into New Caledonia, 1906, £416,489, exports £368,385); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (local budget in 1903, £52,066; imports into Tahiti, 1906, £109,851, exports £147,233), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or Tuamotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIE ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,400 square miles, with about 20,000 inhabitants. By a convention with Great Britain of 16 Nov., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 square miles, population 70,000), should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific. This arrangement has, however, been superseded by the conclusion of a convention signed on 20 Oct., 1906, by which the group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, shall form a region of joint influence under the administration of two High Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France.

See also TUNIS, p. 624.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. Born 27 Jan., 1859; succeeded his father 15 June, 1888; married, 27 Feb., 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, born 22 Oct., 1853 (issue, 6 sons and a daughter). *Heir Apparent*, H.I. & R.H. Crown Prince William, born 6 May, 1882. *Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier*, Prince von Bülow. *Interior*, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. *Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Schoen.

Colonies, Herr Dernburg. *Navy*, Admiral von Tirpitz. *Justice*, Herr Dr. Beseler. *Imperial Treasury*, Baron von Stengel. *Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke. *President, Imperial Railways Dept.*, Dr. Schulz. *German Ambassador to Austria*, Herr von Tschirschky und B. gendorff; *Italy*, Count von Monts; *France*, Prince von Radolin; *Turkey*, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein; *U.S.A.*, Baron Speck von Sternburg; *Russia*, Count Pourtales; *Japan*, Baron Mumm von Schwartzstein. *Ambassador in London*, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Councillor of Embassy*, Herr Wilhelm von Stumm. *2nd Secretary, Councillor of Legation*, H.S.H. Wilhelm, Prince zu Stolberg Wernigerode. *3rd Sec.*, Herr Dietrich von Bethmann-Hollweg. *Attaches*, Count Berthelm; Herr von Goldschmidt-Rothschild. *Military Attaché*, Captain Ostertag. *Naval Attaché*, Commander Widenmann. *Director of the Chancery of the Embassy*, Hofrath C. Lentze. *Chancelliers*, Hofrat F. R. Moebius, Herr Meinck, Herr Carow, and Herr Dörner. *Consul-Gen.*, Dr. Johannes, 49 Finsbury Square. *Consul*, Herr Humbert. *Vice-Consuls*, Baron von Neurath, Herr von Ranke.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire, under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor, and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war in the name of the Empire without the consent of the Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary in regard to certain specified treaties (cf. Art. 4 of the Constitution). The Emperor has the right to summon, open, adjourn, and close the Reichstag. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year; the Reichstag cannot be summoned without the adherence of the Federal Council. All bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. The Emperor is the Bundesfeldherr, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command: in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and

form separate army corps. The contingents of all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (Kaiserlich), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war. The Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, consists of 397 Deputies; the original idea was that there should be one deputy to every 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. The Reichstag sits for a period of five years, unless previously dissolved by the Emperor. Amongst the matters belonging to the jurisdiction of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (not including the special rights reserved by Bavaria and Württemberg); the railways (subject to Bavaria's rights); inland navigation; the Customs of the Empire; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; colonisation. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Confederate States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

The German Empire consists of the following 26 States:—Prussia (including Lauenburg, and since 1890—Heligoland); Bavaria; Saxony; Württemberg; Baden; Hesse; Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Saxe-Weimar; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Oldenburg; Brunswick; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Anhalt; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; Waldeck; Reuss (elder line); Reuss (younger line); Schaumburg-Lippe; Lippe; Reichsland; Lübeck; Bremen; Hamburg.

The census of 1905 shows a total population of 60,641,278, of whom 29,884,681 are males, and 30,756,597 females.

The religious confessions were divided in 1900 as follows:—35,231,104 Protestants (62·5 per cent.), 20,327,913 Roman Catholics (36·1 per cent.), 203,793 Christians of other categories, 586,833 Jews (1 per cent.), 17,535 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There were in 1900 4,231,129 persons residing within the limits of the Empire who spoke a non-German language, viz.:—80,361 Dutch, 20,677 Frisians, 141,061 Danish (and Norwegians), 8,998 Swedish, 20,217 English, 211,679 French, 11,841 Walloons, 65,961 Italians, 2,059 Spanish, 479 Portuguese, 3,086,489 Poles, 142,049 Massurians, 80,213 Kassubians, 93,032 Wends, 64,382 Moravians, 43,016 Czechs, 9,617 Russians, 106,305 Lithuanians, 8,158 Hungarians, 14,535 not above specified.

There are 41 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 28 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 2 in Bavaria and Baden, and 1 each in Hamburg, Württemberg, Bremen, Reichsland, and Brunswick.

Education (see p. 641).

EMIGRATION.—At the commencement of the nineteenth century few Germans emigrated, but

about fifty years afterwards there was a strong desire to leave the mother country. The figures are as follows:—

1831-41 ...	152,000	1871-80 ...	623,000
1841-50 ...	435,000	1881-90 ...	1,342,432
1851-60 ...	952,000	1891-00 ...	529,875
1861-70 ...	822,000	1901-05 ...	146,540

Out of thirty millions of emigrants from Europe in the nineteenth century Germany contributed about five millions—viz., $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole number.

In the eighties the average number per annum was over 100,000. In 1880 the number of emigrants was 117,097; in 1881 it rose to 220,902—the highest figure hitherto attained in one year. The statistics since 1880 are as follows:—

1881 ...	220,902	1894 ...	40,964
1882 ...	203,585	1895 ...	37,498
1883 ...	173,616	1896 ...	33,824
1884 ...	149,065	1897 ...	24,631
1885 ...	110,119	1898 ...	22,221
1886 ...	83,225	1899 ...	24,383
1887 ...	104,787	1900 ...	22,309
1888 ...	103,951	1901 ...	22,073
1889 ...	96,070	1902 ...	33,098
1890 ...	77,103	1903 ...	36,310
1891 ...	120,089	1904 ...	27,084
1892 ...	116,339	1905 ...	28,075
1893 ...	87,677	1906 ...	31,074

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country.

In 1895, 34·9 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 3·6 per cent. by mining, 35·5 per cent. by industries, 11·6 per cent. by trade and traffic. Of the total area in 1900, 48·6 per cent. was under cultivation, 16 per cent. consisted of meadows and pastures, and 26 per cent. of forest land. Germany supports nine-tenths of her population by her own produce. The mineral produce was valued in 1905 at £69,496,030, and included 139,132,554 English tons of coal, 51,574,384 of lignite, 23,025,455 of iron ore, 4,953,437 of kali, kainit, and other kali salts. The total mineral produce amounted to 201,921,304 English tons, including, besides the above, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, borate, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore. Crefeld, Elberfeld, Barmen, Mülhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The chief articles of export to the United Kingdom in the year 1905 were the following (£1 = Mks. 20.43):—

Sugar, refined and unrefined	£6,857,000
Woolen Unprinted Cloth Stuffs	1,972,000
Half-Silk Stuffs, Scarves, and Shawls	1,585,000
Coloured Prints, Engravings, &c.	1,228,000
Billot Iron, Pig Iron, Ingots	1,190,000
Women's Clothing of Cotton, Linen, Wool	1,190,000
Hides	1,115,000
Cotton Embroideries	1,112,000
Cotton Lint	1,081,000
Toys	933,700
Glove Leather, Manufactured Leather	905,500
Aniline and other Coloured Tar Stuffs	88,000
Machines and Parts of Machines, exclusive of locomotives, sewing machines, &c.	820,000
Fine Iron Goods	773,300
Cotton Stockings	768,000
Common Iron Goods	660,000
Pianos	651,000
Cotton Gloves	597,300

The chief imports from the U.K. were:—

Cool	£5,310,000
Woolen Yarn	1,973,000
Cotton Yarn	2,779,000
Gold	2,251,000
Hides	2,153,000
India rubber and Gutta-percha	1,840,000
Salted Herrings	1,160,000
Raw Silver	955,400
Combed Wool	895,700
Machines and Parts of Machines, exclusive of locomotives and sewing machines	822,230
Fresh Fish (of which Herrings £465,000)	572,700

MERCANTILE MARINE.—The Mercantile Marine consisted in 1906 of 1,560 steamers of 100 tons and upwards (3,109,966 tons gross register), and of 877 sailing vessels of 50 tons and upwards (471,824 tons net register). The gross tonnage of the British Mercantile Marine is about five times as great as that of the German Mercantile Marine.

The number of seamen in the German Mercantile Marine on January 1st, 1907, was 67,536 (January 1st, 1906, 64,037). Germany now ranks second in the list of the countries of the world that own shipping. In 1870 Germany's fleet of merchant steamers was only half as large as that of France; now it is twice as large. The year 1906 was, on the whole, satisfactory in the shipbuilding trade. There were built in 1906: 406 steamers, 664,175 tons gross (1905, 382 steamers, 667,808 tons gross), and 445 sailing vessels, 65,943 tons net (1905, 379 sailing vessels, 71,472 tons net).

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railways* in the Empire at the end of 1905 extended to 54,680 kilometres = 33,956 miles, of which about 92 per cent. belong to the State; the total cost of construction was £20,918 per mile; the expenses in 1905 were £75,539,215, and the receipts £119,460,800.

IMPERIAL POST (including Bavaria and Württemberg), 1905:—Length of telegraph lines, 88,244 miles (length of wires, 339,250 miles); telegrams handed in, 41,479,000; post offices, 39,052; telegraph offices, 32,312; telephone call-stations, 25,548; letters delivered, 4,422,700,000; cash on delivery orders, £39,186,274; money orders, £554,514,706; telegrams despatched, 41,479,000; telegrams received, 42,647,000. The number of employes in the service of posts and telegraphs was 278,061.

DEBT.—The National Debt amounted at the end of 1906 to £179,583,333, of which £78,431,373 bears interest at 3½ per cent., £87,426,470 at 3 per cent., £7,843,137 are Treasury Bonds, and £5,882,353 are Bank Notes. The debt of the former Norddeutscher Bund was cancelled by limitation at the end of 1902. (£1 = Mks. 20.40.)

DEFENCE (for Army, see p. 637).—The *Imperial Navy* consisted at the end of 1907 of the following ships, built or building: 29 Battleships, 8 ironclad Coast Defence ships, i.e., 37 Battleships (1st, 2nd and 3rd class, according to British classification), 16 large Cruisers (10 armoured, 6 protected), 37 small Cruisers, 10 Gun-boats, 71 large Torpedo Boats (mostly equal in size, but not in armament, to British Destroyers), 47 small Torpedo Boats, 27 antiquated—total, 145—and 12 building; a number of special ships and gunboats of no great fighting value on the high seas. The personnel of the Imperial Navy consists of 1,786 officers, 295 engineer officers, 231 surgeons, 2,033 warrant officers, 9,579 petty

officers, 31,320 seamen, 1,500 ships' boys—total, 46,747, including 378 midshipmen and 175 naval cadets, who hold rank between warrant officers and petty officers; entered separately are 199 paymasters.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force 1 January, 1900. In 1905, £5,602,316 were given as pensions to invalids (i.e., persons unfit for work); £954,727 as old age pensions; £153,939 as sick pensions; £596,018 for medical assistance; £17,143 as home relief for infirm workmen; and £400,566 were refunded—total, £7,724,709. In 1904, the pensions to workmen unfit to work amounted to £5,164,028; old age pensions, £1,022,953; sick pensions, £129,151; medical assistance, £534,727; home relief for infirm workmen, £12,454; refunded, £385,204—a total outlay of £7,248,517, of which the State contributed £2,219,390. The insured are divided into five classes, according to the amount of their annual earnings, of £17 10s., £27 10s., £47 10s., £57 10s., and £100 respectively. Contributions are paid weekly, viz., 1d., 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 4½d. respectively—one half by the employer, the other by the employed; the State contributes a subsidy of £2 10s. to the pension. The *infirmary* pensions amount respectively (including the State subsidy) to £8 2s., £11 5s., £13 10s., £15 15s., and £18; the *old age* pensions to £5 10s., £7, £8 10s., £10, and £11 10s. respectively. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed £100—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work.

(£1 = Mks. 20.43.)	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue	£119,136,074	£127,087,175
Expenditure	118,717,117	127,087,775
of which Army	36,341,243	39,104,953
Navy	12,355,310	13,609,378
Imperial Debt	162,677,453	179,583,333
	1905.	1906.
Imports	£363,989,045	£392,652,961
from U.K.	38,389,623	40,352,422
Exports	285,942,241	311,257,954
to U.K.	51,776,800	52,236,906

The imports from the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 18·3 of Germany's total imports in 1906 (1905, 18·1); the exports to the U.K. and the British Colonies formed 20·6 of Germany's total exports for 1906 (1905, 21·8). The imports from the U.K. and the British Colonies to Germany were in 1906 £5,369,065 more than in 1905; whilst the exports from Germany to the U.K. and the British Colonies show an in-

crease in value of about £1,972,590 in 1906 as compared with 1905. The imports from Russia and the United States of America to Germany far exceeded those from the U.K. in 1906; whilst the exports to the U.K. further increased—the U.K. thus remaining by a long way Germany's best customer.

The Imperial War Treasure deposited in the Julius Tower at Spandau amounts to £5,873,715.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £8,000

Embassy, 70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.

Coun. of Embassy, Count de Salis 850

Mil. Attaché, Col. F. J. A. Trench, C.V.O., D.S.O. 800

Naval Attaché, Captain Philip W. Dumas, R.N. 800

1st Secretary, Earl Granville, M.V.O. £300 to 500

2nd Secretary, Viscount Cranley 250

3rd Secretary, G. A. Mounsey 250

Attaché, A. Ker-Clark.

Consul-General, Dr. Paul von Schwabach.

Magdeburg—Vice-Cons., Edgar Drake 600

Dantzic—Consul, Col. A. M. Brookfield 600

" Vice-Consul, Edward A. Grandt

Breslau—Vice-Consul, Hermann Humbert Königsberg—Vice-Cons., Otto Brith

Memel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pietsch

Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke

Düsseldorf—Consul-Gen., Dr. F. P. Koenig

Consul, F. N. Güterslohe

Cologne—Consul, C. A. Niessen, C.V.O.

Frankfort, Cons-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer

" Vice-Consul, C. W. Schwarz

" " Charles Gardner

Hamburg—Consul-Gen., Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. 1,350

Vice-Consul, F. A. Oliver £350 to 450

" W. R. K. Gandell

Brake—Vice-Consul, Franz Ohlrogge

Bremen—Vice-Consul, Christian Mosle

Bremerhaven—V. Con., Norman C. Haag

Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, George Starke

Emden—Vice-Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair

Flensburg, Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollsen

Hanover—V. Consul, C. C. Stevenson

Harburg—Vice-Consul, Carl Renck

Husum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen

Kiel—Vice-Consul, A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.

Lübeck—Vice-Con., Heinrich L. Belincke

Papenburg—Vice-Consul, C. Bruns

Rostock—Vice-Consul, H. Ohlerich

Tönning—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker

Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podeus

Samoa—Acting Vice-Consul, T. Trood

Stettin—Consul, Ralph Bernal

Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, Edward Rose

PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor (q.v.).

President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince von Bülow.

Interior, Count Moltke.

Finance, Baron von Rheinbaben.

War, Lieut.-General von Einem.

Public Works, Herr Breitenbach.

Agria, Woods and Forests, Herr von Arnim-Kriewen.

Trade and Commerce, Herr Delbrück.
Instruction and Worship, Dr. Holle.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Beseler.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with area and population in 1905:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,266 '38	2,030,176
2. West Prussia	9,856 '47	1,641,746
3. Brandenburg	15,377 '09	3,531,906
City of Berlin	24 '47	2,040,148
4. Pomerania	11,626 '31	1,684,326
5. Posen	11,182 '57	1,986,637
6. Silesia	15,563 '21	4,942,611
7. Prov. Saxony	9,748 '54	2,979,221
8. Schleswig-Holstein & Heligoland	7,335 '65	1,504,248
9. Hanover	14,865 '24	2,759,544
10. Westphalia	7,801 '29	3,618,090
11. Hesse-Nassau	6,059 '92	2,070,052
12. Rhineland	10,420 '07	6,436,337
13. Hohenzollern	440 '92	68,282
Total	134,558 '34	37,253,324

Of the total population 18,398,903 are males and 18,864,421 females. According to Religions, Evangelicals (i.e., National Church) number 23,341,502; Roman Catholics 13,352,444; and Jews 409,501. There are 28 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the principal industries. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and are exported. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, machines of all kinds. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, and dye-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, and wine from the Rhenish provinces.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (Budget) ...	£142,454,450	£156,001,430
Expenditure do. ...	142,454,450	156,001,430
Total debt, 31 March	360,921,000	380,062,526

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population (1905), 2,040,148. Berlin to London, transit, 22 hours.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907).
Minister of State, Herr von Köller.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,591 square miles, divided for administrative purposes into three districts, Ober- and Unter-Elsass and Lothringen. The population in Dec., 1905, was 1,814,564, of whom 935,807 were males and 878,757 females. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 167,678), Müllhausen, and Metz.

Revenue and Expenditure (1907-8) ... £3,029,017
 Debt (1907).....(Rentes £43,750) ... 1,458,333

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Friedrich II., born 19 August, 1856; succeeded 24 Jan., 1904; married, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; born 26 July, 1865. *Heir Presumptive*, Prince Edward, born 18 April, 1861; married, 6 Feb., 1885, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

Prime Minister, Herr von Dallwitz.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 328,029. Budget, 1907-1908, £697,400; Credit (1906), £561,101. Capital, Dessau. Pop. 55,134.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., born 9 July, 1857; m. 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, born 5 Nov., 1864; *Grand Duke*, 28 Sept., 1907. *Heir Apparent*, Max, b. 10 July, 1867.

President of Ministry, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It comprises an area of 5,888 square miles (3,277 cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce—and 2,668 forests). The population in 1905 was 2,011,000, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, more than one-third Protestants, and 25,893 Jews. Mannheim 163,000, Karlsruhe 111,000; Freiburg and Pforzheim have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery). There are 1,221 miles of railway, of which 950 miles belong to the State, constructed at a total cost of £32,339,000.

Budget, 1907 (including railways) £8,943,000
 Debt, Jan. 1, 1907 (only railways)..... 21,339,000

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population (1907), 224,078. *British Chargé d'Affaires*, F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (Darmstadt).

Mannheim—Consul, Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, born 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 13 June, 1886.

Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, born 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and

present Kings; appointed Regent, 10 June, 1886; mar. 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who died 26 April, 1864.

Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Baron von Podewils-Durnitz; *Justice*, von Miltner; *Interior*, Dr. von Brettreich; *Instruction*, Dr. von Wehner; *Finance*, von Pfaff; *Communications*, von Fraendorfer; *War*, Gen. Baron von Horn.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'–50° 34' N. lat. and 9° 13'–50° E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 28,885 square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 6,524,372 (4,608,469 were Roman Catholics, 1,844,699 Protestants, and 55,341 Jews). The capital (538,983) and Nuremberg (294,426) are the largest towns. Bavaria contributes three corps d'armée to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 68,426 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Budget, 1906 and 1907 £23,408,817
 Public debt, 31 Aug. 1906 (including railway debt, £74,570,991)..... 94,510,574

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1905), 538,983.

British Minister Res., F. L. Cartwright, C.V.O. £1,500

Consul, Lucien Buchmann.....
Nuremberg—V.-Cons., S. Ehrenbacher...

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, H.H. Duke John Albrecht of Mecklenburg.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1905) of 485,958, of whom 455,680 were Protestants, 26,376 Roman Catholics, and 1,815 Jews. Budget, 1907-1908: Income, £707,315; Expenditure, £708,660; debt, £2,557,351.

Capital, Brunswick; population (1905), 136,397.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov., 1868; suc. 13 Mar., 1892; m. 2 Feb., 1905, Princess Eleanore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, b. 17 Sept., 1871.

Heir Apparent, George, b. Nov., 1906.

President of Ministry, K. Ewald.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal

in size, containing an area of 2,966 square miles, and a population (1907) of 1,236,285, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Darmstadt, Mainz, and Offenbach have over 50,000 inhabitants.

Budget, 1907 £4,086,900
Public debt, 1907 (mostly for railways) 20,051,600
CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1907), 86,500.
British Chargé d'Affaires, F. D. Harford,
C.V.O. (Darmstadt) £500
Consul-Gen., Sir Francis Oppenheimer (at Frankfurt).

LIPPE, Principality of.

Prince, Leopold, b. 30 May, 1871.
Area, 470 sq. miles; population (1905), 145,577;
rev. (1907-8), £113,467; exp., £115,228; debt,
£65,011. Capital, Detmold; pop. (1905), 13,272.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., b. 9 April, 1882; *suc.* 10 April, 1897; *mar.* 7 June, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneburg, born 29 Sept., 1882.

Minister of State, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Letlow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 625,045. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1906-7), £1,084,500; debt (1907), £6,409,000. Capital, Schwerin; pop. 41,628.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Adolphus Friedrich, b. 22 July, 1848; *mar.* 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born 7 Sept., 1857.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus Friedrich, born 17 June, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,144 square miles; population, 103,451. No proper budget. Finances in good condition. Capital, Neu-Strelitz; pop. 11,658.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederic Augustus, b. 26 Nov., 1852; *suc.* 13 June, 1900; *married* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who died 28 August, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born 10 August, 1869.

Heir Apparent, Nicholas, b. 10 August, 1897.

Situate on the North Sea and the Weser. Area, 2,508 square miles; pop. 398,500; rev. 1900, £491,603; exp., £460,947; debt, £2,804,511. Capital, Oldenburg; pop. 26,000.

REUSS, Elder Line.

Prince, Henry XXIV., born 20 March, 1878; *suc.* 19 April, 1902.

Prince Regent, Henry XIV., b. 28 May, 1832. Area, 120 square miles; population (1905), 70,603; revenue and expenditure (1907), £76,090. No debt. Capital, Greiz; pop. (1905), 23,118.

REUSS, Younger Line.

Reigning Prince, Henry XIV., b. 28 May, 1832; *suc.* 14 July, 1867; *mar.* Princess Agnes of Württemberg (died 10 July, 1886).

Heir Apparent and Regent, Henry XXVII.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 144,584; rev. and exp. (1905-7), £121,397; debt (1906), £50,932. Capital, Gera; pop. (1905), 46,909.

SAXE-ALTENBURG, Duchy of.

Duke, Ernest, b. 16 Sept., 1826; *suc.* 3 Aug., 1853; *mar.* 28 April, 1853, Princess Agnes of Anhalt-Dessau (died 23 Oct., 1897).

Heir Presumptive, Ernest, b. 31 Aug., 1871.

Area, 512 square miles; population (1905), 206,508, of whom over 200,500 are Protestants; revenue and expenditure (1905-7), £211,307; debt (1905), £44,372; reserve fund, £192,122. Capital, Altenburg; pop. (1905), 38,818.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), born 19 July, 1884; *suc.* 30 July, 1900; assumed government 19 July, 1905.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, born 2 Aug., 1906.

Minister of State, Herr Richter.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 763 English sq. miles, and a population (1905) of 242,432, of whom 237,187 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 36,947). Coburg (the other capital) has 22,488 inhabitants. The common state revenue is set down at about £200,000; the combined state and domain revenues at about £500,000. There are 181 miles of railway open (1902), and at Gotha there is an English church.

British Minister Resident, M. de C. Findlay, C.M.G. (see Saxony).

Hon. Attaché, Edward Trench.

Consul-Gen., Baron von Tauchnitz (Leipzig).

SAXE-MEININGEN, Duchy of.

Duke, George II., b. 2 April, 1826; *suc.* 20 Sept., 1866; *mar.* (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (d. 30 March, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (d. 10 Feb., 1872), (3),morganatically, Helene, Baroness of Heldburg. *Heir Apparent*, Bernhard, b. 1 April, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 268,916; rev. and exp. (1906-8), £436,310; debt (1906), 297,295. Capital, Meiningen; pop. (1905), 15,945.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Grand Duke, William Ernest, b. 10 June, 1876; *suc.* 5 January, 1901.

Minister of State, Dr. Rothe.

Area, 1,397 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 388,095; rev. and exp. (1908-1910), £531,523. There is a British and American church at the capital. Capital, Weimar; pop. (1905), 31,117.

SAXONY.

King, Frederic Augustus III., born 25 May, 1865; *suc.* 15 Oct., 1904.

Heir Apparent, his son, Crown Prince George, b. 15 Jan., 1893.

Ministers of State, Dr. Rüger, Dr. Otto, Freiherr von Hausen, von Schleier, Dr. Count von Hohenthal and Bergen.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1905) of 4,504,077, among whom 196,814 were Roman Catholics, and 12,378 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant.

(coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 514,473), Leipzig (pop. 502,605), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 4,147 matriculated students in 1906); Freiberg (pop. 30,807), in the mining district; Zwickau (pop. 68,503), and Chemnitz (pop. 244,405), the Manchester of Saxony. Revenue and expenditure, 1904-1905 £17,000,000 Debt (railways), 1904 49,000,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1905), 514,973.
Brit. Minister Resident, M. de C. Findlay,
 C.M.G. £950
Hon. Attaché, Edward Trench.
Consul, H. Palmié.
Vice-Consul—C. W. Palmié.
Leipzig—*Cons.*, Dr. Baron C. C. B. von Tauchnitz.
Vice-Consul, Dr. Curt Otto.
Chemnitz—*Vice-Consul*, F. H. Felkin.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Principality of.

Reigning Prince, George, b. 10 Oct., 1846; *suc.* 8 May, 1893; *mar.* Princess Marie Anna of Saxe-Altenburg.
Heir Apparent, Adolphus, b. 23 Feb., 1883.
 Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 45,000; rev. and exp. (1900-01), £53,535; debt (1900), £25,000.
 Capital, Bückeburg; pop. (1900), 6,000.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, Principality of.

Prince, Gunther, b. 21 August, 1852; *suc.* 19 Jan., 1890; *mar.* Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.
 Area, 360 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 96,835; rev. and exp. (1906-8), £131,745; debt, £218,358.
 Capital, Rudolstadt; pop. (1905), 12,495.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, Principality of.

Prince, Charles Gunther, b. 7 August, 1830; *suc.* 17 July, 1880; *mar.* Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg.
 Area, 330 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 85,152; rev. and exp. (1905), £177,079; debt (1907), £273,014.
 Capital, Sondershausen; pop. (1905), 7,383.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., born 20 Jan., 1865; *suc.* 12 May, 1893; *mar.*, 9 Aug., 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.
Heir Apparent, Josias George William, b. 13 May, 1896.
 Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. 59,127; income and exp. £67,872; debt, £83,820. Capital, Arolsen; pop. 3,000.
British Chargé d'Affaires, M. de C. Findlay, C.M.G. (Dresden).

WÜRTTEMBERG.

King, William II., born 25 Feb., 1848; *succeeded* 6 Oct., 1891; *mar.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (died 30 April, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
President of Ministry, Dr. von Weizsäcker.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1905) of 2,302,179, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Württemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,121 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pastureland being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	1907.	1908.
Revenue	£4,553,470	£4,621,036
Expenditure	4,563,445	4,585,431
Public debt, April	28,038,120	27,864,531
Of which for railways	26,238,451	26,088,788

CAPITAL, Stuttgart.

Brit. Minister Resident, F. L. Cartwright, C.V.O. (see Bavaria).
Consul, James Hardwyn Harriss Gastrell.
Vice-Consul, B. Ehrenbacher.

THE FREIEN AND HANSE TOWNS.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles, pop. (1906), 886,798.
Burgomaster, 1907, Dr. Stammaun.

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	£5,962,767	£5,867,595
Public expenditure	5,540,020	6,146,245
Public debt	25,665,223	26,640,831
Total imports	234,350,000	266,313,102
Total exports	213,590,000	238,174,271

British Consul-Gen., Sir William Ward, C.V.O.
 £1,350

Vice-Cons., F. A. Oliver £350 to £450
 „ W. R. K. Gandell
 Hamburg, transit, 21 hours.

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 268,060.

Burgomaster, 1907, Dr. Victor Marcus.

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	£1,725,871	£1,842,560
Public expenditure	£1,116,206	2,379,635
Total value of imports ...	65,747,988	73,336,678
Total value of exports ...	62,364,918	71,463,891

British Vice-Consul, Christian Mosle.

Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., Norman C. Haag
 £350 to £450

LÜBECK, area 115 sq. miles, pop. 106,000.

Burgomaster, 1907, Dr. Schön.

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue	£391,799	£410,510
Public expenditure	380,833	410,598
Public debt, Jan. 1	2,060,976	2,490,000
	1905.	1906.
Total value of imports.....	17,500,000	17,900,000
do. exports	16,300,000	17,000,000

British Vice-Consul, Heinrich Ludwig Behncke.

GERMAN COLONIES.

The German Colonies have a total area of 2,658,449 sq. kils. = 1,028,181 sq. miles, and had (1905) a population of about 12,500,000, of whom 12,440 were whites. Of these whites about 3,316 were Germans.

AFRICA.—*Togoland*: Area, 87,200 sq. kils. = 3,659 sq. miles; population about 1,500,000. Capital, Lome. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £103,650; expenditure, £103,650. 1905: Imports, £388,000; exports, £197,850.—*Cameroun*: Area, 495,000 sq. kils. = 191,074 sq. miles; population, 3,500,000. Capital, Duala. Budget for 1907: Receipts, £307,900, of which State aid, £145,200; expenditure, £307,900. 1905: Imports, £673,350; exports, £465,750.—*German South-West Africa*: Area, 835,100 sq. kils. = 322,348 sq. miles; population, 200,000 before the war. Capital, Windhoek. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £3,464,855; expenditure, £5,320,802. State aid, £3,185,000. 1905: Imports, no return; exports, no return.—*German East Africa*: Area, 995,000 sq. kils. = 384,079 sq. miles; population, 7,000,000. Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £566,000, of which State aid, £293,000; expenditure, £566,000. 1905: Imports, £882,750; exports, £497,500.—*German Australia*, under which name are now included New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone (Marianne Islands). Total area, 482,481 sq. kils. = 186,249 sq. miles; population, 656,000. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £100,600, including State aid, £74,700; expenditure, £99,350. 1905: Imports, £273,550; exports, £128,500.—*Samoa*: Area, 2,588 sq. kils. = 1,003 sq. miles; population, 33,000. Capital, Apia. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £36,800, of which £9,000 State aid; expenditure, £36,350. 1905: Imports, £169,350; exports, £101,450.—*Kiao-Chao*: Leased for a period of 99 years from China in 1898. Area, 501 sq. kils. = 193 sq. miles; population (in leased territory), 33,000; in sphere of interest, 92,000. Chief seat of government, Tsingtau. Budget, 1907: Receipts, £663,700, of which State aid, £886,700; expenditure, £662,100.

The German garrison in Kiao-Chao consists of 102 officers, 3,401 German non-commissioned officers and men, and one battalion of the East Asiatic Garrison brigade. It was further agreed that within a 50 kils. zone (31 English miles) from all points of the leased territory the Chinese Government should no longer, for the space of 99 years, be entitled to take any steps without previous authorisation from the German Government. Germany also received mining and railway concessions in the province of Shan-Tung, which is called "the sphere of influence," area about 2,750 English sq. miles, population 84,000. The leased territory, as it is called, comprises the bay up to high-water mark, its islands, and the north and south tongues of land at the mouth of the harbour.

Germany's share in the trade with her colonies in 1905 was 33 per cent.

GREECE.

King of the Hellenes, George, second son of the present King of Denmark, born 24 Dec., 1845; elected 30 (18) March, 1863; married 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, born 3 Sept., 1851 (issue, 5 sons and a daughter). *Heir Apparent*, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born 2 Aug., 1868; married 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, born 14 June, 1870.

Prime Minister and Minister for War (December, 1905), G. N. Theotokis.

Finance, A. Simopoulou.

Foreign Affairs, A. Skoussis.

Interior, N. Calogeropoulou.

Marine, C. Tricoupis.

Justice, D. Bocotopoulou.

Education and Religion, A. Stephanopoulou.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, D. G. Metaxas, 1 Stanhope Gardens, S.W.

1st Secretary, L. L. Caftan-Zoglu.

Cons.-Gen., T. Stavridis, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

Consul and Secretary, J. M. Joannides.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40'–40° 10' N. and long. 18° 20'–25° 50' E. comprising an area of 24,977 square miles (inclusive of the territory lost by the rectification of the Thessalian frontier after the war with Turkey in 1897), with a population (in 1896) of 2,433,806. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into twenty-six provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. Its exports consist of currants, figs, olive oil, wine, cognac, tobacco, hides, lead, magnesium, emery, marble, and sponges.

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). The navy consisted of 3 ironclads, 2 armoured vessels, 1 cruiser, 10 gunboats, 4 steam corvettes, 8

schooners, 7 torpedo boats, 3 transports, and 7 various vessels, mostly obsolete, in July, 1903. Education (see p. 641).

Communications.—There are 830 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, but it is rarely used by foreign vessels. Telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 1,035 sailing vessels above 30 tons capacity, and 206 steamers (198,681 tons).

Finance.—On December 31, 1905, the public Gold Debt of Greece amounted to £29,037,580, involving an annual charge of £770,840, and the Interior Paper Debt to 171,629,436 drachmæ, with a charge of 7,593,535 drachmæ. In the Gold Debt is included the first portion (£880,000) of a 4 per cent. loan contracted in March, 1902, for the construction of a railway from the Piræus to Demerli in Thessaly. The second portion (£870,000) was issued in June, 1904, and a further instalment (£230,000) for the extension of the railway to Larissa was issued in Jan. 1905. The service of the Debt was entrusted (1898) to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from (1) the State monopolies (salt, matches, petroleum, playing cards, cigarette paper, and emery), (2) the tobacco tax, and (3) the stamp duties, together with the revenue from the Piræus Custom-house as a supplementary guarantee. The gross receipts from the first three sources mentioned are estimated at 28,900,000 drachmæ, out of which a minimum interest of 43 per cent. of the original interest on the Monopoly Loan (1887), and 32 per cent. of the original interest on all other loans contracted previous to 1898, as well as the full interest of 2½ per cent. on the loan of 1898, is guaranteed. If the receipts exceed 28,900,000 drachmæ, the surplus, less 18 per cent. for expenses of administration, is divided between the Government and the bond-holders, in the following proportions: 30 per cent. for increase of interest, 30 per cent. for increase of sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government. Profit on exchange is distributed in the same proportions. If the receipts fall short of the estimate, the revenue from the custom-houses at Laurium, Patras, Volo, and Corfu are successively assigned to make good the deficit.

The trade of Greece is hampered by a forced circulation of about 150,000,000 drachmæ (nominally equal to the French franc) in a depreciated paper currency. The agio on gold has been steadily declining during the last few years, and the average exchange constantly improving.

	1905.	1906.
Estimated revenue	*£5,054,490	*£5,020,454
Estimated expenditure	*4,747,993	*4,978,463
Imports from U.K.	1,251,642	1,503,673
Exports to U.K.	1,328,234	2,231,860
Total imports (1904-5) ...	5,480,651	5,631,322
Total exports (1904-5) ...	3,622,782	3,354,425

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1896 (including the Piræus), 153,655.

British Minister, Sir Francis E. Huch

Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. ... £3,500

1st Secretary, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. ... 500

2nd Secretary, H. C. Goodhart ... £300 to 500

Chaplain, Rev. F. R. Elliot, M.A., M.V.O. ... 100

* Drachmæ converted at par 25 dr. = £1 for purposes of comparison.

Acting Vice-Consul and Translator, Anthony Martelaos, M.V.O.	£200 to £250
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (ad int.)	400
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O.	
Vice-Consul, Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders	
Zante—Vice-Consul, A. L. Crowe	
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood	
Vice-Consul, George W. Crowe ...	
Piræus—Consul, Errol MacDonell	600
Vice-Consul, John Joannidis	
Erghastria (Laurium) — Vice-Consul, Spiridon Desposito	
Syra—Consul, W. H. Cottrell	
Vice-Consul, Alex. Germani	
Milo—Consular Agent, Andrew Gialeraki	
Santorin—Consular Agent, A. Bageggio	
Seriphos—Consular Agent, E. Grohmann	
Zea—Consular Agent, B. Demetriades ...	
Volo—Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin ...	£350 to 450
Athens, transit, 5 days.	

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, elected 2 Oct., 1898, and re-elected July, 1904, to serve from April, 1905, to April, 1911.

Min. of Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios.

Consul-Gen., Señor Machado, 31 Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 40' to 17° 40', and in W. Long. from 88° 15' to 92° 30', and comprises an area of 46,774 square miles, and a population in 1905 of 1,800,000. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. The Central Railway connects the port of San José (Pacific) with the capital. Work on the Northern Railway, which is to connect Port Barrios (Atlantic) with the capital, is being actively carried on, and is to be completed by contract in 1907. The total mileage in the Republic open for traffic in 1905 was 415 miles, with 65 miles under construction. There were 3,790 kilometres of telegraph working in 1905. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, Manzanillo on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, valued at £1,459,469 in 1905; the other articles are sugar, rubber, hides, bananas, and timber.

	1904.	1905.
Revenue (paper)	\$11,076,021	
(do.) (gold)	1,301,078	£549,325
Expenditure (paper)	22,930,739	
(do.) (gold)	1,148,565	£732,135
Foreign bonded debt, 4% Dec.	£1,791,815	£1,842,526
Other liabilities (gold) ..	196,087	£742,010
" (paper) ..	\$49,327,070	53,150,628
Assets, Dec. (paper)	36,623,892	42,990,407
Imports	£1,008,228	£1,368,889
Do. from U.K.	207,666	247,258
Exports	1,510,373	1,647,551
Exports to U.K.	250,459	196,324

* Average exchange, 1905, about 862 = £1.
Exchange Sept. 1906, 854 = £1.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. about 80,000.

British Minister Resident, Lionel E. G. Carden.....£2,000
Vice-Consul, G. Falconer Atlee.....£350 to 450
Charles Fleischmann.....
Livingston—Vice-Consul, Joseph Michovsky.
Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, William L. Evans.
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.
Transit via New York and Puerto Barrios,
21 to 25 days.

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Nord Alexis, born 1821,
assumed office as from 15 May, 1902, for
seven years.....£4,800
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Public Instruction,
P. Sannon.
War and Navy, General Cyriaque Celestin.
Interior and Police (ad int.), F. Marcelin.
Finance and Commerce, F. Marcelin.
Justice and Worship, E. Laleau.
Public Works, Numa Laraque.

Minister in London, Dr. Viard, 75 Artillery
Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French
portion of the island of San Domingo, which,
next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India
Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which
9,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N.
lat. between 17° 37'—20°, and in W. longitude
between 68° 20'—74° 28'; and belongs to the group
of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging
to Hayti contains a population of 1,500,000 (1907).
The mountains are richly and heavily timbered,
and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their
summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in
the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially
Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to
foreign trade. The principal productions are
coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar,
honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It
is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper,
tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has
been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions.
The principal foreign trade is carried on with
the United States, Great and Greater Britain,
France, and Germany.

	1904.	1906.
Revenue, gold.....	\$3,359,759	\$2,730,761
" paper.....	2,166,943	5,135,250
Expenditure, gold.....	3,478,874	3,973,899
" paper.....	7,549,976	6,186,121
Total debt.....	£5,869,065	£5,712,268
Paper money in circula- tion.....	\$14,066,694	\$10,650,248
Imports from U.K., 1903	£77,135	...
Exports to U.K., 1900 ...	54,801	...

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 70,000.
British Consul-Gen., Arthur G. Vansittart £1,000
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, A. D. Strohm.
Transit, 15 days.

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

Provisional President, General Miguel R. Davila,
assumed office 18 April, 1907.
Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol
Lane, E.C.

The Middle State of Central America, stretch-
ing in N. lat. between 13° 10' and 16°, and W.
long. between 83° 10' and 88° 40'; containing
42,658 English square miles, including a small
portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay
Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The popula-
tion in 1902 was 774,000, mostly of aboriginal
blood. It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on
the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto
Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only
about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the
Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is
mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras.
The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton,
sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides
and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and
Lima wool. Its mineral wealth is great. The
only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto
Cortez to Pimienta, 60 miles, which it is intended
to develop into an inter-oceanic railway, connect-
ing the Atlantic with the Pacific.

	1904-5.	1905 6.
Revenue.....	£307,296	£338,967
Expenditure.....	284,934	304,222
Debt (internal).....	285,990	285,990
Debt (external).....	5,985,108	5,985,108
Exports.....	494,578	575,989
Imports.....	472,552	502,322
Imports from U.K.	42,552	57,309
Exports to U.K.	7,602	1,173

CHIEF TOWN, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1902), 17,000.

British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden
(Guatemala).
Amapala—British Consul, Robert Motz.
Puerto Cortez (Omoa)—Cons., William J. Bain.
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul,
La Ceiba—Vice-Consul,
Tegucigalpa—Consul, Colin W. Campbell.
Truxillo—Consul, Alfred E. Melhado.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days.

HUNGARY. (See pp. 569-570.)

ICELAND (Danish Dependency).

Minister for Iceland (Resident), H. Hafstein,
appd. 2 Feb., 1904.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island
in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63°
23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W.
long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square
miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The
population was estimated in 1898 at 76,237.

The present constitution was granted in 1904,
and the assembly (Al-thing) is more or less con-
trolled by the Government at Copenhagen. The
principal products of the island are sheep, cattle,
ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost
all the necessaries of life, the chief items being
grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods,
tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Iceland
is now in direct telegraphic communication
with this country.

	1903.	1904.	1905
Total Imports ...	£670,443	£651,601	£803,832
Total Exports ...	627,332	588,205	672,437

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 8,000.
Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and
Seydisfjörð.
Reykjavik—Consul, Arthur W. W. Wood-
house.....£600
Seydisfjörð—Vice-Consul, E. T. Hallgrímsson.
Westmann Islands—Vice-Cons., Gislí J. Johnsen.
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

King, Victor Emmanuel, born 21 November, 1869; married 24 Oct., 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born 15 Sept., 1904.

Premier and Interior (May 6, 1906), Signor Giolitti.

Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni.

Justice, Signor Orlando.

War, General Viganò.

Marine, Admiral Mirabello.

Public Instruction, Signor Rava.

Treasury, Signor Carcano.

Finance, Signor Lacava.

Agriculture, Signor Cocco-Ortu.

Public Works, Signor Bertolini.

Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Schanzer.

Ambassador to France, Conte Tornielli; *Russia*, G. Melegari; *Germany*, Signor Pansa; *Austria*, Duca Avarna; *Turkey*, Marchese G. Imperiali; *U.S.A.*, Baron Mayor des Planches; *Spain*, Signor Silvestrelli.

Ambassador in London, Marquis di San Giuliano,

20 Grosvenor Square, W.

Councillor, Count Bosdari.

1st Secretary, Alberto Martin-Franklin.

Secretary, Count Miniscalchi.

Attaché, Luigi Vannutelli.

Military Attaché, Major Ugo Bagnani.

Naval Attaché, Lieut. Count di Villarey.

Archivist, Signor Catani.

Consul-General, Comm. L. Allatini.

Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. $36^{\circ} 38' 30''$ — $46^{\circ} 40' 30''$ N. and long. $6^{\circ} 30'$ — $18^{\circ} 30'$ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population (10 Feb., 1901) of 32,475,253. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1870 the unity of the country was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy, which is now divided for administration into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The principal towns are Naples, Rome (over 500,000), Milan (over 450,000), Turin, Palermo (over 300,000), Genoa, Florence (over 200,000), and Bologna, Venice, Messina, Catania, and Leghorn (over 100,000 inhabitants). Its wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly, and 45,268 tons were produced in 1903. The mineral produce in 1903 included iron ore (£216,396), zinc ore

(£685,748), and crude sulphur (£1,754,097). The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom; in 1901 there were 9,943 miles open for traffic, and 27,820 miles of telegraph line. The commercial marine (1902) consisted of 5,690 vessels (488 steamers), of 1,018,807 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienne earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. *Defence* (for Army, see p. 637). The navy in 1904 consisted of 14 first-class battle-ships (and 5 building), 4 third-class ditto, 5 armoured cruisers (and 1 building), 18 protected and 1 unprotected cruisers, 12 torpedo vessels, 13 destroyers (and 2 building), and torpedo boats: divisional 7 (and 8 building), and class 94. Spezia, the chief naval and military port of the kingdom is securely fortified. *Education* (see p. 642).

Foreign merchants vessels of 13,710,085 total tonnage entered and of 13,652,811 tons cleared at Italian ports in 1903. Italian vessels of 19,814,202 tons entered and of 19,749,749 tons cleared in 1903.

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Public revenue	£99,684,121	£81,885,044*
Public expenditure ...	97,143,266	80,144,887*
Public debt (1905-6) ...	£508,216,896	£521,568,629
Interest on debt (1905-6)	22,667,748	23,100,409
	1904.	1905.
Total imports	78,330,627	83,134,200
Total exports	64,277,204	68,294,720
Imports from U.K. ...	8,371,354	8,892,876
Exports to U.K.	3,324,822	3,324,595

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1904), 503,857.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the

Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G.,

K.C.B. £7,000

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.

Councillor of Embassy, Charles Des

Graz 800

Naval Attaché, Capt. Roger J. B.

Keyes, R.N., M.V.O. 800

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. Delmé

Radcliffe, C.M.G., M.V.O. 800

1st Secretary, John G. Ford £300 to 500

2nd Secretary, A. Akers-Douglas 300 to 500

Eric C. E. Phipps 300 to 500

3rd Secretary, C. M. Palaret.

Hon. Attaché, Hugh Whitaker.

* Budget Estimates.

Consul, C. Ceccarelli Morgan	
Civita-Vecchia—V.-Cons., P. R. Mac-	
kenzie	
Brindisi—Consul, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O. ...	
Cagliari—Consul, Henry R. Pernis.....	
Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro -	
Vice-Consul, Emanuele Armeni	
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni	
Terranova—Vice-Consul, Gerolamo	
Tamponi	
Florence—Consul-General, Maj. W. Percy	
Chapman	£800
Vice-Consul, Gennaro Placci	
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane	
Elba—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Tonietti	
Leghorn—Vice-Cons., M. Carmichael	£350 to 450
Venice—Consul, E. de Zuccato.....	
Genoa—Consul-General, W. Keene.....	800
Vice-Consul, R. G. Macbean.....	
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., E. E. Berry...	
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton	
Savona—V.-Consul, Salvatore Guattari	
Spezia—V.-Cons., E. M. de Garston	£350 to 450
Turin—Vice-Consul, Ernesto Anfone ...	
Milan—Consul, Joseph H. Towsey	600
V.-Cons., Wm. M. Tweedie.....	
Naples and Southern Italy—Consul Gen.,	
Eustace Neville Rolfe, C.V.O. ...	600
Vice-Consul, George Turner	
Bari—Vice-Consul, Emil Berner	
Barietta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.....	
Capri—Cons. Agent, Harold R. Trower	
Castellamare—V.-Cons., J. Drinkwater	
Gioia Tauro—V.-Cons., Edward Briglia	
Manfredonia—V.-Consul, Carlo Cafarelli	
Reggio—Vice-Consul, Walter H. Fox...	
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio ...	
Palermo (Sicily)—Con., Sidney Churchill,	
M.V.O.	600
Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison	
Catania—Vice-Consul, Arthur W. Elford	
Licata—Vice-Consul, A. Verderame ...	
Marsala—V.-Consul, C. F. Gray	
Mazara—Vice-Consul, Onofrio Favara	
Messina—Vice-Consul, G. A. Pogson	
£350 to 450	
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti	
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Edward	
A. Oates	
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P.	
Giunta	
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, Joseph Lobb...	
Taormina—Vice-Cons., Dr. Salvatore	
Cacciola.....	
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Giuseppe Bresmes	
Trapani—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino	

COLONIES.—Italy possesses the colony of Eritrea, a protectorate over part of the Somali coast, extending from Cape Guardafui to the Juba river, on which they have a station; an annual rent is paid to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the Benadir ports leased by him to Italy. The commencement of Italian influence was made in 1880, when the district of Assab was transferred from a trading company to the Government. The tract of land now known as ERITREA ("Red Sea") consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland between 12° and 18° N., containing in all a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, with a total area of 85,000 to 90,000 square miles, and a population of about 400,000. The capital is Massowa, where there is a good harbour, and the principal product, salt, of great value as being the monetary currency

of Southern Abyssinia. In 1889 a protectorate was declared over the neighbouring kingdom of Abyssinia, which was repudiated in 1893 by the Negus, Menelek II.; after a campaign which ended in disaster, the Italian Government concluded a treaty (1896) withdrawing the protectorate from all parts, except from the portion of Somaliland above referred to. The total area is about 130,000 square miles, and the population, about 300,000. Itala, a newly formed settlement, being the seat of government.

ROME—Sovereign Pontiff, Pius X., born 2 June, 1835; elected 4 August, 1903.
Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal Merry del Val, appointed 1903.
Rome, transit, 44 hours.

JAPAN.

Emperor, Mutsuhito, born 3 Nov., 1852; succeeded 13 Feb., 1867; crowned 13 Oct., 1868; mar. Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869, and has issue 1 son and 4 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Prince Yoshihito, born 31 Aug., 1879; installed Crown Prince 3 Nov., 1889; came of age, and took his seat in Upper House, 1897; mar. 10 May, 1900, Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo, and has issue three sons.

Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji.

Interior, K. Hara.

Foreign Affairs, Count Hayashi.

Agriculture and Commerce, K. Matsuoka.

Finance, Baron Sakatani.

War, General Viscount Terauchi.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Saito.

Justice, M. Matsuda.

Communications, I. Yamagata.

Education, N. Makino.

Ambassador in London, Count Jutaro Komura, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Councillor, Hikokichi Ijui.

1st Secretary, Count Hirokichi Mutsu.

2nd Secretaries, J. Sakata, 1. Tei; K. Honda.

3rd Secretary, Tsuneo Matsudaira.

Chancellors, K. Nojima; S. Komura.

Military Attaché, Col. Goro Shiba, I.J.A.

Naval Attaché, Capt. S. Tochinnai, I.J.N.

Financial Attaché, K. Kanno.

Consul-General, J. Sakata, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72 Kensington Park Road, W.

Elève-Consul, Y. Numano.

Consul at Glasgow, A. R. Brown.

" at Liverpool, P. E. J. Hemelryk.

" at Middlesbrough, Wayman Dixon.

This ancient and extensive Empire, now in alliance with the United Kingdom, consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Hondo (the name of the Empire being Nihon), Shikoku, Kiu-shu, and Hokkaido or Yé Zo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yé Zo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of 47,215,630, according to the last census, there being 23,834,398 men and 23,381,237 women. In addition, the Russo-Japanese war gave to Japan the southern portion of the island of Saghalien, called by the Japanese, Karafuto.

Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C.; the present Emperor being the 121st of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilisation and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords, has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State, which has since the revolution of 1868 shown a most remarkable power of adopting Western knowledge and experience. A wise and enlightened ruler is at the head of the nation, and the first national Parliament, the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, promulgated 11 Feb., 1889, met for the first time in November, 1890. The feudal lords, who have lost all their powers of government, still retain their high social positions, and a new aristocracy with these as its basis has been formed; it consists of five grades, corresponding to the European titles of Prince (not Imperial), Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent and disastrous earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound, whilst agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold was discovered in 1899 in considerable quantities in the northern island, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant, and English fruits, such as cherries and gooseberries, are being produced in increasing quantities in Yezo; the quality is poor, but improving.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, japanned ware, porcelain, and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from Europe and the U.S.A. Sugar is largely imported from Java, Philippines, Germany, Austria, Hong Kong, and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India, and Java; kerosene oil from U.S. and Russia; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India,

Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton yarns, rice, tea, fish, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw platts, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 3,252 miles of private railway and 1,531 miles of Government lines open in 1906; the Tōkaidō, Nippon, Kiushū, Sanyō, and other important lines have been purchased since that date as a result of the Government's scheme of nationalisation, and the work of duplicating Tōkaidō (East Coast route) is progressing. A Japanese line has also been built in Korea from Fusan to Seoul. The gross receipts for passenger and goods traffic on all the lines in Japan during 1904 was £5,461,000. The mercantile marine of registered ships above 20 tons consisted (1906) of 1,390 steamers of 329,740 gross tons and 3,696 sailing-vessels of 329,806 gross tons. Of the 10,653 vessels (tonnage 18,956,596) that entered Japanese ports (1906) 2,086 were British (tonnage, 5,766,670).

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). The Navy as at 31 March, 1907, is given on p. 204; it was manned by about 34,000 officers and men.

Finance.—From Oct. 1, 1897, the currency was placed upon a gold basis, the unit being the gold yen of 8,333 gr. containing 75 grammes of fine gold; but there is no smaller gold coin than the 5-yen piece. The local exchange value of the yen is about 2s. 0½d.

Education (see p. 642).

Under treaties with Great Britain and several other Powers, Yedo (Tōkiō), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo (Kobe), and Ōsaka (on the Inland Sea), Nagasaki in Kiushū, Hakodate in the Hokkaido (Yezo), Niigata, and 23 additional ports are open to trade. The following table shows the distribution of the foreign trade in 1904 among the countries principally concerned:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
British Empire	£6,053,000	£15,666,000	£22,519,000
United States	10,235,000	5,932,000	16,268,000
China	6,940,000	5,595,000	12,535,000
France	3,708,000	341,000	4,049,000
Germany	418,000	2,930,000	3,348,000

The principal articles exported to Japan from this country in 1906 were iron, wrought and unwrought (£1,770,345), machinery and mill work (£1,041,637), locomotives, wool and woollens (£1,595,986), ships and boats (£2,800,403), and cotton manufactures (£1,687,529). Japan sent to the U.K. silk manufactures (£1,092,853), unwrought copper (£676,112), and straw plattings (£227,693).

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Revenue (Budget)	£40,716,000*	43,212,000*
Expenditure (Budget) ...	36,897,000*	42,087,000*
Total debt	191,130,000	226,393,000
Imports (1905 & 1906) ...	49,872,000	42,751,000
Exports (do.)	32,823,000	43,258,000
Imports from U.K. (do.)	11,778,000	10,342,000
Exports to U.K. (do.) ..	1,331,000	2,302,000

Formosa.—The island of Formosa was ceded by China to Japan (2 June, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with about 3,000,000 inhabitants (1905).

KOREA.

Emperor, Chōk, born 1874, acceded 26 July, 1907. Japanese Resident Gen., Prince Hirofumi Ito. Controller General of Finance and Chief Commissioner of Customs, Baron Mogata.

* Excludes extra-ordinary expenses.

Korea, the bone of contention in the war between Japan and China (1894-5), and again in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, is an Empire consisting of a peninsula lying to the south-east of Manchuria, from which it is divided by the Yalu and Tumen Rivers. The country is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of some 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 10,000,000; there are about 100,000 Japanese in the country. Since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 the administrative control of Korea has gradually passed into Japanese hands. In November, 1905, a Convention was concluded with Japan, under which the latter assumed a protectorate over the country; and the powers thus obtained were strengthened by the signature on July 31, 1907, of a second Convention, under which all administrative measures and all high official appointments became subject to the approval of the Japanese Resident General. The Koreans are for the most part tall, robust, and good-looking; they belong to the Mongolian stock, the language of the country being of Turanian origin, with a large admixture of Chinese words, Confucianism and a corrupt form of Buddhism, mingled with spirit and ancestor worship, may be said to be the religion of the country; there are, however, a considerable number of Christian converts. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater proportion of the trade of Korea is in Japanese hands, but British imports, direct and indirect, form some 25 per cent. of the total.

Finances.—The finances of the country, which have hitherto been in a state of great disorder, are now in the hands of a Japanese Controller-General. A reform has been effected in the currency, the debased nickel coins having been called in and replaced by a new currency after the Japanese model, consisting of copper, nickel, and silver coins on a gold basis. Exhaustive investigations into the system of taxation are in progress, which are expected to result in a greatly increased revenue without adding to the burden of the people.

Commerce.—About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms, the number of Japanese vessels entered in 1906 having been 7,488, with a tonnage of 2,271,302, out of a total of 10,274, with a tonnage of 2,769,509. In 1906 the trade of Chemulpo amounted to £1,581,627, and that of the whole of Korea to £3,842,628. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. There is an agency of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at Chemulpo, and branches of

several Japanese banks both at Chemulpo and Seoul.

Communications.—The postal, telegraph, and telephone systems of Korea were placed under Japanese administration by an agreement signed in 1905, and the railways, two of which were Japanese companies and the third a Japanese military line, were transferred to the Japanese Government simultaneously with the nationalisation of the Japanese railways in 1906. The following lines of railway are open:—The Seoul-Chemulpo line, length 26 miles 7 chains; the Seoul-Fusan line, length 286 miles; the Seoul-Wiju line, length 310 miles. This line, though open to traffic, is not completed; it was built as a military line, and is in process of reconstruction. The two latter lines, when connected with the Siberian system, will complete the great highway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across two continents.

	1905.	1906.
Customs Revenue	£234,103	£223,586
Imports	3,262,541	3,013,682
Exports (excl. specie) ...	704,814	828,946

CAPITAL, Seoul or Söul. Pop. (estd.), 250,000.

British Consul-General, H. Cockburn, C.B. £1,200
Chemulpo—Consul, Arthur H. Lay..... 800

Seoul is distant 11,560 miles; transit, 30-40 days; *via* Siberia, 25 days.

CAPITAL, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1903), 1,818,655. Other cities are—Osaka, 999,965; Kiōto, the ancient capital, 380,568; Nagoya, 288,639; Kobé, 285,002; Yokohama, 326,035; Hiroshima, 121,176; Nagasaki, 153,293; Sendai, 100,231. There were also (1903) nineteen other towns of between 50,000 and 100,000.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell

MacDonald, G.C.M.G., C.C.V.O., K.C.B. £5,000

Councillor of Embassy, H. C. Lowther ... 800

Naval Attaché, Commr. Hon. C. J. T.

Dormer, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. W. Beger, R.F.A.

Japanese Sec., John H. Gubbins, C.M.G. £1,000

Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe 900

2nd Sec., Hon. F. O. Lindley..... £300 to 500

3rd Sec., Robt. H. Clive..... 250

Medical Officer, Dr. R. Wunsch 350

Dairen (Dalny), Vice-Consul, H. G. Parlett 600

Hakodate—Vice-Consul, R. G. E. Forster... 500

Kobé—Consul, H. A. C. Bonar 1,000

Vice-Consul, John B. Rentiers 600

Nagasaki—Consul, F. W. W. Playfair 900

Shimonoseki—Consul, E. A. Griffiths 800

Yokohama—Cons. Gen., J. C. Hall, I.S.O. ... 1,000

Vice-Consul, E. M. Hobart-Hampden ... 500

Formosa : Tainan—Cons., A. E. Wileman 800

Tamsui—Consul, A. M. Chalmers 800

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38

days (*via* Vancouver, 23 days; *via* Siberia, 21 days).

JERUSALEM—PALESTINE.

Turkish Governor, Ekrem Bey, appointed 4 Dec., 1906.

Palestine, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of human kind, and in the affections of the Christian world, is a country capable of considerable development, and, although her ancient glories are departed, still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits. Its population is not far short of 700,000, of whom 80,000 to 100,000 are Jews. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 60,000 to 65,000.

Geographically, Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan wends its course towards the Dead Sea, and the elevated region lying to the east of the Jordan. It is barren only during the dry season, when the grasses are dried up, and the herdsmen retire with their flocks of sheep and goats to the loftier mountains, but the alluvial lowland to the south of Mount Carmel is as fruitful as ever, and it only needs an honest and vigorous administration to restore Palestine to its former prosperous condition. The entire area is computed to be about 11,000 square miles.

Palestine comprises the independent mutessariflik of Jerusalem (el Quds), together with the mutessarifliks of Acre and Nablus, the two last named belonging, for administrative purposes, to the vilayet (province) of Beirut. Since March, 1906, however, the kaza (district) of Nazareth, in the mutessariflik of Acre, has been included in the mutessariflik of Jerusalem. The stream Anja, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forms the boundary between the independent district of Jerusalem and the above-named vilayet, the country to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea being subordinate to the vilayet of Damascus. Arabic is the language commonly spoken, and 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans; in addition to Mohammedans and Jews there are many Orthodox Greeks and foreigners of all denominations. A railway was constructed connecting Jaffa (Joppa) and Jerusalem in 1892.

The principal ports of Palestine are Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, and Gaza, and their exports amount annually to over £600,000, consisting principally of sesame, oranges, fruits, barley, olive oil, maize, and articles of Christian veneration, these latter weighing 2,700 cwt. The imports are estimated at £650,000 annually. The U.K. and France take the lead in this commerce.

Jerusalem—Consul, E. C. Blech £700
Jaffa—Vice-Consul, J. Falanga (acting) 300
Gaza—Cons. Agent, A. A. Knesevich *unp.*

Distant by overland route, about 2,300 miles, by sea 3,700 miles; transit, 8 to 10 days.

LIBERIA.

President, A. Barclay, born 1854, re-elected May, 1907, until Jan., 1911.

Vice-President, J. J. Dossen.

Secretary of State, F. E. R. Johnson.

Treasurer, D. E. Howard.

Attorney-General, C. D. B. King.

Postmaster-General, S. T. Prout.

Chief Inspector of Customs and Financial

Adviser, William J. Lamont £1,000
Asst. do., J. M. Hamilton.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in London, H. Hayman, 3 Coleman Street, E.C.
Acting Sec. of Legation, H. L. Hayman.
Consul, Sigismund Sinauer De Stein.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 250 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society

in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European powers since 1847 as an independent State. The population numbers nearly 1,500,000. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory, prassava, rubber, and camwood. The chief imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The executive power is vested in a President elected for two years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for four years, and the House of Representatives with fourteen members elected for two years. There is no regular army. Foreigners are only allowed to trade at the ports of entry and frontiers, of which there are thirteen along the 350 miles of coast, viz.: Manna, Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Greensville, Nanna Kroo, Niffo, Harper, Half Cavalla, Jenne, and Webo. In 1906, 358 vessels (710,762 net tons) called at Monrovia.

	1904.	1905.
Revenue	£60,229	£59,330
Expenditure	62,840	59,760
Internal bonded Debt	10,000	10,000
External Debt	95,000	95,000
Imports	106,912	134,213
Exports	110,105	98,762

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

British Consul, Capt. C. B. Wallis £800
Vice-Cons., William A. Ring.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, English steamer *via* Liverpool, 14 days; German steamer *via* Southampton, 11 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., b 5 Oct., 1840; suc. 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59.6 square miles, pop. (1906) 9,650. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf), textiles and embroidery. Revenue (1906), 1,004,331 K.; exp. 872,874 K.; no debt. CAPITAL, Vaduz.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, William Alexander, b. 22 April, 1852; suc. 19 Nov., 1905; mar. 21 June, 1893, Princess Maria Anna of Braganza.
Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1905) 246,455, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1906 was £625,436, expenditure £606,000; debt (Jan. 1, 1906) £432,342. There are 342 miles of railway. The army numbers about 325 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 30,000), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (The Hague).

MADAGASCAR.

(French Possession—See pp. 588-9.)

MEXICO, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, Porfirio Diaz, born 15 Sept., 1830, acceded 1 Dec., 1884 (re-elected 7th time 1904 until 1910).

Vice-President, Ramon Corral (1 Dec., 1904).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal.

Minister in England, Miguel Covarrubias, 87 Queen's Gate, S.W.

1st Secretary, Balbino Dávalos.

2nd Secretary, Luis S. Carmona.

Attaché, M. Martinez del Campo.

Financial Agent, Luis Camacho, 85 Finsbury.

Pavement House, E.C.

Consul, Adolfo Bulle, Broad St. House, E.C.

Consul-Gen.—Liverpool, Emilio Alemán.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 15°—32' N. lat. and 87°—117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 767,005 square miles, with an estimated population of (1900) 13,545,462, of whom "only about 3,500,000 are taxable." The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 13,995 miles of railway open on Sept. 15, 1907, and 35,980 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in five days from New York without change of carriage. The National Railway *viâ* Laredo takes 4½ days to New York, and there is a third route *viâ* Eagle Pass (International Railway). The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar and drugs ranking next in importance.

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). The Navy is limited to 7 small vessels, of about 200 to 300 tons, used for the prevention of smuggling.

Education (see p. 642).

Finance, &c.—The following figures have been

officially supplied, the value of the Mexican dollar being taken at 24d.:—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Estimated revenue ...	\$90,073,500	\$98,825,000
Estimated expenditure	89,897,398	92,966,595
	1905-6.	1906-7.
Exports	\$271,138,809	\$248,018,010
Imports	220,651,074	233,363,388
Imports from U.K.	20,344,644	23,592,920
Exports to U.K.	41,672,873	31,874,020
	1904-5.	1905-6.
Internal debt	£31,323,735	£31,033,897
External debt	12,955,000	13,089,210
Floating Debt	90,272	86,049

CAPITAL, Mexico. Pop. 368,777 (census 1900).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Reginald T. Tower, C.V.O. ... £2,500

2nd Secretary, James R. Macleay. £300 to 500

Hon. Attaché, Christopher Lowther

Translator, Geo. F. Rohrweger

Consul, C. E. W. Stringer

Vice-Consul, George Kennedy

Acapulco—Vice-Cons., R. Fernandez

Chihuahua—V.-Cons., Calvert G. Scobell

Ensenada—Vice-Consul, J. H. Packard

Frontera—V.-Con., Charles W. Rickard

Guaymas—Vice-Consul, John Heap

Laguna de Terminos—Vice-Con., German

Hahn

La Paz and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Consul, ...

Frank W. Moore

Manzanillo—Vice-Consul, Douglas G. C.

MacNeill

Mazatlan—Vice-Con., Frank Strait-Gardner

Monterey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford

Progreso—Vice-Consul, Arthur Peirce

Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, T. Gemmill

Salina Cruz—Vice-Con., William S. Buchanan

Socousco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson

Tampico—Vice-Cons., Hubert W. Wilson

Tzupam—Vice-Consul, R. M. Greer

Vera Cruz—Vice-Cons., Loftus J. C. Nunn

Xcalak—Cons. Agent, George Hyde

Transit, 14 days.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, born 13 Nov., 1848; suc.

10 Sept., 1889; mar. 1869, (1) Lady Mary

Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of

Hamilton; (2) Oct., 1889, the Duchesse de

Richelieu, born 10 February, 1858.

Heir, Prince Louis, born 12 July, 1870.

Governor-General, M. Roger.

Secretary-General, Count de Melville.

Consul-General in London, Theodore Lumley, 37

Conduit Street, Bond Street, W.

Vice-Consul, Paul Crémieu-Javal, J.P., 43 Hill

Street, Berkeley Square, W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean,

between France and Italy, consisting of the old

town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo,

where is the gambling establishment, and com-

prising a narrow strip of country extending from

the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman

on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles

broad, with (1904) 16,000 inhabitants, and a yearly

average of over 1,250,000 visitors. The whole

available ground is built over, so that there is

no cultivation. There is an army of 126 men.

British Consul, Alex. McMillan (Nice).

British Vice-Consul, J. W. Keogh (Monaco).

English Chaplain (1895), Rev. F. Stewart.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas, born 7 (20) October, 1841; suc. his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug., 1860; m. 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyerod Peter Vukotich, b. 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.

Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, born 29 June, 1871; m. 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Pres. of State Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tomjanovic.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, and recognised to be so by the Treaty of Berlin. It has an area of 3,486 square miles, and a population diminished by emigration to about 225,000, of whom 13,000 are Mussulmans, 14,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco, which has been created a monopoly, and conceded for 25 years to an Italian company. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The imports are estimated at £150,000 from Austria, £58,000 from Turkey, £2,500 from United Kingdom, and £5,000 from Italy (1905).

A representative parliament was granted 5 Nov., 1905.

For military purposes the Principality is divided into 11 brigade districts, furnishing 56 battalions (11 infantry and 8 artillery), or 40,000 men; one battalion is always in barracks at Cetinje; a battalion is also maintained and instructed at Podgoritz. The two ports, Antivari and Dulcigno, have about 50 coasting vessels.

	1905	1906.
Revenue (estimated)	£124,000	£116,000
Public Debt „	70,000	70,000
Total Imports „	194,000	240,000
Total Exports „	71,000	81,000

CAPITAL, Cetinje. Population (1907) 5,000 (exclusive of permanent garrison of 600 men). British *Chargé d'Affaires*, Charles Louis Des Graz.

Distance about 1,100 miles; transit, average 5 days.

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Abdul Aziz, b. 1879, s. June, 1894. Grand Vizier, Sid Enfadl Gharuit.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sid Abdul Karim Ben Sliuan.

Minister of War, Sid Mohammed Gabbas.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, Sid Hadji Mohammed Torres.

Instructor-in-Chief of Army, Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, K.C.M.G.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°–36° N. lat. and 1°–11° 40' W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sûs, Drâ, Wadi Tadlet, Tuat, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kaid"; but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 314,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contain 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population

variously estimated at from 4,500,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 300,000, chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier (where the Representatives of fourteen nations reside), El Araish (Laraiche), Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Safi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable of Eastern Telegraph Company to Gibraltar, by Spanish Government telegraph to Tâfira, and by French cable to Oran (Algeria). The principal exports (1906) were hides (£123,988), wool (£272,045), eggs (£108,198), skins (£507,280), almonds (£59,280), live cattle (£180,811); and the imports are cottons (£818,600), flour, &c. (£317,975), sugar (£449,922), tea (£209,097), linen, muslin and woollen goods, coffee, candles, cloth, silk, iron, brass, hardware, &c. The army consists of between 25,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, Sultan's bodyguard, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An English newspaper, *Al Moghib-el-Aksa*, a French paper, *La Dépêche Marocaine*, and three newspapers in Spanish are published at Tangier. There are three capitals, of which Fez, population 120,000, is the seat of government, and Morocco (Marrakesh), 50,000, is the capital of the Moorish Empire; and Mequinez, 56,000.

	1905.	1906.
Imports	£2,741,574	£2,976,900
Exports	1,690,323	1,756,109
Imports from U.K. (1904-5)	739,533	1,204,208
Exports to U.K. (1904-5)	467,314	312,536

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General,

Sir Gerard A. Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000

Consul, with local rank of 2nd Secretary,

Herbert E. White, C.M.G. 600

2nd Sec., Claud Russell £300 to 500

3rd Sec., W. F. Rattigan 350

Attaché, E. J. Hope Vere

Hon. Attaché, Charles F. Meade.

Interpreter and Dragoman, A. Irwin ... 400

Vice-Consul, Gerald C. Lascelles ... £350 to 450

Asst. Interpreter, W. Leonardi 200 to 300

Alcazar—Cons. Agent, E. P. Carleton.

Azila—Cons. Agent, Isaac L. Benshiton.

Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Lewis Forde

Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. S. Bewicke 150

Dar-al-Baida—Cons., A. M. Madden 600

Vice-Consul, R. H. Broome 300

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney ...

Mogador—Vice-Cons., Paul Wilkinson

Morocco City (Marrakesh)—Cons. Agent,

A. Lemox

Rabat Vice-Consul, G. E. Neroutos ...

Safi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot, ...

Fez—Consul, James McIver Macleod 600

Tangier is distant by sea about 1,200 miles

transit, 5 days, or by the Sud Express, 3 days.

MUSCAT. (See Oman.)

NEPAL. (See p. 502.)

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND, KINGDOM OF).

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born 31st August, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890; mar. 7 Feb., 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born 2 August, 1858; married the late King, 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890; acted as Regent 1890-1898.

Minister of Interior, Dr. P. Rink.
Foreign Affairs, Jhr. Dr. D. A. W. van Tets van Goudriaan.

Finance, Dr. Th. H. de Meester.

Colonies, Dr. D. Fock.

Justice, Dr. E. E. van Raalte.

War, Chevalier W. E. van Rappard.

Marine, J. Wentholt.

Waterways, Dr. J. Kraus.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, Dr. J. D. Veegens.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Councillor of Legation, J. H. van Royen, 6 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.

Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer.

Consul-Gen., H. S. J. Maas, 12 Blomfield St., E.C.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'—53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'—7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,582 square miles, with a population, on Jan. 31, 1905, of 5,591,702. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder to Roman Catholics, with a small number of Jews, mainly in large towns such as Amsterdam, where there are about 70,000. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, chemical and pharmaceutical products, sugar, printing, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liquors. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications. There are 3,112 kilometres railway open (37 Dec., 1900), and 33,340 kilometres of telegraph. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1905, consisted of 277 steamers, tonnage 1,009,746 cubic metres, and 479 sailing vessels (370,524 cubic metres), employing 10,198 men on 31 Dec., 1905.

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). The royal navy consisted, on July 1, 1906, of 122 vessels (8 of them ironclads, 7 protected cruisers, 18 coast and harbour defence vessels, 43 torpedo-boats for the colonies), 35 special service vessels and for special service in the colonies).

Education (see p. 642).

Trade and Commerce.—Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, a quarter of the value of which is represented by agricul-

tural produce, but much of the merchandise sent to Holland was for distribution in Germany and other parts. The following are the Board of Trade figures for imports from the United Kingdom in the year 1906:

Casotcheou	£119,866	Leather	£195,620
Chemical products	220,498	Machinery	623,562
Coal, coke, & fuel	1,083,000	Metals	2,257,794
Corn and grain	154,060	Oil	260,919
Cotton yarn	1,670,826	Oilcloth	138,268
Cotton manufs.	1,061,727	Ships	441,258
Cycles	122,476	Wool	214,814
Grease, &c.	267,286	Woollen manufs.	457,793
Horses	188,203	Woollen yarn	129,882

The exports* to the U.K. for 1905 stand at the following amounts in florins in the Netherlands Government return:—

1905.		1905.	
Butter.....	fl. 8,545,485	Hides & leather	fl. 4,050,075
Cheese	4,258,211	Iron & steel, &c.,	
Chemical manufs.	1,119,795	excepting ore.	66,974,943
China, &c.	116,945	Margarine	37,712,321
Cocoa & chocolate	2,091,334	Mutton & pork	14,804,359
Cotton manufs.	10,060,806	Painters' colours,	
Dye stuffs, &c.	8,688,209	&c.	419,620
Farinaceous sub-		Paper	41,585,304
stances, &c. ..	9,060,289	Sugar, refined ..	34,290,025
Fish, including		Tobacco	955,602
oysters, mus-		Mercery, includ-	
sels, shrimps,		ing toys	4,413,670
and lobsters ..	3,217,500	Wool manufac-	
Glass manufac-		tures	2,895,238
tures, &c.	2,773,781	Yeast	2,652,794

	1907.	1908.
Revenue (Budget).....	fl. 177,740,765	fl. 183,077,171
Expenditure (Budget)	185,971,268	194,768,959
Army	26,055,831	27,539,575
Navy	17,691,979	18,386,051
Colonial Office.....	3,080,068	3,103,787
Public Debt.....	1,139,475,650	1,133,848,450
Imports	2,583,523,060	2,523,468,074
Do. from U.K.	263,850,928	308,471,231
Exports	1,993,764,379	2,083,945,696
Do. to U.K.	409,668,229	465,897,327

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1900), 523,558; and Rotterdam, population (1900), 318,468.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1900), 206,023.

British Minister, Sir Henry Howard,

K.C.M.G., O.B. £3,600

2nd Secretary, Lord Acton, M.V.O. ... £300 to 500

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H.

Yarde-Buller, D.S.O.

3rd Secretary, W. H. M. Selly

Archivist, Francis A. Chambers

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A. ...

Vice-Consul, Gerrit Barger

Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. A. Churchill

" Vice-Consul, Emile J. Labarre

Groningen—Vice-Consul, U.J. Schiffluis

Harlem—Vice-Consul, Dirk E. van den

Haarlem—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Nieu

Enschede—Vice-Consul, S. L. Beyer

Eindhoven—Vice-Consul, John W. Steyn

Amsterdam—Vice-Consul, Daniel V.

Sourabaya—Vice-Consul, Arthur Thomson

Batavia—Vice-Consul, Dutch Bornes—Vice-

Consul, Frederick E. Jago

Macassar (Celebes), Vice-Consul, S. P. Stephens

Curacao—Consul, Jacob Jesurun

Paramaribo—See Surinam.

Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing

" Vice-Consul, J. W. van Dyk

* In compiling this statement the classification followed is that obtaining in the British Board of Trade returns, except that "White Lead" is classed under "Pyro Stuffs" and not under "Painters' colours."

<i>Dordrecht</i> —Vice-Cons., J. G. Vriesendorp	
<i>Flushing</i> —V. C., P. L. de Bruyne, C.V.O.	£150
<i>Maassluis</i> —Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwanger	
<i>Terneuzen</i> —Cons. A. J. A. van Rompu	
<i>Surinam</i> —Consul, J. R. W. Pigott.....	800
Vice-Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.	
<i>Nickerie</i> —Vice-Consul, G. J. Hettasch	
Transit, 12 hours.	

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the EAST INDIES are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS, with the exception of a small portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with an area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1905) of 67,815,400, of whom as many as 30,098,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1907, £1,701,584) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,396 officers and 36,927 men. The colonial revenue for 1907 was estimated at £13,947,813, and was largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure was £14,064,439. The exports, in addition to the above, include also tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1905, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to £24,702,273, while the imports for the same year amounted to £17,228,773.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Dutch Guiana (imports, 1906, £522,765; exports, £395,797), embraces 46,072 square miles and contains 81,273 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇOA (imports, £262,715; exports, £41,002; population 30,401) and five other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 22,975.

	1905.	1906.
Exports to U.K.	£1,078,929	£898,121
Imports from U.K.	2,336,906	2,794,514

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Santos Zelaya, born 1852, first elected June, 1893; re-elected 1906 for 4 years.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population of about 400,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a savage state. There are 156 miles of railway open, and about 240 miles under construction, with 1,591 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A ship canal to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic was commenced in Oct., 1890, but the company collapsed in 1899; in 1899 a new company obtained the concession, but failed to comply with the terms obtained, and the concession was revoked in August, 1900. The canal, which had been begun in 1890, is now almost entirely filled up, the machinery lying scattered about in all directions.

The interest on the foreign loan has been reduced to 4 per cent.

	1902.	1906.
Public revenue.....about	£165,000	£240,000
Public expenditure ...	230,000	200,000
Public debt, internal...	400,000	400,000
Do. external 4 p.c. ...	270,000	1,000,000
Imports (1899 and 1902) ..	530,800	453,000
Exports (1899 and 1902) ..	278,000	288,000
Imports from U.K. (1904–5) ...	191,937	176,803
Exports to U.K. (1904–5) ...	83,776	67,977

CHIEF TOWN, Managua. Population, 30,000; Leon, about 60,000; Granada, 30,000; Rivas, 10,000; Multagalpa, 8,000.

British Minister Resident, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).....

Managua—Consul,

Corinto—Consular Agent, Henry Palazio.

Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham.

Bluefields—Vice-Consul, J. A. Belanger.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days.

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF.

King, Haakon VII., second son of the King of Denmark, born 3 Aug., 1872, accepted the Crown 18 Nov., 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (b. 26 Nov. 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olaf, Crown Prince, b. 2 July, 1903.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, J. G. Lovland.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, A. Berge.

Justice and Police, J. Bredal.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, S. A. B. Aretander.

Agriculture, S. Aarrestad.

Public Works, Dr. J. Brunchorst.

Defence, K. F. G. Dawes.

Finance and Customs, J. M. Halvorsen.

State Secretary, N. Hesselberg.

Minister in London, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

Offices of Legation, 36 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary of Legation, J. Irgens, 30 The Grove, Boltons, S.W.

Consul-General, P. M. R. Ottesen, 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C.

Vice-Consul, H. L. Brækstad.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of 17 May, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from 4 Nov., 1814, to 7 June, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 123 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." The western and northern portion of the peninsula is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1905) of 2,311,527. The coastline is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains. Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it

has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at £3,177,863 in 1905. The mineral products are similar to, but far less valuable than, those of Sweden. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of the Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at £3,610,628 in 1905, the value of wood-pulp alone being £1,520,925. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, &c. The principal domestic exports from Norway to the United Kingdom in 1905 were paper and paper-making materials, timber, and condensed milk; and the principal domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1905 were coal, steamships, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 4 coast defence ships, 38 torpedo vessels, 14 gunboats, and a few smaller vessels, with 5,150 officers and men and as many in reserve.

Education (see p. 642).

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1906 was 1,584 miles, of which 237 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in March, 1906, was 9,170 miles. The mercantile marine, 31 Dec., 1905, consisted of 7,269 vessels, of 1,486,502 tons.

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Revenue	£4,092,102	£5,102,632†
Expenditure	5,280,043	5,529,438†
Public Debt.....	16,799,947	18,854,984
Total imports (1905-1906)	17,199,119	...
Do. from U.K. (")	3,347,023	3,724,446
Total exports (")	12,002,202	...
Do. to U.K. (")	5,954,870	6,903,948

CAPITAL, Christiania. Population (1905), 226,472.

British Minister, Sir Arthur J. Herbert,

K.O.V.O. £2,500

1st Secretary, W. G. Max Müller..... 500

Translator—Henry C. Dick 200

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

Consul, F. E. Drummond Hay 600

Vice-Cons., J. B. Martin.....

Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallervig.....

Bergen—Vice-Consul, E. F. Gray ... £350 to 450

Bodø—Vice-Consul, Nils Falck.....

Christiansand—V.-Con., Ferdinand Reinhardt.....

Christiansund—V.-Con., Gram Pærlius.....

Drammen—Vice-Consul, Anders Sveaas.....

Egersund—Vice-Cons., O. M. Puntervold.....

Flekkefjord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde.....

Frederikshald—Vice-Consul, W. Klein ...

Frederikstad—Vice-Cons., Oscar Thiis... ..

Hammerfest—V.-C., Charles Robertson.....

Haugesund—V.-C., B. A. Stolt-Nielsen.....

Kragerø—Vice-Consul, Tom Parker

Larvik—Vice-Consul, Christian Nielsen.....

Lofoten—Vice-Consul, John Berg

Mandal—Vice-Cons., Tønnes F. Andorsen.....

Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll

Mosjøen—Vice-Consul, Erik Bathen

† Estimates for 1 April, 1906—31 March, 1907, are £5,250,551, and Expenditure £6,129,532.

Moss—Vice-Consul, Jørgen H. Vogt

Namsos—V.-Con., Johan Sommerschild

Porsgrund—Vice-Cons., James Franklin

Risør—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne

Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. Waage

Tønsberg, Vice-Cons.—H. Wilhelmssen ...

Tromsø—Vice-Cons., Ulrik F. C. Aagaard

Trondhjem—V.-Con., Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O.

Vadsø—V.-Cons., Bernhard Akermund

Vardø—Vice-Consul, Gustav Gundersen

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours

OMAN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Feysal bin Turki, G.O.I.E., born 1864, suc. 4 June, 1888.

Oman (area 81,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) is a Mohammedan State in N.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Sea. The small territory of Gwadar on the Mekran coast also belongs to it. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The rainfall averages only about 6 inches annually. Among the Bedouins the authority of the Sultan is nominally recognised, but in the interior his authority is slight, and trade is hampered by robbery. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, East Africans, and Nubians. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his court. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence. Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and nine treaties and conventions have been made. British warships have upheld the Sultan's authority against rebellious tribesmen. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. The Viceroy of India visited Muscat in 1903. Oman has no independent coinage except copper pice; the Indian rupee is the chief currency at Muscat and the Maria Theresa dollar in the interior. Muscat, the capital, with its commercial suburb of Muttra (pop. 25,000), has a good harbour, and a considerable trade, amounting in 1906-7 to £707,680. About 74 per cent. of the trade is with England and India, and 90 per cent. of the shipping is British. Indians (who numbered 1,300 in 1903) do most of the business. Dates are the chief export, and rice, arms, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The imports from the United Kingdom were about £53,000 in 1906. An import duty of 5 per cent. is levied. There are three British steamship lines and a weekly mail service to Karachi and Bombay. There is also a fortnightly German steamship service with Europe. There is a cable to India via Jask. *British Consul and Political Agent*, Major W. G. Grey, I.A.

Vice-Consul, Mahomed Fazel.

Transit, 18 to 20 days.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Manuel Amador Guerrero, born 1833, assumed office in 1904, for four years.

Vice-President, José Domingo de Obaldia.

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Aristides Arjona.

Foreign Affairs, Ricardo Arias.

Treasury, Isidoro Hazera.

Public Instruction, Lasso de la Vega.

Public Works, Gil Ponce.

Consul General, C. R. Zachrisson, 35 Chapel Walk, Liverpool. (Vice-Cons., J. B. Chevalier.)
Consul at Manchester, F. A. Cortez-Leigh.

One of the nine Departments of Colombia revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. A treaty was concluded with the United States which guarantees the independence of the Republic, and also paid ten millions of dollars, in return for which Panama grants to the United States, in perpetuity, a zone of land for the construction and operation of a canal, of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side, with sovereign rights within the strip. A new port has been established at Cristobal, in the Atlantic, and Port Ancon, on the Pacific, is also administered by American officials and laws. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1904) about 330,000. There are 165 primary schools, at which 9,181 children attend; the present system of public instruction is to be thoroughly reorganised and reformed. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, but other beds are being worked along the North coast. The prosperity of the State depends upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the watershed does not exceed 278 feet. Until 1896 Panama and Colon were free ports. A general import duty is now levied at the rate of 10 per cent. gold on the value of all imports, except liquors, which are provided for separately. A special agreement between the U.S. and Panama was signed in December, 1904, establishing free trade between the Republic and the Canal Zone. Merchandise entering the zone for consumption pays import dues to the Panama Government identical with those levied on the importations into the Republic. All supplies imported for account of the Isthmian Canal Commission are exempted from all taxation. A railway 47 miles in length (fare, first class \$2.40, second class \$1.50) (luggage 2 cents a lb.) (U.S. gold) joins the two oceans. The imports in 1906 were valued at £1,470,619 (from U.S., £729,684, exclusive of canal materials; from U.K., £387,114; from Germany, £152,966), and consisted chiefly of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. The exports (principally gold dust and bars, hides, rubber, mother-of-pearl shells, cabinet woods, bananas, and medicinal plants) at £200,000.

The Panama Canal.—A ship canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881, but in March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. A French syndicate then assumed charge of the property and continued the works at the Culebra cut until the sale of the property to the U.S. for forty millions of dollars in 1904. A lock canal has been definitely decided upon, in 85 ft. level, with 6 locks; 3 will be located at Gatun, 1 at Pedro Miguel, and 2 at La Boca, all in duplicate. With the work already done it is estimated it can be completed in 9 years at an additional outlay of £28,000,000. Total length will be about 46 miles, and at surface of water 150 ft.; depth, 30 ft.

Panama—Minister Resident and Consul, Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.£800
Vice-Consul, Thomas Broadwood...£350 to 450

Bocas del Toro—Cons. Agent, Louis F. Ryan.
Colon—Vice-Cons., Edward F. Hudson.
Pedregal—Cons. Agent, T. C. S. Freedy.

Panama, 5,466 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every Thursday, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *via* New York 14 days.

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Berrigno Ferreira, assumed office 25 Nov. 1906 (for 4 years)..... £1,900
Vice-President, Emiliano Gonzalez Navero.
Foreign Secretary, Dr. Emilio Baez.
Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris, Señor Eusebio Machain.
Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.
Consul in London, A. F. Baillie.

An inland State of South America, situate between 22° 4'—27° 30' S. lat and 54° 32'—61° 20' W. long. Its area is computed at 145,400 square miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population (1900) of about 635,600. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oranges. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices or gums, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber; the Quebracho, used for tanning, and the "Yerba Maté," or Paraguay tea-plant; there are also hardwood and other timber trees and medicinal plants. Stock-raising is the chief industry. The chief articles of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, and timber. The army numbers about 30,000 men; there is no navy. A revolution, of several months' duration, came to an end in December, 1904. A railway, 155 miles in length, belongs to an English company.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Revenue (Estimate) £	320,231	441,216	614,400
Expenditure	262,774	389,949	577,953
	1903.	1904.	1905.
Imports.....	710,135	713,126	935,703
Exports.....	850,760	477,838	1,046,554

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population (1903), 60,000.
British Minister, Walter R. Townley (Buenos Aires).
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul, Cecil W. Gosling£600

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Mohammed Ali, Shah. b. 21 June, 1872; suc. 9 January, 1907.
Heir-Apparent, Sultan Ahmed Mirza.
Prime Minister, H.E. Nazir-el-Mulk.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mushir-el-Mulk.

Envoy Extra. and Minister Plen. in London, H.E. Muhtasham-es-Saltaneh, Cornwall House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
Councillor, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Majd-es-Saltaneh.
First Sec., Mirza Abdul Gaffar Khan.
Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster.
Do. for Scotland, Sigismund Moritz.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises 630,000 square miles. The population, widely scattered, is estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia in which each had, for geographical and

economic reasons, special interests. Russia engaged not to seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, mines, &c.) beyond a line going from the Afghan frontier *via* Gazik, Birjand, and Kerman to Bunder Abbas, while Great Britain made a like engagement as regards a line going from Kasr-i-Shirin *via* Ispahan, Yezd, and Kakhk to a point on the frontier at the intersection of the Russian and Afghan frontiers. Russia did not deny the special interests of England in the Persian Gulf, the result of British action in those waters for over 100 years. The ill-defined western frontier of Persia marches with Turkey, with which there were serious boundary disputes in 1906-7.

Persia is mostly a bare and arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 13,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohamerali to Ahwaz in 1888. Messrs. Lynch Bros., aided by a British-Indian subsidy, run a fortnightly steamer to Ahwaz, whence there is a new road to Ispahan made by British capital. The Upper Karun, navigable up to Shuster, is reserved to the Persian flag. There is one (Belgian) railway of eight miles running south from Tehran. Most of the telegraphs are managed by the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The main telegraph is from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Bushire, whence there is a cable to Bombay. The convention for this telegraph lasts till 1925. A new land telegraph has been constructed by British agency, from Karachi (India) *via* Quetta, Yezd, and Kerman, to Tehran. It is leased to the Persian Government, but maintained by British directors and staff. The chief routes to Persia are those *via* Batoum-Tiflis-Tabriz and Baku-Resht, constructed and controlled by Russians, and closed to non-Russian merchandise except tea; the Trebizond-Tabriz route, long and costly; the Bunder Abbas route to Kerman, Yezd, and Seistan, liable to robbery; the Bushire-Shiraz-Ispahan route, long and difficult; the Bussorah-Baghdad-Kermanshah route, suited for bulky or heavy goods; and the increasingly popular Mohamerali-Ahwaz-Ispahan route, shorter, cheaper, and better than the Bushire route. Several good cart-roads have been made or are in progress. The Kazwin-Hamadan and Julfa-Tabriz roads (Russian) were completed in 1905 and 1906. Travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (60,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Muhammadans; there are also many Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors

or Governors-General. Owing to increasing popular misery and to discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a reform movement began in Dec. 1905, under the auspices of the Muhammadan clergy. In August, 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The *Mejliss* (National Council or Consultative Assembly) consists of 162 representatives of the princes (kajars), clergy, nobles, landowners and agriculturists, merchants and tradesmen, who are elected by their peers. The peasant and working classes are not represented. The Council may deliberate on all important State affairs, and have a right to free expression of opinion on reforms. The first elections were held in October, 1906. During 1907 there has been much internal disorder from political causes. On 31 August, 1907, the Persian Premier was assassinated. A new Cabinet of eight responsible Ministers was formed in September, 1907. In October, 1907, the Shah signed a new constitution, limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech. The revenue, estimated at £7,000,000 for 1907-8, is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, and lease of monopolies. Foreign trade is developing. The total imports of merchandise into Persia in 1905-6 were £6,442,000, and the exports £4,885,700. Russia had about 50 per cent. of the imports and 67 per cent. of the exports; the British Empire 32 per cent. of the imports and 9 per cent. of the exports. Turkey and France were the other chief participants. Proximity to the best cultivated and most populous provinces, railways in Transcaspia, bounties on sugar, &c., a preferential tariff, and new roads from the frontier, have extended Russia's trade and influence. Persia's trade with Russia is chiefly through ports on the Caspian (on which only Russian vessels are allowed) or by the Trans-Caspian Railway, and with England and British India by way of the Persian Gulf. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas, and *via* Baghdad. There are several English firms at Bushire, the chief port on the Gulf and an *entrepôt* for trade with Shiraz, Ispahan, and Tehran, and many European business houses at Tehran, now the central exchange and money market, and at Tabriz, the *entrepôt* for European goods coming *via* Trebizond. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is almost wholly British. A subsidised Russian line runs four steamers a year from Odessa, and a German line has been inaugurated. Persia's chief imports are cotton piece-goods (mainly from the British Empire and Russia) and sugar (from Russia and France), with woollen goods, silk goods, cotton yarn, tea, metal wares, gold and silver, petroleum, and indigo. The principal exports are dried fruits, raw cotton, pearls, opium, rice, wool, fish, carpets, and silk cocoons. A new specific tariff on imports and exports was introduced in 1903, when vexatious internal dues were abolished. The customs (as also the post-office) have, since 1900, been managed by European officials. A commercial mission from India visited south-east Persia in 1904-5. Native dealers are reputed to be dishonest, and legal redress is hard to obtain. The (English) Imperial Bank of Persia has its head office at Telhran, with branches in the chief cities, and issues notes. There are also one Russian and

two native banks. A concession for a German bank was granted in 1907. A national bank is to be established. The foreign debt of Persia is about £3,400,000, at 6 per cent., borrowed in 1900 and 1902 from the Russian Banque d'Escompte for 75 years, and irredeemable for 10 years. It is guaranteed by the Russian Government, and secured on the customs.

Exports from United Kingdom, 1906 ... £491,975
Imports into ditto, 1906 226,673

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 300,000.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir Cecil A.

Spring Rice, K.C.M.G. £4,500

Councillor, Chas. M. Marling 750

Military Attaché, Major C. B. Stokes (I.A.) 500

Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill ... £400 to 600

2nd Sec., Robt. G. Vansittart, M.V.O. 250

3rd Sec., Percy L. Loraine 250

Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan 600

Vice-Consul (vacant) £350 to 450

Bushire—Consul-General & Political Resident, Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (I.A.) (off.)

Rs. 2,750 per mensem

Vice-Consul £350 to £450

Bunder Abbas—Consul, Lieut. C. H. Gabriel

Rs. 800 per mensem

Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. £800

Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.

Yezd—Vice-Consul, Herbert Baggaly.

Kerman—Consul, Major Claude T. Ducat

Rs. 1,600 per mensem

Kermanshah—Consul, Capt. L. B. H.

Haworth Rs. 1,100

Khorassan—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt.

of India (Meshed), Major Percy M.

Sykes, C.M.G. Rs. 2,400 per mensem

Vice-Consul, Capt. Walter R. Battye

(acting) £600

Mohammerah—Consul, Wm. McDouall ...

Ahwaz—Vice-Consul, Capt. D. R. L.

Lorimer Rs. 1,018

Resht—Vice-Consul, H. L. Rabino ... £350 to 450

Seistan & Kaim—Consul, Major R. L. Kennion

Rs. 1,700 per mensem

Vice-Consul, Capt. T. B. Kelly, F.R.C.S.

Rs. 900 per mensem

Shiraz—Consul, T. G. Grahame £600

Tabriz—Cons.-Gen., A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G. 800

Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens

Turbat-i-Haidari—Vice-Cons., Capt. T. H.

Keyes Rs. 900 per mensem

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor José Pardo, born 24 Feb., 1864,

installed 24 Sept., 1904, for four years.

Premier, Justice and Public Instruction, C. A.

Washburn.

Foreign Affairs, Solon Polo.

Interior, German Arenas.

War and Marine, Gen. Pedro E. Muñiz.

Finance and Commerce, German Schreiber.

Agriculture and Public Works, Delfin Vidalon.

Minister in London, Don Carlos G. Candamo

(Legation: 104 Victoria St., S.W.).

Secretary, Don R. E. Lembcke.

Attaché, Don P. E. Caballero.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-Gen., Don Eduardo

Lembcke, 104 Victoria Street, S.W.

Consul at Liverpool, Don M. D. Derteano.

Do., Southampton, Carlos G. Estenos.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South

America, situated between 1° 31' 29" and

19° 13' S. latitude and between 62° 6' and 81° 20' 45"

W. The territory between 17° 47' S. and 19° 13' S. is still occupied by Chili. The question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica is to be settled by a plebiscite, which will determine to which of the two countries these territories are to belong. It has not yet been possible to arrive at an arrangement for carrying out the stipulations of the Treaty of Ancón concerning these two provinces. Peru has a coast line of about 1,300 miles. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia. Peru has boundary questions with all the neighbouring republics. It is customary to estimate the area of Peru at about 500,000 square miles, but if the extreme claims of Peru be taken into consideration, the area is, of course, infinitely larger. The population is estimated at 4,000,000 by the Lima Geographical Society, but no census has been taken since 1876. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast. The coast region is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Piura, along the coast, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. An American syndicate has bought four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro de Pasco, and many others in neighbouring mining districts, and has constructed a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco. The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility, with a tropical climate. The medicinal productions of that region are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark (of which little is now exported), sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. India-rubber is an important product of the country. Coca, cocoa, and coffee are grown on a small scale. Sugar is the staple agricultural article of the country. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide the guano.

The total length of the railways open (1905) was 100 miles. A railway from Guauqui, on the Bolivian side of Lake Titicaca, to La Paz, has been completed, and extensions are in hand on other lines, from Sicnani to Cuzco and from Oroya to Huancayo. There is also steam navigation on that lake and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft.

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). The Navy consists of five vessels, two of which are in good condition. Two swift cruisers are building (1906) at Barrow. The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals, and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, and rubber. A small quantity of coffee is also exported. Excepting the coffee grown in Yungas, Bolivia, there is no better coffee in the world than that grown in the Perené Chanchamayo and Huanuco districts.

For Education, see pp. 642-3.

Peru has no foreign debt. An arrangement was concluded in January, 1890, by the Peruvian Government for the cancelling of the external debt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, to over £50,000,000), under which the State railways, the guano up to 2,000,000 tons, certain rights in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. There are disputes outstanding between the Government and the Corporation. A loan of £600,000 has been concluded with the German Bank, guaranteed by the salt tax.

The total amount of the capital of the interest-bearing funded debt is £2,660,645, bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. Claims of every kind upon the Government are being converted into a non-interest bearing funded debt, which is redeemed at a low rate, which fluctuates. For the year 1905 the capital of this debt was £806,000.

Peru has now a gold standard, the unit being of the same weight and fineness as the £ sterling which, with the \$10 piece, are legal tender. Half-sovereigns and \$5 gold pieces are in circulation. Exchange was steady in 1905 at 24d. to the \$.

	1904.	1905.
Public revenue	£1,990,568	£2,178,320
Public expenditure	1,884,949	2,089,462
Total imports.....	4,298,003	4,329,151
Total exports	4,066,639	5,751,621
Imports from U.K.,		
India & Colonies	1,732,646	1,859,462
Exports to U.K. and		
British Colonies	2,099,946	3,104,873

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1903), 130,000.

British Minister, W. Nelthorpe Beauclerk £2,000
Vice-Consul, Robert A. Clay

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Geo. Stafford.

Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, Henry Stone.

Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Jas. Golding.

Payta—Vice-Consul, Charles B. G. Wilson.

Perené—Vice-Consul, J. A. Furlong ...

Pisco—Vice-Consul (vacant)

Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul,

Juan Dalman

Callao—Cons.-Gen., Lucien J. Jerome

—Vice-Consul, George G. Wilson ...

Iquitos—Consul, David Cazes.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, viâ Southampton, 29 days, or viâ New York & Colon, about 23 days.

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Carlos, born 28 September, 1863; suc. 19 Oct., 1889; m. 22 May, 1886, Amélie, dau. of the late Comte de Paris, born 28 Sept., 1865 (issue, 2 sons).

Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, Luiz Filipe, Duke of Braganza, born 21 March, 1887.

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, João Franco Castello Branco.

Foreign Affairs, Luciano Monteiro.

Finance, Martins de Carvalho.

Justice, A. Teixeira de Abreu.

War, A. Vasconcellos Porto.

Marine and Colonies, Ayres d'Ornellas.

Public Works, J. Malheiro Reynão.

Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen. in London, Marquis de Soveral, G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., 12 Gloucester Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, J. da Camara Manoel, G.V.O.

2nd Sec. (vacant.)

Attachés, Marquis de Jacome Correa.
Consul-General, J. Batalha Reis, M.V.O.
Financial Agent, B. Perestrello.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula; it lies in 37°—42° 8' N. lat. and 6° 15'—9° 30' W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,254 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 5,016,267, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 406,865) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 5,423,132. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1906) numbered 630 steam and sailing vessels, of which only 17 steam and 5 sailing vessels exceeded 900 gross tonnage. Railways 1,504 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1906, and there are 5,301 miles of telegraph wire in 1902. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). The Navy consists of 39 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 4,808 sailors.

Education (see p. 643).

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Revenue (estimate).....	£14,829,755	£15,174,000
Expenditure (estimate)	15,459,998	15,402,000
	1905.	1906.
Debt, Consol. (June 30)	187,455,000	188,151,000
„ Floating	15,064,000	16,299,000
Imports	17,312,000	17,016,000
Imports from U.K.	2,826,257	3,258,436
Exports	10,273,000	10,394,000
Exports to U.K.	2,929,634	3,338,975

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1900), 365,009; Oporto had a population (1900) of 167,955.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers,

K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,500

1st Secretary, H. H. D. Beaumont ... £300 to 500

Consul, Philip A. Somers Cocks 800

Translator, H. Oakley £200 to 300

Vice-Consul, Harold E. Jones

Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. French Duff

Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido

P. dos Santos

Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo

Setúbal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell

Villa Real de San Antonio—Vice-Consul,

Francisco José L. Tavares.....

Beira—Consul, R. C. F. Maughan.....	£700
Beira—Vice-Consul, R. B. Millar	
Chinde—V. Cons., Stanley H. Fletcher	532
Mozambique—V. Cons., Arthur Frei	
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.	630
Loanda—Consul, H. G. A. Mackie	600
Vice-Consul, Wm. S. R. Brock	
Benguelia—Vice-Cons., J. W. H. Fussell	
St. Thomé—Cons. Agent, Francisco O. Marin	
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Major J. G. Baldwin	
V. Cons., Edmund W. Neel	
Inhamitane—Vice-Cons., J. E. B. Horsfall	
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Con., Robert A. Beecher	
Oporto—Consul, Honorius Grant	600
Vice-Consul, Reginald P. Ray	
Piqueira—Vice-Consul, George Liddle	
Loizoes—Vice-Consul, T. Coverley	
Viana and Caminha—Vice-Consul, João de Castro	
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, Wm. Read	
Vice-Consul, Antonio J. Viveiros	
Fayal—Vice-Consul, A. W. R. Dart	100
Flores—Vice-Consul, James McKay	
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo	
St. Vincent—Consul, W. Rice	
Vice-Consul, H. G. B. Langdon	
St. Jago—Cons. Agent, J. R. da Silva	
Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.	

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

MADEIRA (imports, 1906, £454,506; exports, £232,840) and the AZORES are an integral part of Portugal proper; the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the Cape of that name in Senegambia, consist of St. Antonio, St. Nicolas, Fogo, Santiago, Roavista, Sal, and some smaller islands, having a total area of 1,490 square miles, and a population of about 150,000; the capital is St. Vincent. In West Africa a portion of the GUINEA COAST, with the BISSAGOS ISLANDS, was acquired in 1885; the capital is Cacheo, and the territory has an area of 14,370 square miles with about 1,500,000 inhabitants. In the Gulf of Guinea the two islands of ST. THOMAS (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £1,715,000; principal export, cocoa) and PRINCEPE were obtained in 1879; area 420 square miles (population about 40,000). Between the French Congo and the Free State are the territories of LANDANA and CABENDA, area about 2,030 square miles (population 30,000); and extending from the left bank of the Congo river to the right bank of the Cumene river is the vast province of ANGOLA, Gov.-Gen., Maj. H. de Paiva Conceiro (direct and transit trade with mother country, 1904, £2,163,000; principal export, rubber), with about 1,350 miles of coast-line and an area of 510,670 square miles (population about 4,000,000). The capital of Angola is St. Paul de Loanda; railways, 300 miles open, and about 250 miles of telegraph wires. LORENZO MARQUES and MOZAMBIQUE together constitute PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, Gov.-Gen., Col. Freire d'Andrade; area about 297,750 square miles, population 2,000,000. In the southern province are the ports of Lorenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) and Beira, and in the northern, Quilinae, Mozambique, and Ibo: the exports of Portuguese East Africa amounting to £1,500,000 in 1903, and the imports to £750,000. Parts of Mozambique are leased to the Mozambique

Company and to the Nyassa Company; Railways—Delagoa Bay Railway from Lorenzo Marques north-west to join the Transvaal system on the frontier, about 60 miles, and the Beira Railway, from Beira to Umtali on the borders of Rhodesia, about 200 miles. PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The territory of GOA contains an area of 1,301 sq. miles, and a population of 475,573 (1901). The city of NOVA GOA (New Goa or Panjim), capital of that territory, and of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar Coast, about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa, five or six miles inland, has fallen into decay, but is still remarkable for its cathedral and ancient buildings. The Portuguese West of India Railway (51 miles) connects the harbour of Mormugao with the Southern Mahratta Railway in British India. The chief products are rice, coco-nuts, and salt. The direct foreign trade is small, but there is a large transit trade with British India. Trade facilities were improved in 1906. Commerce is chiefly in the hands of natives of British India. A German steamship line plying between Bombay and Zanzibar, subsidised by Portugal, calls every three weeks. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods, rice, kerosene, sugar, tobacco, &c.; the principal exports are coco-nuts, salt, fish, betel-nuts, &c. The other Portuguese possessions in India are DAMAUN (pop. 41,671, area 149 sq. miles), to the north of Bombay; and DIU, a town and fort on an island off the Gujarati coast (pop. 14,614, area 20 sq. miles). Of the total population (531,798) of Portuguese India, 262,648 are Catholics, 260,144 Hindus, and 8,431 Mohammedans. The revenue of the Portuguese possessions amounts to about £155,000.

Governor-General, H. E. Señor Horta e Costa.

Portugal also possesses rather more than half the island of TIMOR in the East Indian Archipelago and MACAO, an island near the mouth of the Canton river.

	1905.	1906.
Imports from U.K.	£3,518,548	£3,893,046
Exports to U.K.	341,208	394,777

RUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born 20 April, 1839 (O.S.); elected Hereditary Prince 26 Mar., 1866; confirmed 24 Oct., 1866; proclaimed King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; crowned 22 May, 1881; mar. 15 Nov., 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Silva), daughter of the late Prince Hermann von Wied, born 29 Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, born 24 August, 1865; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 26 March, 1889; mar. 10 January, 1893, to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and has issue Carol, b. 15 (28) October, 1893, Elizabeth, b. 1894, Marie, b. 1900, and Nicolas, b. 5 (18) August, 1903.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Demetrius Sturdza.

Interior, Ion Brătianu.

War, General Avaresco.

Finance, E. Costinesco.

Instruction, Spiru Haret.

Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Lands, Anton Carp.

Public Works, V. G. Mortun.

Justice, Toma Stelian.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Al. Catargi, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
1st Secretary of Legation, Prince Antoine Bibesco.
Consul-General in London, Alfred Stead.

The Kingdom of Rumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but which by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, were recognised as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobruja added to them. On the 26th March, 1881, Rumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 50,702 square miles, with a population of about 6,150,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (5,200,000); Roman Catholics, 114,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle and sheep. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, petroleum (over £1,000,000 in 1906), rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood and cattle. The total length of railways is 2,295 miles (1904), and there are 223 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were enlarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its seat at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube; the British representative is Hamilton E. Browne, Consul-General. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 per annum. On November 10, 1892, a large dock was opened at Ibraila, and in 1896 a canal through the "Iron Gates" rendered that hitherto dangerous part perfectly navigable.

Defence (for Army, see p. 637). There is a small navy of 45 vessels.

Education (see p. 643).

	1904-5.	1905-6.
Revenue (Budget).....	£9,377,688	£10,000,000
Expenditure (Budget).....	9,102,280	8,000,000
Public debt.....	55,397,088	57,000,000
	1904.	1905.
Total imports.....	11,796,000	13,500,000
Imports from U.K.	2,033,475	1,670,319
Total exports.....	14,250,000	18,250,000
Exports to U.K.	1,259,515	3,613,414

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Pop. (about) 300,000.

<i>British Minister,</i> Sir W. Conyngham	
Greene, R.C.B.	£2,400
<i>1st Secretary,</i> C. de R. Barclay, M.V.O.	£300 to 500
<i>Consul,</i> Oliver Wardrop	600
<i>Vice-Cons.,</i> W. G. Boxshall	
<i>Galatz—Danube Commissioner,</i> Hamilton E. Browne	400
<i>Vice-Consul,</i> Alfred J. Ogston	£350 to 450
<i>Constantza—V.-Cons.,</i>	350 to 450
<i>Ibraila—Vice-Cons.,</i> Wm. J. Norcop	350 to 450
<i>Sulina—Vice-Cons.,</i> Philip C. Sarell	500
Transit, 2½ days.	

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Tsar, Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, b. 6 (19) May, 1868; *suc.* 20 Oct. (1 Nov.), 1894; m. 34 (26) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a son, Alexis Nicholaievitch, b. 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904, and 4 daughters, Olga, b. 15 (27) Nov., 1895, Tatiana, b. 10 (22) June, 1897, Marie, b. 26 June (8 July), 1899, and Anastasia, b. 18 June (1 July), 1901.
Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaievitch (Cesarevitch), b. 30 July (12 Aug.), 1904.
President of the Council of the Empire, M. Frish.
Minister of Imperial Household, General Baron de Fredericks.
President of the Council of Ministers, M. Stolypine (also *Minister of Interior*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolsky.
Finance, M. Kokovtsov.
Public Instruction, M. von Kaufman.
Public Works, General Schaffhausen.
War, General Rödiger.
Navy, Admiral Dikoff.
Justice, M. Stcheglovitch.
Commerce, M. Filosofov.
Agriculture and Crown Domains, Prince Vassilchikov.
Ambassador to France, M. Nelidoff; *Germany,* Count Osten-Sacken; *Austria-Hungary,* Prince Urusoff; *Italy,* M. Muraviev; *Turkey,* M. Zinoviev; *U.S.A.,* Baron Rosen.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, S.W.
Councillor, M. S. Poklewski-Kozietzki.
1st Secretary (vacant).
2nd Secretaries, M. Sevastopoulo, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski.
Attachés, M. Abrikossov; Baron Meyendorff.
Military Attaché, General Yermaloff.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Behr.
Agent of Ministry of Finances, M. Rytkowski.
Consul-General, Baron Ungern Sternberg, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28'–76° 33' N. and 17° 40'–64° 33' E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until 1867 included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

	English Square Miles.	Population in 1906.
<i>European Russia:</i>		
Russia Proper (50 Provs.)	1,859,195	107,750,000
Poland (10 Provs.)	49,084	10,800,000
Finland (Grand Duchy)	144,211	2,820,000
<i>Asiatic Russia:</i>		
Caucasia (11 Provs.)	181,550	10,300,000
Siberia (8 Provs. and Regions)	4,817,687	6,600,000
Central Asia (10 Provs. and Regions)	1,327,317	9,000,000
Russian subjects in } Khiva and Bokhara }	—	7,000
	8,379,044	147,477,000

Of the total population 64,616,280 were men

and 64,594,883 women, in 1897, and the population is 50·3 per sq. mile in European Russia, 51·2 in Caucasia, and 25·3 for the whole Empire.

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of nearly a million and a half. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (1,678,000), Moscow (1,173,427), Warsaw (756,426), Odessa (449,673), Lodz (351,570), Kieff (329,000), Riga (256,197), Kharkoff (197,405), Vilna (162,633), Saratov (143,431), Kazan (143,707), Ekaterinoslav (135,552), Rostoff (119,889), Astrakhan (121,580), Tula (109,279), and Kishineff (125,787); whilst Nižni Novgorod, Nikolaieff, Samara and Minsk have populations between 90,000 and 95,000. In Asiatic Russia the Caucasus contains two towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, Baku (179,133) and Tiflis (160,645); Turkestan contains five large towns, Tashkend (156,000), Namangan, Samarkand and Andijan; in Siberia Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Ekaterinburg have each about 50,000 inhabitants. Nižni Novgorod, though small, is a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has annually the largest fair in the world. The various nationalities in 1882 were represented about as follows:—Russ, 69,770,000; Poles, 6,010,000; Lithuanians, 2,910,000; Germans, 1,120,000; Swedes, 270,000; Tajiks (Persians), &c., 1,125,000; Armenians, 800,000; Jews, 5,189,401; Caucasians, 2,850,000; Finns, 2,000,000; Turks and Tartars, 7,700,000; Mongols, 530,000; various, 584,000. The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there were (1897):—Orthodox Church, 87,384,480 (or 70 per cent. of the whole population); Dissenters, 2,173,738; Roman Catholics, 11,420,937; Protestants, 3,743,209; other Christians, 1,221,511; Jews, 5,189,401; Mohammedans, 13,889,421 (or 11 per cent. of whole population); and other non-Christians, 645,503. European Russia consists mainly of an immense plain; the Valdai hills in the west rise only to about 1,000 ft., and the Lublin hills in the south-west to about 1,500 ft. On the right bank of Lake Imandra, in the Kola peninsula, is an elevation of 3,300 ft. The Timanski range, in the province of Archangel, rises to about 3,000 ft., and Mount Lujaur-Ort in Finland to about 3,400 ft. In the Crimea and Caucasus various heights are over 4,500 ft., and the Obdorsk and Ural Mountains, which form the borderland between Europe and Asia, rise in many places to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. In Siberia the principal ranges are the Altai, Sayansk, Baikal, Yablonoi and Verkhnoiansk mountains, with a volcanic chain in Kamtchatka. In Russian Turkestan are portions of the Thian Shan range, and in Bokhara are the Pamirs, the "Roof of the World," and in all these ranges are heights of over 5,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries. The river Amur, dividing Manchuria from Eastern Siberia, is navigable from its mouth to Chita, in the Trans-Baikal province, by shallow draught steamers, and is of importance, together with the Trans-Siberian Railway, in spreading Russian influence in the outlying portions of the Chinese Empire.

A great portion of Russian territory is unfit for cultivation; in the north the tundras are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer

provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst some of the interior provinces (to the extent of about 460,000,000 acres) and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests, in which the fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple and ash predominate. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The chief cereal raised is wheat, of which the harvest in 1905 was about 12,000,000 tons; other cereals are barley (5,800,000 tons), oats (11,000,000 tons), buckwheat, millet, and especially rye (15,223,000 tons), the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes (18,000,000 tons) and tobacco (100,000 tons). The Obdorsk and Ural Mountains contain very great mineral riches, and, with the Altai range, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry, producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 410,000,000 poods (of 36 lbs.) in 1905. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1905 was 17,000,000 tons; other mineral products in 1905 were pig iron (2,656,000 tons); gold, 1903 (1,134,000 oz.); platinum (366 poods = 6 tons, being 95 per cent. of the world's output), steel and rails (1901, 1,198,000 tons), copper (8,500 tons in 1904), and quicksilver (351 tons in 1901 and 400 tons in 1902).

The principal ports are Petersburg, the naval depot and fortress Kronstadt, Narva, Riga, Libau, Parnau and Vindau (Baltic), Hango (Gulf of Bothnia), Revel, Helsingfors and Wiborg (Gulf of Finland), Archangel and Ekaterinsk (Arctic and White Seas), Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Berdiansk, and Batoum, Taganrog, Mariupol, Rostoff and Kertch (Black Sea and Sea of Azov), Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku (Caspian Sea), and Nicolaieffsk, Vladivostok, and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka (Pacific).

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by hand-looms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths, and mixed fabrics are also produced. The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables, oil, &c. The chief exports are grain (56 per cent.), raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow and bristles. The trade of Russia in 1905 was divided among the principal commercial nations as follows (in millions of roubles):—

Imports from:—			Exports to:—		
	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
Germany.....	225	233	Germany.....	234	255
U.K.	102	95	U.K.	230	250
U.S.	62	40	U.S.	4	3
France	26	26	France	61	64
Holland	19	22	Holland	98	126
Belgium	3	7	Belgium	44	44

The chief Russian exports in 1906 to the United Kingdom were:—

Bacon	£168,261	Iron Ore	£185,128
Butter	2,918,124	Manganese ore ..	240,613
Corn, wheat	5,224,904	Oil-seed cake ..	500,695
" oats	1,668,818	Paper, &c.	267,701
" barley	1,811,122	Petroleum	715,567
" maize	299,744	Poultry & Game ..	206,260
Bristles	96,377	Seeds (linseed, &c.)	404,563
Eggs	2,342,250	Skins and Furs ..	422,591
Flax and tow	2,062,681	Wood, hewn or	
Hemp	331,451	sawn	7,791,614
Hides	232,514		

The chief British imports into Russia in 1906 were:—

Coals, &c.	£1,611,156	Machinery	£1,417,144
Chemical products	198,446	Do., steam engines	194,894
Cotton yarn and		Metals, all kinds	177,172
manufactures ..	563,604	Wool and yarn, ...	1,331,976
Grease and Fat ..	150,454	Woolen manufac-	
Herrings	791,722	tures	126,695
Implements & tools	165,096		

DEFENCE (for Army, see p. 637). The Navy (for which £12,345,000 was allowed in 1905) consisted in December, 1905, of 15 battleships (including 4 building and 6 very old), 10 coast defence ships (very old), 12 first-class cruisers, 12 second-class cruisers, and 120 gunboats and torpedo craft. Of the above, 10 battleships (2 building and 5 very old) and 3 cruisers are in the Black Sea.

EDUCATION (see p. 643).

RAILWAYS, &c.—The total length of lines open for traffic in 1906 was over 40,000 miles, including 6,023 miles in Siberia and Manchuria, but exclusive of 2,106 miles in Finland. The Southern portion of the Manchurian Railway is no longer under Russian control.

In 1901 the mileage and revenue were:—

Line.	Mileage.	Gross Revenue.
<i>European Russia.</i>		
State	18,477	rs. 366,917,368
Companies	10,605	162,395,951
Local	1,032	3,297,838
<i>Asiatic Russia.</i>		
State	4,965	35,156,873
	35,079	rs. 567,768,030

In 1903 the gross revenue amounted to £72,000,000, and working expenses to £48,600,000. The gross revenue from the State railways was estimated at £53,800,000 in 1906. The interest payable by the Government on railway bonds amounts to nearly £14,000,000.

There were (1901) 10,967 post-offices, carrying 996,379,947 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there were (1901) 6,096 offices, with 106,913 miles of line.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1903 of 2,489 sailing vessels and 810 steamers, with a total tonnage of 668,550; the ocean shipping of the Russian Empire is comparatively insignificant, but the internal (lake and river) shipping is considerable.

REVENUE.—The main source of revenue is the liquor traffic. The gross revenue from the Government spirits monopoly (which has now been introduced practically throughout the Empire) is estimated at £59,000,000 (1906), and the net revenue at £42,000,000, exclusive of revenue from excise (£3,000,000).

*Revenue—	1905.	1906.
Ordinary	£209,212,000	£214,000,000
Extraordinary	291,000	210,000

* Budget estimates.

*Expenditure—	1905.	1906.
Ordinary	£202,759,000	£214,000,000
Extraordinary	8,314,000	52,000,000
Debt charge	32,065,000	35,000,000
Gold in State bank		
and in Treasury ..	131,000,000	116,000,000
Gold in circulation ..	72,000,000	...
Notes in State bank		
and in Treasury ..	95,000,000	112,000,000
Notes in circulation ..		
† Total debt	808,000,000	892,000,000
Imports from U.K. ...	14,884,050	15,942,057
Exports to U.K.	33,366,234	30,051,348
	1904.	1905.
Total Imports	£62,090,106	£55,700,000
Total Exports	101,596,488	103,800,000

THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.
Governor-General, M. Gerhard.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000 in 1907, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,512 students, of whom 518 are women. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export. There are 2,106 miles of railway; and a merchant fleet of 2,589 vessels (mostly small), of which 334 are steamers.

The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede true equality of the sexes; and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without recourse to "Suffragette" agitation. The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District. The revenue in 1906 was £4,935,241, and the expenditure £4,477,758; the debt amounts to £5,556,410. The imports in 1906 were £12,540,000 (of which 60 per cent. was timber), and the exports £12,540,000. The capital is Helsingfors; population, 140,000 (including Russian garrison).

* Budget estimates.

† War expenditure is not included in the Budget for 1905. It is stated to have amounted to £65,800,000 in 1904. It has been met by loans, the issue of Treasury bonds bearing interest at varying rates, and the issue of paper currency against gold deposited in the State Treasury. The total note circulation has been increased from £66,000,000 to £127,000,000. Foreign loans were placed at Paris and Berlin to a nominal amount of £56,000,000 interest 5 and 4½ per cent., realising about 95 per cent.; and two internal loans (interest 5 per cent.) were raised in 1905 of the total nominal amount of £42,328,000, issued to the public at 96 and 95½. Thus the permanent indebtedness of the Empire has been increased during the war by £98,000,000, of which £31,750,000, placed in Paris, is redeemable in 1909. Very little additional revenue has been raised by taxation. A new loan may, however, be necessary for the redemption of Treasury bonds issued during the war to the amount of £43,000,000.

CAPITAL OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, St. Petersburg. Population (1903), 1,534,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolsson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.I.E. £7,800
 Embassy, 4 Court Quay, St. Petersburg.
 Councillor of Embassy, H. J. O'Beirne, C.B. 1,000
 Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. V. Stanley, M.V.O., R.N. 800
 Military, Col. G. P. Wyndham 800
 2nd Secretary, Hon. Ernest Scott, M.V.O.

3rd Secretary, E. M. Hicks Beach £300 to 500
 Charles H. Bentinck 300 to 500
 Neville Henderson 250
 Hon. Attaché, Hon. Arthur Bertie 250
 John Monk
 Translator, Captain Rowland Smith 300
 Consul, Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. 600
 Vice-Consul, C. H. Mackie
 Abo—Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke
 Archangel—V. Cons., Sir C. Walseley, Bart.
 Borgh—Consular Agent, R. Lindroth
 Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick
 Frederickshamn—Vice-Consul (vacant).
 Lönisa—Vice-Consul, Gustav Hamberg.
 Moscow—Consul, Henry M. Grove 400
 Narva—Vice-Consul, Edward Siricius
 Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, George Buht
 Revel—Vice-C., Baron E. G. de Soucanton
 Tannenberg—V. Cons., Baron G. Cronstedt
 Uleborg, Vice-Consul, B. Blunt
 Wiborg—Vice-Consul, H. O. Gulbrandsen
 Batoum—Cons., Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens 700
 Baku—Vice-Consul, A. E. Ranald McDonnell
 Novorossiisk—Vice-Consul, O. Geelmuyden
 Poti—Vice-Consul, John Pavoni (acting)
 Helsingfors—Consul, C. C. Cooke 400
 Odessa—Cons. Gen., Chas. S. Smith 1,000
 Vice-Consul, Constantine

Graham £350 to 450
 Eupatoria—Consular Agent, H. J. B. Martin
 Kieff—Consul, Harry Paton Smith
 Nicolai—Vice-C., J. Picton Bagge £350 to 450
 Sebastopol—Vice-C., Robert Erskine 350 to 450
 Theodosia—Vice-Consul
 Riga—Consul, Arthur Woodhouse 650
 Vice-Consul, William Breslau
 Libau—Vice-Consul, C. J. Hill
 Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks
 Windau—Vice-Consul, E. H. Ruffmann
 Rostoo—Consul, Arthur F. H. Medhurst 600
 Vice-Cons., Wm. R. Martin
 Kertch—Vice-Consul, Robt. Michell £350 to 450
 Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton
 Taganrog—Vice-Consul, W. H. Hunt
 Vladivostok—Commercial Agent, R. MacLeod Hodgson £350 to 450
 Warsaw—Consul-Gen., Alex. Murray 800
 Vice-Consul, E. B. St. Clair
 St. Petersburg, via Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days.

SALVADOR (REPUBLIC OF).

President, General Fernando Figueroa, b. 4 March, 1849; installed 1 March, 1907, for four years.
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ramon Garcia Gonzalez.
 Public Instruction and Interior, Dr. Tomas G. Palomo.
 War and Marine, The President.
 Finance, Frederico Mejia.

Consul-General, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

Salvador extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,177 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000. It is divided into 14 departments, and has four ports, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triunfo. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. *A railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre. Earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873; but the country has of late years suffered comparative immunity. There are 85 post-offices and 168 telegraph offices, with 2,800 miles of wire.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£644,855	£682,917	£678,760
Expenditure	704,800	762,024	979,746
Imports	802,075	869,214	832,738
Exports	1,327,089	1,127,907	1,304,684
Internal debt	733,060	832,431	893,049
*External debt	nil.	nil.	nil.
Imports from U.K.	260,693	262,799	282,452
Exports to U.K.	293,341	172,950	80,845

CHIEF TOWN, San Salvador. Pop. circ. 60,000.

British Minister, L. E. G. Carden (Guatemala).
 Consul, Walter E. Coldwell
 Vice-Consul, W. Gibson
 La Union—V. Cons., J. B. Courtade
 Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 33 days.

SAMOS.

Prince Governor, George Georgiades Bey.
 Senators, Th. Sofoulis, M. Chadjidaki, E. Solounias, and G. Keudouris.

A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less independent under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia (1832), is one of the Anatolian Islands, with an area of 180 sq. miles and about 50,000 inhabitants, the capital (Vathy) having a good harbour. The whole island is fertile, and wine, raisins, olive-oil, and tobacco are produced and exported. The imports are valued at about £200,000 (of which about 25 per cent. are British), and the exports at the same figure, of which nearly four-fifths is wine. The revenue for 1905-6 was £27,500, and expenditure £26,000. Antimony, silver-lead, manganese, emery, and copper are known to exist in the island.

CAPITAL, Vathy. Pop. circ. 25,000.

British Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Marc.

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60 (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 11,000. There is an army of about 100. The village of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture

* The external debt was extinguished in 1899 by a Financial Syndicate, who also purchased the railway and obtained a concession to complete it as far as the capital.

and viticulture flourish. By a treaty concluded in 1872 the Republic has placed itself under the protection of Italy.

British Consul, Maj. W. P. Chapman (Florence).

Consul-General for Great Britain, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 8 Austin Friars, London, E.C.

Consul, Commendatore William Le Queux, Minorities Chambers, Birmingham, and Villa Renata, Florence, Italy.

Vice-Consul, Birmingham, E. Clutterbuck.

SERBIA.

King Peter I. (Karageorgevitch), b. 1844, elected 15 June, 1903, married, 1883, Princess Zorka of Montenegro (who died 1890), and has issue Princes George (below) and Alexander, b. 1888, and Princess Hélène, b. 1884.

Heir Apparent, Prince George, b. 1887.

Premier and Foreign Affairs, Nikolas Passitch.

Interior, Nastas Petrovitch.

War, General Radomir Putnik.

Justice, M. Trifkovitch.

Public Instruction, Andra Nikolitch.

Commerce and Agriculture, Kosta Stoyanovitch.

Finance, Patchu.

Public Works, Jovan Jovanovitch.

Minister in London, Dr. Militchevitch, 40, Pout Street, S.W.

Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, 17 Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save, by the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people; this constitution was re-established by the present king. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1901 of 2,500,000. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The imports consist mainly of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the export, of dried prunes (11.6 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. There were (1902) 369 kilometres of railway, and, in 1894, 3,174 kilometres of telegraph, with 111 post-offices and 392 kilometres of telephone.

(For Defence, see p. 638.)

(For Education, see p. 643.)

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (estimated).....	£3,665,911	£3,521,440
Expenditure ".....	3,601,000	3,517,440
Public debt ".....	18,439,613	...
	1904.	1905.
Total imports.....	...	£2,600,062
Imports from U.K.	£200,084	212,553
Total exports.....	...	3,432,953
Exports to U.K.	100	101

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1901, 72,000.

Brit. Minister, Jas. B. Whitehead £1,800

Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney £350 to 450

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

SIAM.

King, Somdeth Phra Paraminda Maha Chulalongkorn, b. 21 Sept., 1853; succeeded 1 Oct., 1868.

Crown Prince, Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, b. 1880; *procl.* 17 Jan. 1895.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.

Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Phya Wisuto Kosa, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W.

1st Secretary, Luang Sanpakich Preecha.

Councillor of Legation, W. J. Archer, C.M.G.

Secretary Interpreter, Lewis C. Bateman.

Attaché, Nai Thew.

Consul-General (vacant).

Financial Agent, C. J. Rivet-Carnac.

The Kingdom of Siam (estimated area, 220,000 square miles) is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1891. By the Anglo-French agreement of May, 1896, the main central part of Siam, including the basins of the rivers Menam, Petchaburi, and Petriu, was neutralised, the two Governments agreeing not to send troops or obtain any exclusive advantages in it. The two Powers retained freedom of action in the portions of Siam west and east of the neutralised zone. The western portion, adjoining British territory, includes the Malay States dependent on Siam. The eastern portion, the Mekong Valley, included Battambang and Angkor, adjoining Cambodia and the territories acquired by France under the treaty with Siam in 1893. By the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904, both Powers disclaimed any intention of annexing the Siamese territory in their respective spheres of influence. By an arrangement with Siam France abandoned Chantabun and the 25-kilometre neutral zone of the 1893 treaty; but the port of Krat became French, thus giving Cambodia access to the sea, while France received trading concessions on the right bank of the Mekong and power to make railways where navigation of the river is impossible. The provinces of Melupre and Bassac were recognised as French. By a further Treaty with France in 1907, the territories of Battambang, Siem-reap, and Sisophon (total area 20,000 sq. kils., pop. 200,000), on the frontier of Cambodia, were ceded by Siam to that country. In return, France gave back to Siam the district of Krat, and made slight concessions in Dansai (Laos), at the same time concluding an arrangement for the gradual abandonment of the ex-territorial privileges hitherto enjoyed by French Asiatic subjects and protégés in Siam. The population of Siam, according to the first census (1905), numbered 6,686,000. Besides the Siamese there are many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), the rest being Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians. The principal religion is Buddhism, and education is mostly conducted by the Buddhist monks. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over 80 per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping now largely exceeds British through the purchase of certain British steamship lines. Norwegian shipping also exceeds British. The chief products of Siam are rice and teak. The area under rice is being much enlarged

by irrigation. There are 55 rice mills. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1906 rice constituted 78 per cent. and teak 12 per cent. of the exports; while pepper, hides, and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1906 the total imports were £4,866,809, and the exports £7,082,081 (rice £5,546,926, and teak £819,647). Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products. The King is an absolute monarch. He appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with a general European adviser, and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, six royal princes, and from ten to twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, Germans, Italians, Danes, and Japanese are employed as departmental advisers. The administration of the revenue and of justice and the police has been improved. The revenue is derived from opium and spirit monopolies, land and capitation taxes, customs, &c. Gambling monopolies have been abolished, and increased land and fishery taxes and customs duties substituted. The first Siamese loan was raised in 1904 at 95. £1,000,000 being required for railways. A second loan of £3,000,000 was raised in 1907 at 93½. Siam has an army of about 26,000 men, and a few small gunboats. Over 400 miles of railways (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Bangkok is connected by rail with Petchaburi (95 miles), and with Korat (165 miles). A State line that is being constructed from Ban Phagi to Chiengmai (pop. 50,000), the second town in size, has reached Pakuampho (162 miles). A line to Tachin was opened in 1905; and lines from Bangkok to Pat-ti-er on the E. and Meklong on the W. are under construction. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

The currency is the tical (value in 1907, 18. 5½d.); the introduction of a gold standard is contemplated whereby the value of the tical will be fixed. The Mint was closed to the free coinage of silver in Nov., 1902. In N.W. Siam the Indian rupee is current. The Government issues notes.

Education (see p. 643).

Revenue, 1905-6	£2,945,000
Exports from United Kingdom, 1906... ..	685,403
Imports into United Kingdom, 1906... ..	571,419

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 400,000.

British Minister and Consul-General,

R. Paget, C.M.G.	£2,200
Bangkok—Consul, W. R. D. Beckett.....	800
Vice-Consul, W. N. Dunn	450
Chiengmai—Consul, Thomas Harold Lyle	700
Nakorn Lampang—Vice-Consul, G. H.	
R. Moor	450
Kedah—Consul, Meadows Frost.....	500
Senggora—Vice-Consul, W. A. R. Wood	450
Judge of H.B.M. Court for Siam, Skinner	
Turner	1,000
Asst. Judge, Arthur R. Vincent	700

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(French Possession; see p. 590.)

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born 17 May, 1886; married 31 May, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (born 24 Oct., 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Infante, Don Alfonso, born 10 May, 1907.

Premier, Antonio Maura.

Justice, Marqués de Figueroa.

War, General Primo de Rivera.

Marine, General Ferrandiz.

Finance, Guillermo Osma.

Interior, Juan de la Cierva.

Public Instruction, Faustino Rodríguez San Pedro.

Public Works, Augusto Besada.

Foreign Affairs, Manuel Allendesalazar.

Ambassador in London, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Minister, and Councillor of Embassy, Marquis of Villalobar.

2nd Secretary, Ricardo Spottorno.

Attachés, E. Martínez, M. Yncian, E. Peña.

Military Attaché, Major Carlos Lacasa.

Consul-Gen., J. M. Torroja, 40 Trinity Square, E.C.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,371 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 659 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 kingdoms (now forming 49 provinces); the ancient Provinces still best understood are New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary Isles and the Balearic Isles (Majorca and Minorca), comprising a total area of 196,173 English square miles, and a population (at the census of 1900) of 18,618,086. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 540,000), Barcelona (533,000), Valencia (214,000), Seville (150,000), Malaga (130,000), Murcia (112,000), and Saragossa (100,000); and there are also twelve other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton,

spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. Home manufacture is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

The mercantile marine in 1905 consisted of 157 sailing vessels over 100 tons, and 515 steam vessels of a total tonnage of 711,599; during 1906 vessels of 17,344,980 tons entered, and of 17,965,581 tons cleared at Spanish ports; 4,367,559 tons of cargo were landed, and 13,678,707 tons were shipped.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 11,268 miles of normal gauge were open in 1906; there are 18,000 miles of telegraph.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1906 were:—

Copper	£1,858,395	Raisins	£481,989
Cork	215,754	Pyrites	1,003,803
Fruit, Preserved	193,461	Quicksilver	260,270
Grapes, Raw	494,488	Esparto, &c.	288,033
Oranges	1,825,173	Onions	456,838
Iron Ore	5,029,965	Silver Ore	144,868
Lead	1,889,976	Wine	396,445
Nuts (Inc. Almonds)	402,210		

And the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1906 were:—

Chemicals	£333,775	Manure	£710,374
Coal and Coke	1,358,678	Metals, all sorts ..	434,225
Cotton Manufacts.	245,202	Wool	246,666
Machinery, all sorts	468,785	Yarn, Jute & Linen ..	123,878

Defence (for Army, see p. 638).

The Navy was almost entirely destroyed during the war of 1897 with the U.S.A., and there now remain one second-class battleship of 10,000 tons, the *Pelayo* (1886); a cruiser of 10,122 tons, the *Carlos V.* (1895), and three of 7,000 tons, the *Cardinal Cisneros* (1897), *Cataluña* (1900), *Princesa de Asturias* (1896); two old armoured coast defence ships of 7,300 tons, *Numancia* (1863) and *Vitoria* (1865); the royal yacht *Giralda*, 2,057 tons; four cruisers of over 1,000 tons, four destroyers, three training ships, and small craft.

Education (see pp. 643-4).

Finance.—By Law of 28 Nov., 1899, the financial year was fixed to begin on 1 Jan., ending on 31 Dec.

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (Budget)	£37,634,000	* £37,952,670
Expenditure (Budget)	36,094,000	36,507,415
National Debt	...	332,957,595
Debt Charges	...	14,732,819
	1904.	1905.
Total imports	£34,743,000	£39,551,000
Total exports	34,788,000	36,140,000
Imports from U.K.	6,302,000	6,112,000
Exports to U.K.	11,606,000	11,567,000

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1900), 540,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.	£5,500
Councillor of Embassy, E. M. Grant Duff	700
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. C. Lowther, M.V.O., D.S.O.	500

* Budget estimates converted at 27½ pesetas = £1.

Naval Attaché, Commdr. E. H. Heaton-Ellis, R.N., M.V.O. £800
1st Secretary, H. G. M. Rumbold, M.V.O.

Chas. J. Wingfield ...	300 to 500
Attaché, Sir Somerville Head, Bart.	300 to 500
Archivist & V.-Cons., Arthur Jackson	£250 to 350
Chaplain, Rev. F. Bullock-Webster	200
Barcelona—Consul-Gen., J. F. Roberts	800
Vice-Consul, Geo. R. Smither	
Alicante—V.-Cons., Jasper W. Cumming	
Burriana—Vice-Cons., Edward N. Wait	
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand	
Gandia, &c.—V.-Consul, F. Romaguera	
Iziza—Vice-Cons., José S. Lopez	
Palamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas	
Palma (Bal. Is.)—V.-Con., B. Bosch y Cerda	
Port Mahon—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero	
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibils	
Saragossa—V.-Cons., Enrique Miret	
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, James Hawes	
Valencia—Vice-Consul, Edward Barker	
Bilbao—Consul, Allan Maclean	600
Vice-Consul, Victor de Larrea	
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., R. V. Shade	
San Sebastian—V.-Cons., Alfred Budd	
Santander—Vice-Consul, ...	
Cadiz—Consul, Arthur Louis Keyser	600
Vice-Consul, Reginald A. Calvert	
Algeciras—V.-Cons., Wm. J. Smith	
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, Richard E. Carr	
Huelva—Vice-Consul, W. A. Bice	
Jerez—Vice-Consul, W. J. Buck	
Port St. Mary—V.-Cons., Rbt. J. Pitman	
San Lucar—V.-Cons., Arthur Williams	
San Roque—V.-Cons., Geo. F. Cornwell	
Seville—V.-Consul	
Corunna—Consul, C. H. M. Trayner	600
Vice-Consul, Thomas Guyatt	
Carril and Villagarcía—Vice-Consul, Reginald Walker	
Corcubion—Vice-Cons., Manuel Pomiano	
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton	
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace	
Marin (Pont Vedra)—Vice-Consul, José Acuña y Santos	
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Andres	
Vizero—Vice-Consul, Benigno Lopez	
Malaga—Consul, John G. Haggard	600
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton	
Adra—Cons. Agent, Henry Benet	
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Nafel	
Almeria—V.-Cons., John Murison	
Cartagena—Vice-Consul, John C. Gray	
Garrucha and Villarcos—Vice-Consul, Francis Ford Walker	
Granada—Vice-Cons., C. E. S. Davenport	
Linares—Vice-Consul, John M. Power	
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado	
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse	
Porman—Cons. Agent, M. Zapata	
Teneriffe—Consul, John E. Croker	600
Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths	
La Palma—Vice-Consul, Manuel Yanes	
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Vice-Consul, Peter Swanston	
Orntava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid	

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours.

SPANISH OVER-SEA POSSESSIONS.

The over-sea possessions are regarded as an integral part of Spain, the head-quarters of the local administration being Teneriffe, in the

Canary Islands. In the Gulf of Guinea, the island of FERNANDO PO, and ANNOBOM, CORISO and ELOY islands off the coast of French Congo. On the mainland CAPE SAN JUAN and the right of navigation over the rivers Benito and Muni, with the district bounded on the north by the German Cameroons, on the east by the 9th meridian E. of Paris, and on the south by the Muni river, while the district between Capes Bojador and Blanco is under protection. To the north-west are the CANARY ISLES (area about 3,000 square miles, population 334,521), the capital being Santa Cruz (Tenerife). In Morocco are several "Presidios"; *IFNI, near Cape Non, TETUAN and CEUTA (30 square miles, population 16,000), opposite Gibraltar, and the coast towns of Gomera, Allucemas, Melilla, and the Zafarin Islands. The total area of these possessions is about 244,000 square miles, with a population of about 135,000.

SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF.

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Vandals, Oscar II., born 21 January, 1829; suc. 18 September, 1872; married 6 June, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau, born 9 July, 1836 (and has issue, 4 sons).

Heir Apparent, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Wärmaland, Crown Prince, b. 16 June, 1859; mar. 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born 7 August, 1862.

Prime Minister, S. A. A. Lindman.

Foreign Affairs, Eric B. Trolle.

Minister of Justice, G. A. Peterson.

War, Major-General L. Tingsten.

Navy, Rear-Admiral W. Dyrssen.

Interior, J. Juhlin.

Finance, C. J. G. Swartz.

Instruction, A. H. Hammarskjöld.

Agriculture, A. Petersson.

Ministers sans portefeuille, C. F. W. Hederstierna and G. W. A. Roos.

Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count H. Wrangel. Legation, 73 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, Bon C. A. Beck-Friis.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. J. C. Schneider.

Chancellor of Legation, J. G. Kihlman.

Consul-General, D. Danielsson, 10 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.

Vice-Consul, C. W. Espersson.

The Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were united under one sovereign from 1814 until the dissolution of the union in 1905.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,876 square miles, and a population, 31 Dec., 1905, of 5,337,055, nearly all Protestant. Nearly 54 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 246,000 being owners and 44,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate

districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scauia. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. The chief domestic exports to Great Britain in 1904 were butter, iron, paper and paper-making materials, and timber; and the chief domestic imports from Great Britain in 1904 were coal, machinery, metals, wool and woollen manufactures.

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence, costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 8,080 miles in length (of which 2,605 are the property of the State) were open at the end of 1906; and 15,275 miles of telegraph (exclusive of 4,846 railway telegraph), 179 stations, and 1,530 railway and 725 other telegraph stations (1905). There were at the same date about 156,000 miles of telephone wires.

Defence (for Army, see p. 638). The Navy consists of 80 fighting vessels (457 guns), 24 being ironclads, with some training ships, &c.

Education (see p. 644).

	1906.	1907.
Revenue (Budget).....	£9,877,800	£10,648,800
Expenditure (Budget).....	9,877,800	10,648,800
*Debt (Jan.), ...	20,970,188	23,174,683
	1904.	1905.
Imports	£31,872,771	32,053,109
Do. from U.K.	8,216,110	7,931,450
Exports	22,851,315	24,771,395
Do. to U.K.	8,231,294	8,777,465

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (1906), 332,738.

British Minister, Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O.,

K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,750

1st Sec., H. G. Dering £300 to 500

Archivist and Vice-Consul, Wm. Sterling 200

Chaplain, Rev. Edward Shepherd, M.A.

Consul, Henry M. Villiers 600

Vice-Consul, C. A. E. Bolinder

Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erickson

Götle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick

Hälsjö—Vice-Cons., Paul Burchardt

Hudiksvall—Vice-Cons., C. J. Henric

Amneus

Kalmar—Vice-Consul, John Jeansson...

Luleå—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg...

Norrköping—Vice-Cons., Gustaf Fredrik

August Enhörning

Nyköping—Vice-Cons., A. Helander

* At his trial at Gibraltar, Major Spillbury, relying (a) on the Treaty of Tetuan, 1859, and (b) on "common knowledge" as demonstrated by the above entry in Whitaker's Almanack, pleaded that Ifni was a Spanish Possession. The court-martial decided, however, that Ifni was part of the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco.

* Expended in the construction of railways.

Oland—Vice-Cons., Capt. Svante Olivier
 Theodor Matthiesen
Ornskildsvik—V.-Cons., Henric Öhngren
Oskarshamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren
Skellefteå—Vice-Consul, Emil Forssell...
Söderhamn—V.-Cons., Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—V.-C., Jakob K. Barth.....
Umeå—Vice-Consul, Andreas Grahn
Västervik—Vice-Cons., Erik W. Tillberg
Visby (Gotland)—Vice-Consul, Edvard
 Cramér
Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff
 Vice-Consul, Richard Duff ...
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schéle
Hälsingborg—Vice-Cons., Carl Westrup
Karlskrona—Vice-Cons., Gustaf W. Al-
 brecht
Landskrona—V.-Cons., Fred. E. Neess...
Malmö—V.-Cons., P. M. Flensburg
Marstrand—V.-Cons., C. A. Christenson
Strömstad—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Theodor
 Lundgren
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles David
 Thorburn
Värberg—Vice-Consul, C. R. T. Jobson
Ystad—Vice-Consul, Emil A. Borg
 Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND (Swiss Confederation).

*President (1908), M. H. Ernest Brenner... £680
 Vice-President (1908), T. Zemp.
 Minister for Foreign Affairs, The President.
 Commerce, Industry, &c., A. Deucher.
 Department of War, E. Müller.
 Interior, M. Ruchet.
 Justice, L. Forrer.
 Finance, R. Comtesse.
 Posts and Railways, T. Zemp.
 Pres. of National Council, C. Deropet.
 Pres. of Council of States, A. Witz.
 Federal Chancellor, G. Ringier.
 Federal Tribunal (Lausanne), 19 members and
 representatives, President, Dr. Karl Jäger.
 Director, International Posts, E. Ruffy.
 Direc., International Telegraphs, Emil Frey.
 International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts,
 Henri Morel.
 Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, Dr. Winkler.
 Director-General of Posts, Henri Lutz.
 " " of Telegraphs, Louis Vanouli.

Minister in London, Gaston Carlin, 38
 Beauchamp Place, S.W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 84' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1847, and comprises a total area of 15,469 square miles, with a population of about 3,313,000 in 1901, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400 and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansch (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1901) 150,000, Geneva 105,000, Basle 113,000, Bern 64,000, and Lausanne 56,000. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having

the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1899 there were 2,396 miles of railway in working order, and 4,384 miles of telegraph.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 147 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £720; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council. (For Defence, see p. 638; for Education, see p. 644.)

	1905.	1906.
Public revenue	£5,172,132	£5,335,820
Public expenditure	4,668,648	5,142,276
National debt	4,101,068	4,031,040
Federal reserve	4,444,000	4,285,020
Total imports	55,194,000	58,762,000
Total exports	38,772,000	42,994,000
Imports from U.K.	2,752,000	3,348,400
Exports to U.K.	7,007,700	7,104,300

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1900, 64,064.

*British Minister, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart. £1,450
 2nd Secretary, Harry B. Brooke (acting).
 Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. H. Sissons, M.A.
 Consul, Gaston de Murat
Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable
Geneva—Consul, Sir George Philippo ...
 " Vice-Consul, Lewis Stein
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cufénod.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and
 Italian-speaking Cantons), Sir Henry
 Angst, K.C.M.G.
 " Vice-Consul, John C. Milligan £350 to 450
Bâle—Vice-Consul, E. Paravicini
Davos—Cons., Dr. W. R. Huggard.
Lucerne—Consul, Louis A. Falck
Lugano—Vice-Consul, R. H. Hamilton
St. Gall—Vice-Consul, J. J. Nef-Kern.
St. Moritz—Cons., Dr. Frank Holland.
 Berne, transit, 22 hours.

TIBET (see p. 505).

TONQUIN (see pp. 587–8).

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

TRIPOLI.

Governor-General, Field-Marshal Rejeb Pasha, appointed August, 1904.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast line of nearly 1,200 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. Formerly (1713-1835) it was under a native (Karamanly) dynasty, and passed under direct Turkish control in 1835. It comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesarrifliks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, the latter being under the direct government of Constantinople since 1875. It has an area of 420,000 square miles, and a population of over 1,000,000 in Tripoli proper and Cyrenaica. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. The military force of the country now numbers 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by a poll-tax, regulated according to the wealth of each individual, and by tithes, but steps are being taken to co-ordinate the incidence of taxation with that obtaining in other parts of Turkey. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli; but the caravan trade, once the mainstay of the country, has seriously diminished of late years. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees are being formed in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Total imports	£361,000	£443,600	£429,800
Total exports	386,500	377,400	370,100
Imports from U.K.	84,500	89,800	86,200
Exports to U.K.	175,000	137,920	157,700

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.

Consul-General, Justin C. W. Alvarez ...	£800
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson	£350 to 450
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi	
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate	
Benghazi—Consul, R. A. Fontana	600
Derna—Vice-Consul, G. Farrugia	

TUNIS.

(French Protectorate.)

Bey, Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; born 1855; suc. 12 May, 1906.	
Heir Apparent, Mohamed Ben Mahmoud Bey.	
French Resident-General, Gabriel Alapetite (7 Feb., 1907).	

The Regency of Tunis—the ancient Libya—was occupied (it is believed) by the Phœnicians

so far back as the 14th century B.C.; by the Romans in 146 B.C.; by the Vandals in 439 A.D.; and by the Arabs in 698 A.D. This latter period witnessed a succession of powers—Berber (1048), Spanish (1535), Turkish (1573), and Husseinite (1705). Finally, by the Treaty of "The Bardo" (12 May, 1881), the Regency passed into the hands of France, and is under the control of a French Resident General. By its terms the occupation is to terminate when both French and Tunisian authorities mutually recognise that the local Government is capable of maintaining order. By a convention of 18 Sept., 1897, all previously executed treaties and conventions between the U.K. and France were extended to Tunisia, and Article 2 of this convention, dealing with British cotton goods, remains in force up to the end of 1912. By convention of 10 July, 1882, the Bey is granted a civil list of £37,500, and the Beylical princes £30,000. The Regency of Tunis lies almost midway on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. Area, 44,920 square miles. Population, 1,800,000. Exports: Barley, beans, blankets, bran, carpets, cork, dates, esparto grass, Fez caps, goats, hides, lead, oats, olive oil, sheep, silk goods, tan bark, tunny fish, wheat, wine, wool, zinc, &c. Imports: Alcohol, boots and shoes, building material, clocks and watches, coal, cotton goods, cars and carriages, flour, glassware, hardware, milk (condensed), motors, rail and tram cars, wrought-iron, and steel.

The chief town, Tunis (pop. 176,500, composed of—Moslems 100,000, Jews 50,000, French 9,000, Italians 12,000, Maltese 5,000, &c. 1,500), is an inland port, with a basin of 1,800 square metres with 21½ feet of water, 1,875 feet of quays, cranes up to 20 tons, connected with the sea by a canal 10 kilometres long, 98 feet wide, and dredged to 21½ feet. Port dues 1 fr. per ton (phosphates 50 c.), harbour dues 30 c., sanitary dues 18 c. N.E. of Tunis is the site of ancient Carthage (15 kilometres). There are 713 miles of railroad and 3,906 of telegraph.

	1905.	1906.
Revenue	£1,478,888	£1,537,159
Expenditure	1,183,436	1,274,898
*Debt (Consolidated 1884)		9,287,260
Imports	3,638,185	3,573,978
Exports	2,331,063	3,223,805
Domestic imports from U.K.	306,820	353,702
Total exports to the U.K.	268,530	371,766

Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.	£900
V.-Cons., R. Schembri	£350 to 450

"Bizerta"—Vice-Consul, Hon. Terence Bourke	
Gabès—Cons. Agent, F. Calleja	
Gerba, Cons. Agent, Giacomo Pariente ...	
Méhdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante	
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Salvatore Diacono	
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi	
Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea	
Tunis, 1,350 miles.	

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., b. 22 September, 1842; proclaimed 31 August, 1876.
 Heir Presumptive, his brother, Mehmed Reshad Effendi, born 3 Nov., 1844.

* This total includes £7,667,320, unpaid balance of Consolidated Debt (1892), £1,044,949 unpaid balance of Railway Loan (1903) and £125,000, being the amount of a Loan (1903) for the creation of a "Caisse de Prêts Communaux," which means practically a central fund from which to issue Municipal Loans.

Prime Minister (Grand Vizier), Ferid Pasha.
Foreign Affs. (Khardjie-Naziri), Tevfik Pasha.
Interior, Memdoh Pasha.
Finance, Zia Pasha.
Justice, Abdurrahman Pasha.
Public Instruction, Hachim Pasha.
Marine, Hassan Rami Pasha.
War, Riza Pasha.
Commerce and Public Works, Ziluni Pasha.
Pious Foundations (Evkafs), Turkhan Pasha.
President of Council of State, Hassan Fehmi Pasha.

Mines and Forests, Selim Pasha Melhamé.
Police, Shefik Pasha.
Director Gen. of Customs, Raif Pasha.

Turkish Ambassador to France, Salih Munir Pasha; *Russia*, Husni Pasha; *Germany*, Tewfik Pasha; *Austria-H.*, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha; *Italy*, Mehemed Reshid Bey; *U.S.A. (Minister)*, Mehemed Ali Bey.

Ambassador in London, S. Musurus Pasha Vezir, 69 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Embassy, Abdul Hak Hamid Bey.
1st. Secs., Essad Bey; Tueni Bey.
and do., Abdul Hak Hussein Bey
3rd do., Daniel Bey.
Hon. Attaché, Lucien Morel Bey.
Naval Attaché, Captain Mahmoud Nedim Bey.
Imam, Mehmed Redjai Effendi.

Consul-General, Refet Bey, 140, Leadenhall Street Place, E.C.

The Ottoman Empire comprises an area of about 66,500 square miles in South Eastern Europe, about 680,000 square miles in Asia, and about 399,000 square miles in Africa, containing altogether about 25,000,000 inhabitants. The Sultan is also suzerain of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Crete, Cyprus, Samos, and Egypt.

I. TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population (1901) of about 6,000,000, including about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. About 2,500,000 are Mohammedans. European Turkey comprises the vilayets of Adrianople, Salonika, Mouastir, Kossovo, Scutari, and Janina, together with the administrative district of Constantinople and the separate sanjak of Chatalja. The principal towns are Constantinople, the capital (pop. 1,100,000), Salonika (120,000), and Adrianople (80,000). A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. The principal rivers are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, barley, millet, sesame and other oil seeds and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, Valonia oak, oak, lime, and ash, with the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls,

leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works. About 1,200 miles of railway were open in 1901.

II. TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, has a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of nearly 17,000,000 inhabitants. *Asia Minor* (pop. about 9,400,000) comprises the following vilayets: Broussa, Smyrna, Castamouni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas, Trebizond, the islands of the Archipelago, and the Mutessarifats of Ismid and Bigha; in *Armenia* (pop. about 2,500,000) the vilayets of Erzeroum, Mamouret-ul-aziz (Kharput) Diarbekir, Bitlis and Van; in *Arabia* (pop. about 2,500,000) Mossul, Baghdad, Basra, Hedjaz and Yemen; in *Syria* (pop. about 3,250,000) Aleppo, Zor, Syria and Beyrout, with Jerusalem (see pp. 603-4) and Lebanon. The principal towns are Smyrna (200,000), Baghdad (145,000), Damascus (200,000), Aleppo (125,000), and Beyrut (120,000).

In ARABIA the Turkish *Pashalik* of Basra extends N.W. to Ali Garbi on the Tigris and Kalat-al-Daraj on the Euphrates. The higher basins of these rivers form the *Pashalik* of Baghdad, which extends to Syria and Kurdistan. Not far from the city of Baghdad (pop. 180,000) is Kerbela, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Mohammedans. The trade of the Shat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the (British) Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The foreign trade is mainly done by the British India Steam Navigation Company. The exports from Bussorah and Baghdad in 1904 were valued at £1,306,000, and the imports at £1,261,000. Beyond these deserts are the Turkish provinces of the *Hejaz* and *Yemen*. The *Hejaz* includes the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, the home of Mohammed, with the port of Jeddah (pop. 40,000), the mainstay of which is the pilgrim traffic. In 1904 the imports were £1,405,000, and the exports £25,000. The trade with India is large and increasing. The Damascus-Mecca railway has reached the Hejaz. In *Yemen* are the towns of Sanaa, Assir, and Taiz. During 1905 Yemen was the scene of a serious rebellion. Hodeida (pop. 33,000), its chief port, had a total trade of £918,000 in 1904. Rebellion, piracy, cholera, and famine interfered with business. Coffee is the principal export. Jeddah and Hodeida have a considerable trade. The Sinai peninsula belongs politically to Egypt.

In AFRICA, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (see p. 624).

Commerce.—The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil-seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of wine and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. Since the establishment of the Anatolian railway by German enterprise, the export of cereals, chiefly malting barley, has largely increased. The British Chamber of Commerce was established at Stamboul, Constantinople, in 1887, with branches at Smyrna and Salonika, and in the North of England (Manchester); *Pres.*, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.; *Sec.*, H. E. Mountain. The commercial marine of Turkey consisted in 1901 of about 180 steamers, 60,000 tons, and 200 sea-going sailing vessels, 50,000 tons.

There are British Post-offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beirut, and Baghdad.

The principal domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1900 were corn, fruit, wool, and mohairs, and the chief domestic imports from the United Kingdom in 1900 were coal, Manchester goods, metals, and woollens.

Defence (for Army, see p. 638). In 1906 the Navy consisted of 50 ships (including 16 armoured vessels) and 40 torpedo craft; of which only 5 armoured and 2 unarmoured vessels, with 20 torpedo craft, are fairly modern and fit for service. It has a total peace force of about 15,000 men. Besides this, there is the Makhussa Fleet of about 75 steamers of various sorts, worked by the Government and available as transports, storeships, and coastguard cruisers.

Education (see p. 644).

Finance.—The Budget of the Turkish Empire is not published officially, but the revenue for the year 1906-7 is estimated at about £18,680,000. The external debt of Turkey in September, 1907, amounted to £79,306,624, necessitating an annuity of £3,455,618 for the service of interest and sinking fund. The floating debt is unknown, but it is estimated at about £13,000,000. The Russian war indemnity continues to be paid off at the rate of £318,181 per annum, the amount still outstanding being £21,520,000.

Turkish Debt (Loans).....	£79,306,624
Floating Debt	13,000,000
Indemnities owed	21,520,000
Total Imports, 1900	21,050,000
Total Exports, 1900	14,030,000
Total Imports from U.K., 1906	8,009,000
Total Exports to U.K., 1905	5,948,000

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1904), circ. 1,200,000.

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £8,000

<i>Councillor of Embassy</i> , Geo. H. Barclay, C.V.O., C.M.G.	1,000
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , ...	800
<i>Military Attaché</i> , Col. H. C. Surtees, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	800
<i>Judge of Sup. Court</i> , R. B. P. Cator.....	1,000
<i>Assistant Judge</i> , George B. Pigott	800
<i>Chief Dragoman</i> , G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.	£900 to 1,000
<i>1st Secretary</i> , J. A. C. Tilley (<i>acting</i>)	800
<i>Commercial Attaché</i> , E. Weakley	800
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , George J. Kidston.....	£300 to 500
<i>Consul-General</i> , Harry C. A. Eyres	800
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. F. C. Whitehouse, M.A.	300
<i>Physician</i> , Frank G. Clemow, M.D.	700
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Hon. Patrick Ramsay.....	250
<i>Attaché</i> , Reginald H. Hoare	250
Edmund St. J. Monson	£900 to 800
<i>2nd Dragoman (Embassy)</i> , J. F. Lambton	£700 to 800

<i>Dragoman and Archivist</i> , P. J. Colquhoun McGregor	£700 to 800
<i>Consul and Dragoman</i> , Alex. T. Waugh	650 to 750
<i>3rd Dragoman</i> , Andrew Ryan.....	450 to 550
<i>Vice-Cons. Interpreter</i> , Andrew Ryan	425 to 500
<i>Bruza</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , E. Gilborton	£350 to 450
<i>Dardanelles</i> — <i>V. Consul</i> , A. B. Geary	£350 to 450
<i>Dede-Agatch</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Jacques A. Misir	£350 to 450
<i>Gallipoli</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , W. Grech	£350 to 450

<i>Ismidt</i> — <i>Cons. Agent</i> , A. Amat	£350 to 450
<i>Panderna</i> — <i>Cons. Agent</i> , S. Christides...	500
<i>Rodosto</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Edmond Dussi ...	600
<i>Scutari (Albania)</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , ...	£350 to 450
(Vacant)	£350 to 450
<i>Adrianople</i> — <i>Consul</i> , Capt. L. L. R. Samson	500
<i>Aleppo</i> — <i>Consul</i> , Henry Z. Longworth	600
<i>Alexandretta</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Augustine Catoni	£350 to 450
<i>Antioch & Sweden</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , David Douek	£350 to 450
<i>Mersina</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , T. Loiso	£350 to 450
<i>Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)</i> — <i>Consul-General</i> , Lt. Col. L. S. Newmarch. Rs. 2,500 per month. Paid by India.	£350 to 450
<i>Kerbala, &c.</i> — <i>V. Cons.</i> , Muhammad Hassan Mohsin.....	£350 to 450
<i>Mosul</i> — <i>Cons. Agent</i> , Nimrod Rassam...	£350 to 450
<i>Basrah</i> — <i>Consul</i> , Francis R. Crow	700
<i>Beirut</i> — <i>Cons. Gen.</i> , Sir R. Hay Drummond Hay, C.M.G.	1,000
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , ...	£350 to 450
<i>Haifa</i> — <i>V. Cons.</i> , ...	£350 to 450
<i>Latakia</i> — <i>V. Consul</i> , Nicholas Vitali	£350 to 450
<i>Safed</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , C. L. Micklasiewicz	£350 to 450
<i>Sidon</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Joseph Abela	£350 to 450
<i>Tripoli</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Dr. J. Abela	£350 to 450
<i>Damascus</i> — <i>Consul</i> , Geo. P. Devey	600
<i>Erzeroum</i> — <i>Consul</i> , H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.	700
<i>Bitlis</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , ...	£350 to 450
<i>Diarbekir</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Wm. B. Heard	£350 to 450
<i>Van</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Capt. B. Dickson, R.A.	500
<i>Jeddah</i> — <i>Consul</i> , J. H. Monahan	600
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Shaikh Mohammad Hussain	£350 to 450
<i>Hodeida</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Geo. A. Richardson	£350 to 450
<i>Jerusalem</i> — <i>Consul</i> , E. C. Blech	700
<i>Gaza</i> — <i>Consular Agent</i> , A. A. Knesevich	£350 to 450
<i>Jaffa</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , J. Falanga (<i>acting</i>)	300
<i>Munastir</i> — <i>Consul</i> , W. J. Heathcote	600
<i>Salonica</i> — <i>Cons. Gen.</i> , Harry H. Lamb	1,000
<i>Cavalla</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Stanislas Pecchioli	£350 to 450
<i>Drama & Serres</i> — <i>V. Cons.</i> , V. Bosanquet	£350 to 450
<i>Junina</i> — <i>Cons. Agent</i> , Mario Camicia (<i>acting</i>)	£350 to 450
<i>Prevesa</i> — <i>C. Agent</i> , C. Conemenos (<i>actg.</i>)	£350 to 450
<i>Uskub</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , H. E. Satow	£350 to 450
<i>Sarajevo</i> — <i>Consul</i> , Fred G. Freeman	600
<i>Smyrna</i> — <i>Cons. Gen.</i> , H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G.	900
" <i>V. Consul</i> , Horace E. C. Venables	£350 to 450
<i>Clerk</i> , E. F. A. Eldridge	£350 to 450
<i>Adalia</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Gustave A. Kenn	£350 to 450
<i>Aidin</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Robert Lorimer	£350 to 450
<i>Aivali, &c.</i> — <i>V. Cons.</i> , Assimaki Eliopulo	£350 to 450
<i>M. J. &c.</i> — <i>V. Consul</i> , Frank Hodgkinson	£350 to 450
<i>Rhodes</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , ...	£350 to 450
<i>Samos</i> — <i>Vice-Consul</i> , G. D. L. Marc	£350 to 450
<i>Scala Nuova</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , John Alexandri	£350 to 450
<i>Scia and Tekesme</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Dr. G. Anamissaki	£350 to 450
<i>Tenedos</i> — <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , D. A. Tolmides	£350 to 450
<i>Trebizond</i> — <i>Cons.</i> , J. F. Jones	£600
<i>Samsoon</i> — <i>Cons. Agent</i> , D. Papadopoulos	£600

Constantinople, 1,844 miles; transit by ordinary daily train, 84 hours; by express, thrice weekly, or via Constanza, twice weekly, 72 hours. A favourite route is via Marseilles per Messageries steamer, 5 to 8 days; from Liverpool by sea 12 to 14 days exclusive of stoppages en route.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>President</i> , Theodore Roosevelt, <i>born</i> 27 Oct., 1858; came into office 14 Sept., 1901; re-elected 8 Nov., 1904 (<i>term expires</i> 4 March, 1909)	£10,000
<i>Sec. of State</i> , Hon. Elihu Root	2,400
" <i>Treasury</i> , Hon. Geo. B. Cortelyou	2,400
" <i>War</i> , Hon. William H. Taft	2,400
" <i>Navy</i> , Hon. Victor H. Metcalf	2,400
" <i>Interior</i> , Hon. James R. Garfield	2,400
" <i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. James Wilson	2,400
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. George Von L. Meyer	2,400
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte	2,400
<i>Commerce & Labour</i> , Hon. Oscar S. Straus	2,400
<i>Chief Justice of Supreme Court</i> , Hon. Melville Weston Fuller	2,600
<i>American Ambassador to France</i> , Henry White; <i>Germany</i> , Charlemagne Tower; <i>Italy</i> , Lloyd C. Griscome; <i>Russia</i> , John W. Riddle; <i>Austria-Hung.</i> , Charles S. Francis; <i>Japan</i> , Thomas J. O'Brien; <i>Turkey</i> , John G. A. Leishman	
<i>Office of Embassy</i> , 123 Victoria St., S.W. <i>Ambassador Extraord.</i> & <i>Plenipotentiary in London</i> , Hon. Whitelaw Reid. <i>Address</i> , Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.	3,500
<i>Secretary of Embassy</i> , John Ridgely Carter, 15 Chesham Street, S.W.	600
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , Craig W. Wadsworth, 105 Mount St., W.	400
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , U. Grant Smith	240
<i>Sec. to Ambassador</i> , Sheldon Whitehouse. <i>Naval Attaché</i> , Lt.-Com. John H. Gibbons. <i>Military Attaché</i> , Capt. Sydney Cloman. <i>Consul-Gen. in London</i> , Robert J. Wynne, 12 St. Helen's Place, E.C.	2,400
<i>Vice & Deputy do.</i> , Richard Westacott. <i>Deputy Con.-General</i> , Francis W. Frigout. <i>Consular Office</i> , 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.	
<i>Despatch Agent</i> , R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, S.W.	

A Federal Republic, consisting of 45 partially independent States, 5 organized and 2 unorganized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°–49° N. and long. 67°–124° 30' W., and also the territory of Alaska and the island of Hawaii. The area is estimated at 3,622,933 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 55,562 square miles, excluding the water area of Alaska and Hawaii. This area includes the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme northwest of the continent, purchased from Russia 18 October, 1867, comprising 590,884 square miles. About one-third of the country is estimated to be in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1900, was 76,356,000. In 1890 the Indians on reservation numbered 133,417; off reservation, 115,836 (including 58,806 civilised Indians); Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; and Alaska, 32,052 (23,531 Indians). The increase in the ten years, 1880–1890, was 12,466,467, and 1890–1900, 13,018,609, exclusive of certain districts above alluded to.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, excluding the numerous bays and sounds, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, formed by the confluence of these two noble streams, traversing the

whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt and lead, which in Missouri, Colorado, and Idaho appears inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. California produces silver, copper, and lead, and gold in large quantities.

Finance.—The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The following is a statement of the debt on 1 Oct., 1906 and 1907:—

	1906.	1907.
2 % bonds	\$625,942,350	\$676,250,150
3 % bonds	63,945,460	63,945,460
4 % bonds and certificates	235,271,390	118,489,900
On which interest has ceased	1,126,375	8,272,545
Bearing no interest	399,173,714	400,592,067
Certificates & Treasury notes offset by cash	1,067,323,869	1,200,319,869
Total debt	\$2,392,783,158	\$2,467,869,991
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	1,438,536,965	1,589,871,183
Actual indebtedness	\$954,246,193	\$877,998,808

MERCANTILE MARINE.—On July 1, 1907, it consisted of 24,911 vessels, of which 10,050 were steamers, and 14,861 other than steamers, the total gross tonnage being 6,938,794.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Merchandise only (provisional figures for 1997).

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1792	...	...	20,753,998
1892	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610
1893	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116
1894	892,450,572	654,994,622	1,547,435,194
1895	807,538,165	731,999,965	1,539,508,130
1896	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612
1897	1,050,993,556	704,730,412	1,815,723,968
1898	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	1,847,531,984
1899	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	1,924,171,791
1900	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266
1901	1,487,764,991	823,172,165	2,310,937,156
1902	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	2,285,040,342
1903	1,420,141,679	1,025,719,237	2,445,860,916
1904	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642
1905	1,518,561,666	1,127,513,071	2,636,074,737
1906	1,743,864,500	1,226,562,446	2,970,426,946
1907	1,880,891,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503

The total domestic exports for the last four fiscal years ending June 30 have been: 1904, \$1,435,179,017; 1905, \$1,491,744,641; 1906, \$1,717,953,382; 1907, \$1,853,718,034.

RAILWAYS. For the year ending June 30, 1904, the length of single track mileage was 213,904 miles, an increase of 5,227 since 1903. The mileage of tracks of all kinds for which operations were reported (including 212,243 miles of single track) was 297,073, increase 13,252 miles, and the gross earnings \$1,975,174.02; the number of railway employees was 1,296,121.

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1907, was 62,659. The postal revenue (1904) was \$143,582,624. The number of inland money orders issued was 50,712,168, and the amount \$383,452,373. Of international money orders the number issued was 1,888,730, value \$37,876,265; postal expenditure, \$152,362,116.

PRECIOUS METALS.—The Director of the U.S. Mint estimates the (1906) production of gold at 4,565,333 fine oz. (\$94,373,800), silver 56,517,900 fine oz. (\$38,256,400 commercial value), the total value therefore being \$132,630,200.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

In the year 1898 the U.S.A. became involved in war with Spain on account of the unsettled state of affairs in the neighbouring island of Cuba. The result of the war was the freedom of that island from Spanish control and the cession of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam.

the island of Puerto Rico, which was captured during the war, being retained; these conditions were confirmed by a Treaty of Peace signed at Paris (10 Dec., 1898). During the year the independent islands of the Hawaiian group were annexed by a resolution of Congress; and in 1899, under the provisions of the Samoan Convention, those islands of the Samoan Archipelago not annexed by Germany fell to the share of the U. S. A.

In a few months, therefore, the U.S.A. assumed the responsibility of a vast over-sea dominion, with between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 inhabitants.

Hawaii is a group of islands in the N. Pacific in lat. 19° to $22^{\circ} 15' N.$, and long. $154^{\circ} 48'$ to $160^{\circ} 20' W.$, with a total area of about 6,600 sq. miles, and a population of about 100,000 (75,000 Hawaiians, 24,000 Japanese). The capital is Honolulu in Oahu, pop. about 30,000.

The Samoan Islands.—By the Anglo-German agreement of 14 Nov., 1899, the island of Tutuila and all other islands in the Archipelago east of 175° E. long. were reserved to the U.S.A.

In the West Indies: The Island of PUERTO RICO, captured during the war, has an area of about 3,600 square miles, and 953,243 inhabitants; the capital, San Juan, has a population of 32,048, Ponce (27,952) and Mayaguez (15,187) being also towns of importance. The products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

In the East Indies : The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS have an area of about 115,026 square miles, with a population (1903) of 7,635,426 (civilised, or partly so, 6,987,686; wild and uncivilised 647,740). The capital is Manila, in the island of Luzon (population 219,928), other large towns being Laoag (34,459), Lipa (37,943), Bauan (39,094), Batangas (33,131). The principal products are hemp, sugar, coffee, indigo, and copra, in addition to the tobacco plant, which is extensively grown in the island of Luzon. The total trade in 1903 was \$33,813,384 for imports, and \$32,396,746 for exports.

Guam, the largest island of the Ladrone (or Marianne) group, is situated in 143° E. and 14° N., and has an area of about 224 square miles, with about 10,000 inhabitants. The capital is Agaña.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. 1900, including the District of Columbia), 278,718.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M. £10,000
Embassy—Connecticut Avenue, Washington.

Councillor of Embassy, Esme W. Howard	900
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. B. James	500
Naval Attaché, Capt. F. E. C. Ryan, R.N.	800
2nd Secretary, George Young, M.V.O.	£300 to 500
2nd " Howard W. Kennard	300 to 500
3rd " William Seeds	150
3rd " Herbert A. G. Watson	150

Hon. Attaché, E. Vyse Sturdy	150
Baltimore, Ma.—Consul, Gilbert Fraser ...	900
„ V.-Cons., Archibald C. Charlton	£350 to 450

Newport News—V.-Cons., J. Haughton...
Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, Barton Myers
Richmond, Va.—V.-Con., Arthur P.

Boston, Mass.—*Con.*, Wm. Wyndham \$800
V.-Cons., Lionel E. Keyser £350 to 450

Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating
Chicago, Ill.—Cons.-Gen. Alex. Finn..... 800
„ Vice-Cons., T. E. Erskine... £350 to 450

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission.	Area.	Population 1900. White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.			
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,344	411,588
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,265	2,805,346
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	428,556
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,965	908,420
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	7,268,894
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	1,835,669
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	6,302,115
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	184,735
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,188,044
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	1,854,184
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,426	1,893,810
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,340,316
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,210,331
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,147,174
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	343,641
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,020,616
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	694,466
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	3,048,710
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	958,800
Ohio	1802	41,040	4,157,545
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,381,625
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,516,462
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,835	1,551,270
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	55,635	4,821,550
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	1,828,637
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,106,665
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,311,564
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	2,420,982
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,566	528,542
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,231,853
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,069,042
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	1,485,053
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	1,751,394
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	413,536
Kansas (Kans.)	1861	82,158	1,470,495
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	42,335
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,066,300
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	539,700
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	319,146
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	401,570
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,572	243,329
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	518,103
Idaho	1890	84,313	161,772
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	92,531
Utah	1896	84,990	276,749
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1850	122,634	195,310
Arizona (Ariz.)	1863	113,956	122,931
Hawaii	1898	6,449	63,592
Alaska	1867	596,884	392,060
Indian Territ. (Ind. T.)	1834	31,209	278,718
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	398,331
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1890	38,848	154,001
Total		3,026,789	176,303,387
OTHER JURISDICTION.			
Puerto Rico (P.R.)	1898	11,445	1,000,000
Philippine Is. (P.I.)	1898	115,926	8,000,000
Guam	1898	210	10,000
Tutuila, Samoan Is.	1899	71	3,500

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† Includes 92,292 persons in the military and naval service of the United States, stationed abroad, not credited to any State or Territory.

Denver, Colorado Vice-Cons., Alfred	
Crebbin	
Duluth--Vice-Cons., Henry Taylor	
Kansas City, Mo.--V.-C., H. W. Mackirdy	
Omaha Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall	
St. Louis, Mo.--V.-Cons., W. Bascombe	
St. Paul Vice-Cons., John W. Robinson	
Galveston, Tex.--Consul, H. D. Nugent	£800
Vice-Cons., S. W. Barnes	
Salt Lake Pass--Vice-Cons., Jn. R. Adams	
Honolulu (Hawaii) Cons., R. de B. Lazard	800
Vice-Consul, Theophilus C. Davies	
Manila Cons.-Gen., W. J. Kenny	1,000
Vice-Consul, A. R. Firth (acting)	500
Cebu--Vice-Consul,	
Hilo--Vice-Consul, J. T. Knowles	
New Orleans, La. Cons., H. T. Carew-Hunt	1,100
Vice-Cons., Chas. A. S. Perceval	£350 to 450
Apalachicola V.-Cons., Thos. F. Porter	
Biloxi V.-Cons., J. J. Lennon	
Fernandina, Fla.--V.-Con., E. V. Nicholl	
Jacksonville, Fla.--V.-Con., E. Sudlow	
Key West, Fla.--V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor	
Mobde, Ala. V.-Con., Edmund J. Seiders	
Pensacola, Fla.--V.-C.	£350 to 450
Port Tampa, Fla.--V.-C., Jas. W. Morris	
New York, N.Y.--Cons.-Gen., C. W.	
Benue, C.I.E.	1,200
Cons., C. Clive Dayley	600
Vice-Cons., E. W. Paget-Thurstan	£350 to 450
J. P. Smithers	350 to 450
Consul Agent--E. Seymour Bell	500
Providence, R.I.--Vice-Consul, Geo. A.	
Starkwell	
Philadelphia, Penn. Cons., Wilfred Powell	900
V.-C., Chas. L. M. Pearson	£350 to 450
Portland, Oregon Cons., J. Laidlaw	800
Vice-Consul, J. E. Laidlaw	
Astoria, Oregon--Vice-Consul, P. L. Cherry	
Port Townsend, Washington Vice-Cons.,	
Oscar Klocker	
Seattle, Vice-Consul, Bernard Pelly	
Tacoma, Washington--Vice-Cons., Rev. J.	
B. Alexander	
Porto Rico (San Juan) Consul, Wm. B.	
Churchward	800
Vice-Consul, T. G. Waymouth	
Arcebo--Vice-Consul, D. Wilson	
Arroyo de Guayama--Vice-Consul, John	
Charles McCormick	
Maguey--Vice-Cons., Adolf Steffens	
Naguabo--Fajardo V.-C., Antonio Roig	
Ponce Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro	
San Francisco, Cal.--Cons.-Gen., Walter	
R. Hearn	1,000
Vice-Consul, Wellesley Moore	£350 to 450
Los Angeles, Cal.--V.-C., C. W. Mortimer	
San Diego, Cal.--V.-C., Allen Hutchinson	
Savannah, Ga.--V.-C., James A. Donnelly	600
Branswick, Ga.--V.-C., Rosendo Torras	
Charleston, S.C.--Vice-Consul, Alexander	
Harkness	
Darien--V.-Cons., R. Manson	
Port Royal and Beaufort, S.C.--V.-C.,	
Jn. E. Kessler	
Wilmington, N.C.--V.-C., James Sprunt	

New York (pop. 3,437,202), transit. 5-6 days; Philadelphia (pop. 1,293,697), 6½ days; San Francisco (pop. 342,782), 11 days; Chicago (pop. 1,698,575), 8 days. There are also three cities with over 500,000, four with over 300,000, eight with over 200,000, and thirteen with over 100,000 inhabitants. Distance, New York to Liverpool, about 3,100 miles.

THE following are the values, according to the British standard, of the commoner measures of length, surface, capacity (dry and liquid), and weight in use in foreign countries. Those measures which appear in italics may be regarded as obsolete. The chief authorities which have been consulted are Siegfried's "Münz-, Maass-, und Gewichts-Tabelle" (Leipzig), and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Stanford, London). To the latter, inquirers may be referred for fuller information.

The Metric System is fully given on p. 448.

Annam (Cochin China).

1 Tak	=	1'92 inches.
1 Thuok	=	19'2 inches.
1 Truon (2 Ngu)	=	16'0 feet.
1 Saô	=	24'0 feet.
1 Maô	=	240'0 feet.
1 Li, or Mile	=	486'0 yards.
1 Dam	=	972'0 yards.
1 square Saô	=	64'0 sq. yards.
1 Haô	=	6'222 gallons.
1 Shita, or Taô	=	12'444 gallons.
1 Fan (10 Li)	=	6'015 Tr. grains.
1 Lmông (10 Dong) ...	=	601'562 Tr. grains.
1 Khan	=	1'375 lb. av.
1 Yen	=	13'75 lb. av.
1 Binah	=	68'75 lb. av.
1 Ta	=	137'5 lb. av.
1 Kwan	=	687'5 lb. av.

Argentine Republic.

The Metric System.

1 Pie (12 Pulgada)	=	11'365 inches.
1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	2'84 feet.
1 Braza (2 Vara)	=	5'682 feet.
1 Cuadra (150 Vara) ...	=	142'065 yards.
1 Legua (40 Cuadra) ...	=	3'228 miles.
1 Quintal	=	90'251 lb. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metric, by compulsory law of Jan. 1, 1876.

1 Faust or Hand	=	4'148 inches.
1 Fuss (12 Zoll)	=	1'037 feet.
1 Elle	=	30'613 inches.
1 Vienna Klafter ...	=	2'874 yards.
1 Post Mile	=	4'713 miles.
1 square Fuss	=	1'075 sq. feet.
1 square Klafter	=	4'301 sq. yards.
1 Joch	=	1'422 acres.
1 Metze	=	1'692 bushels.
1 Muth (30 Metze) ...	=	6'347 quarters.
1 Mass	=	1'246 quarts.
1 Eimer	=	12'463 gallons.
1 Loth	=	9'877 drams av.
1 Pfund (32 Loth) ...	=	1'234 lb. av.
1 Centner	=	123'472 lb. av.

Belgium.

The Metric System.

1 Pied (10 Pouce) ...	=	11'811 inches.
1 Aune (4 Pied)	=	3'937 feet.
1 Toise (6 Pied)	=	5'905 feet.
1 Perche (10 Pied) ...	=	9'842 feet.
1 Arpent	=	38750'02 sq. feet.
1 Pot	=	'880 pint.
1 Muid	=	88'097 pints.
1 Boisseau	=	3'303 gallons.
1 Livre	=	1'102 lb. av.
1 Quintal	=	110'231 lb. av.

Bolivia.

As old Spanish (*q.v.*).

Brazil.

1 Pollegada (12 Linha) =	1'093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada)	13'123 inches.
1 Covado	26'247 inches.
1 Vara	1'215 yards.
1 Braca	2'430 yards.
1 Estadio	285'235 yards.
1 Milha	1'296 miles.
1 Legoa	3'889 miles.
1 square Vara	1'476 sq. yards.
1 square Braca	5'906 sq. yards.
1 Geira	1'476 acres.
1 Oitavo	'380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia)	'825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	1'1004 bushels.
1 Fanga	1'523 bushels.
1 Quartilho	'614 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	2'44 quarts.
1 Almuda	3'684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	55'335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca	442'687 Tr. grains.
1 Arrázel	1'0118 lb. av.
1 Arroba	32'379 lb. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arrázel) =	101'186 lb. av.

And the Metrical System.

Bulgaria, As Turkish (*q.v.*).

The Metric System is also used.

Burmah.

As Indian (*q.v.*); and,

1 Pulgat	=	1'0 inch.
1 Taim, or Maik (8 Thit) ...	=	5 5 inches.
1 Tounge or Saading (4 Taim) ..	=	22 0 inches.
1 Lan (4 Tounge).....	=	88 0 inches.
1 Tha (7 Tounge)	=	154 0 inches.
1 Okethapah	=	85 56 yards.
1 Tain	=	1069 44 yards.
1 Dain (4 Tain)	=	2 430 miles.
1 Uzena	=	15'555 miles.
1 Lamyet.....	=	1'0 gill.
1 Salay	=	1'0 pint.
1 Sah	=	1'0 gallon.
1 Saik	=	1'0 peck.
1 Teng	=	1'0 bushel.
1 Coyan (100 Teng)	=	12 5 quarters.
1 Large Ruay.....	=	3'937 Tr. gr.
1 Bai, or Anna	=	15'75 Tr. gr.
1 Moo	=	31'5 Tr. gr.
1 Mat	=	63'0 Tr. gr.
1 Tikal, or Kyat	=	252'0 Tr. gr.
1 Viss, or Piakthah.....	=	3'6 lb. av.

Chile.

The Metric System, and,

1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	33'367 inches.
1 Cuadra	=	3'9 acres.
1 Arroba (wine)	=	7'749 gallons.
1 Quintal (100 Libra) ...	=	101'42 lb. av.

Also as old Spanish (*q.v.*).

China.

1 Ts'un (10 Fan).....	=	1'41 inches.
1 Ch'ih (10 Ts'un).....	=	14'1 inches.
1 Chang (10 Ch'ih).....	=	141'0 inches.
1 Yin (10 Chang).....	=	117'5 feet.
5 Ch'ih.....	=	1'0 Kung.
2 Kung.....	=	1'0 Chang.
1 sq. Chang (1 Ching)...	=	121'0 sq. feet.
15 Ching (1 Chüo).....	=	1815'0 sq. feet.
4 Chüo (1 Mou).....	=	7260'0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing).....	=	72600'0 sq. feet.
1 Ho.....	=	2'0 pints.
1 Shêng (10 Ha).....	=	circ. 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Shêng).....	=	circ. 100 pints.
1 Tael, or Liang.....	=	1'333 oz. av.
1 Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael).....	=	1'333 lb. av.
1 Picul, or Tan (100 Chin).....	=	133'333 lb. av.

British weights and measures also are used at Hong Kong and other Treaty Ports.

Colombia.

The Metric System since 1857. Previously, and still occasionally, the old Spanish.

Denmark.

1 Tomme (12 Linie).....	=	1'029 inches.
1 Fod (12 Tomme).....	=	1'029 feet.
1 Alen (2 Fod).....	=	2'059 feet.
1 Favn (3 Alen).....	=	6'178 feet.
1 Rode (2 Favn).....	=	12'356 feet.
1 Mil (2000 Rode).....	=	4'680 miles.
1 square Fod.....	=	1'060 sq. feet.
1 square Rode.....	=	16'965 sq. yards.
1 Tonde.....	=	1'363 acres.
1 Pægle.....	=	1'247 pint.
1 Flaske (3 Pægle).....	=	1'2743 pints.
1 Pot (3 Pægle).....	=	1'6991 pints.
1 Kande.....	=	3'398 pints.
1 Viertel (4 Kande).....	=	1'6991 gallons.
1 Anker.....	=	8'0799 gallons.
1 Tonde (136 Pot).....	=	28'885 gallons.
1 Oxeoved.....	=	48'425 gallons.
1 Fad.....	=	193'702 gallons.
1 Skeppe.....	=	4'778 bushel.
1 Fjerdingkar.....	=	9'557 bushel.
1 Tonde.....	=	3'823 bushels.
1 Læst.....	=	45'876 bushels.
1 Lierpfund.....	=	17'63 lb. av.
1 Pfund.....	=	15'00 Tr. oz.
1 Centner.....	=	100'21 lb. av.

Dutch Indies. Java.

1 Duim.....	=	1'3 inches.
1 Foot.....	=	12'36 inches.
1 Ell.....	=	27'082 inches.
1 Djong (4 Bahu).....	=	7'0149 acres.
1 Sack.....	=	61'034 lb. av.
1 Pecul (2 Sack).....	=	122'068 lb. av.
1 Timbang (5 Pecul).....	=	610'340 lb. av.
1 Cayan (30 Pecul).....	=	3662'042 lb. av.
1 Kan.....	=	328 gallon.
1 Leager.....	=	127'337 gallons.
1 Tael.....	=	1'0848 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael).....	=	1'356 lb. av.
1 Pecul (weight).....	=	135'631 lb. av.
1 Large Bahar.....	=	1831'021 lb. av.
Commercial Pound.....	=	7576 Tr. grains.

Sumatra.

1 Tempo.....	=	4'5 in.
1 Junkal.....	=	9'0 in.
1 Eito.....	=	18'0 in.
1 Hailoh.....	=	1'0 yard.
1 Tung.....	=	4'0 yards.
And as in Netherlands.		

Ecuador.

Metric since 1857, and as old Spanish (q.v.).

Egypt.

1 Kirat.....	=	1'125 inches.
1 Rub (6 Kirat).....	=	6'75 inches.
1 Draa, or Pike.....	=	27'0 inches.
1 Draa Istambuli.....	=	26'654 inches.
1 Draa Belendi.....	=	22'736 inches.
1 Endasch.....	=	25'134 inches.
1 Pike Nili.....	=	21'287 inches.
1 Nubian Draa.....	=	26'654 inches.
1 Gasab.....	=	3'0 yards.
1 Peddan (400 sq. Gasab)...	=	1'1019 acres.
1 Ardeb (Alexandria).....	=	7'4457 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Cairo).....	=	4'9246 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Rosetta).....	=	7'8131 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Nubia).....	=	5'0069 bushels.
1 Morrhi (12 Maud).....	=	7'703 bushels.
1 Dirhem.....	=	47'661 Tr. gr.
1 Uckieh (12 Dirhem).....	=	571'938 Tr. gr.
1 Rottolo (12 Uckieh).....	=	1'9804 lb. av.
1 Cantar (100 Rottoli).....	=	98'046 lb. av.
1 Oka (400 Dirhem).....	=	2'723 lb. av.
1 Trade Oka (420 Dirhem).....	=	2'859 lb. av.
1 Kirat (jewels).....	=	2'9788 Tr. gr.
1 Metikal.....	=	71'492 Tr. gr.

France.

Metric System, and old "Système Usuel."

1 Pied (10 Pouce).....	=	11'8112 inches.
1 Aune (4 Pied).....	=	3'937 feet.
1 Toise (6 Pied).....	=	70'864 inches.
1 Perche (10 Pied).....	=	118'1123 inches.
1 Pot.....	=	1'8809 pint.
1 Brande.....	=	22'048 pints.
1 Muid.....	=	88'097 pints.
1 Livre.....	=	1'1023 lb. av.
1 Quintal.....	=	110'231 lb. av.
1 Barrique (Bordeaux).....	=	401'28 pints.
1 Barrique (Marseilles).....	=	394'24 pints.
1 Millerole.....	=	112'64 pints.
1 Pièce (Bordeaux).....	=	668'8 pints.
1 Pipe.....	=	1091'2 pints.
1 Tonneau.....	=	2204'6 lb. av.

Germany.

The Metric System was legalized throughout the Empire, Jan. 1, 1872, but French nomenclature is as far as possible avoided. The millimètre is also called Strich; the centimètre, Neu Zoll; the mètre, Stab; the décimètre, Kette; the litre, Kanne; the half-litre, Schoppen; the hectolitre, Fass; the décalitre, Neu Loth; the half-kilogramme, Pfund. The Centner is 50, and the Tonne is 1,000 kilogrammes. The chief obsolete measures are:—

Prussian Fuss (12 Zoll).....	=	1'0297 feet.
Elle.....	=	2'1881 feet.
Ruthe.....	=	4'1188 yards.
Melle.....	=	4'6805 miles.
Morgen.....	=	2'5207 roods.
Hufe (30 Morgen).....	=	18'929 acres.
Metze.....	=	3'024 quarts.
Scheffel (4 Viertel).....	=	1'512 bushels.
Tonne.....	=	756 gr.
Last (60 Scheffel).....	=	11'340 gr.
Ossel.....	=	1'007 pints.
Anker (60 Ossel).....	=	7'559 gallons.
Ohm (2 Eimer).....	=	30'237 gallons.
Fuder.....	=	181'422 gallons.
Zollpfund (30 Loth).....	=	1'1023 lb. av.

Germany—continued.

Prussian Old Pfund	=	7217886 Tr. gr.
Saxon Fuss	=	11'1494 inches.
" Stab	=	44'5976 inches.
" Scheffel	=	2'892 bushels.
" Kanne	=	1'647 pints.
" Fass (2 Oxhoft)	=	88'937 gallons.
Hanoverian Fuss	=	11'5 inches.
" Last	=	10'284 qt.
" Anker (4 Viertel)	=	8'570 gallons.
Brunswick Fuss	=	11'235 inches.
" Anker (10 Stubschen)	=	8'24 gallons.
Oldenburg Fuss	=	11'649 inches.
" Anker (26 Kanne)	=	7'860 gallons.
Baden Fuss	=	11'811 inches.
" Maass	=	1'320 quarts.
" Pfund	=	1'023 lb. av.
Württemberg Fuss	=	'9399 foot.
" Pfund (32 Loth)	=	1'031 lb. av.
Hamburg Fuss	=	11'2825 inches.
" Anker	=	7'9735 gal.
" New Pfund	=	1'023 lb. av.
Bremen Fuss	=	11'3919 inches.
" Anker	=	7'8 gallons.
Lubeck Fuss	=	11'323 inches.
" Anker	=	8'006 gallons.
" Pfund (32 Loth)	=	1'0725 lb. av.

Greece.

The Metric System was introduced by an ordinance of Oct. 26, 1832. In Greece, gramme = millimeter; daktulos = centimeter; palame = decimeter; pecheus = meter; stadion = kilometer; skionis = myriameter; stenna = are; kybos = milliliter; mystron = centiliter; kotyle = deciliter; litra = liter; koiilon = hectoliter; kokkos = centigram; obolos = decigram; drachme = gram; mna = $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram.

Hayti, as in France.

India.—Bengal.

Under "The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870," the standard of weight is the Ser (Kilogramme) = 2'20462 lb. av.; the standard of length is the metre = 3'280899 feet; and the standard of capacity is the Ser (litre) = 1'760773 pints, or 61'027046 cubic inches.

1 Moot (4 Ungulee)	=	3 inches.
1 Hâth (2 Ungulee) ..	=	18 inches.
1 Hyderabad Hâth	=	35'334 inches.
1 Guz	=	1 yard.
1 Coss	=	2000 yards.
1 Jojun	=	8000 yards.
1 Beegah	=	1600 sq. yards.
1 Beegah (N.W. Provs.) ..	=	3025 sq. yards.
1 Ser	=	2'20462 lb. av.
1 Ser	=	1'76195 pints.
1 Tola	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 Seer (16 Chittaks)	=	2'059 lb. av.
1 Factory Maund	=	74'66 lb. av.
1 Bazaar Maund	=	72'33 lb. av.
1 Imperial Maund	=	82'287 lb. av.
1 Masha (8 Ruttee)	=	15'0 Tr. grains.
1 Seer (4 Powah)	=	1'961 pints.
1 Maund (40 Seer)	=	9'8098 gallons.

Bombay.

1 Guz (24 Tussoo)	=	27 inches.
1 Beegah (20 Pund)	=	3927 sq. yards.
1 Seer (72 Tank)	=	7 lb. av.
1 Maund	=	28 lb. av.
1 Candy	=	560 lb. av.
1 Sattara Candy	=	3055 lb. av.

Madras.
English Measures, and,

1 Kole or Guz	=	33 inches.
1 Moolum	=	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
1 Puddee	=	2'8852 pints.
1 Mercal	=	2'8852 gallons.
1 Parah	=	14'4261 gallons.
1 Tola	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 Cutcha Seer	=	4320 Tr. grains.
1 Viss	=	3'0857 lb. av.
1 Maund	=	24'6857 lb. av.
1 Candy	=	493'7124 lb. av.

Italy.

The Metric System.

1 Roman Miglio (1000 Passo) ..	=	1627'783 yards.
1 Roman Scrozo	=	1381'648 sq. yd.
1 Roman Quaterello	=	1'012 bushels.
1 Roman Foggietta	=	'8015 pint.
1 Roman Boecella	=	3'201 pints.
1 Roman Denaro	=	18'2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman Oncia (24 Denaro) ..	=	436'2 Tr. gr.
1 Roman Libbra (12 Oncia) ..	=	7'477 lb. av.
1 Naples Miglio	=	1'1507 miles.
1 Naples Oncia	=	412'512 Tr. gr.
1 Sicilian Miglio	=	1625'793 yards.
1 Tuscan Miglio	=	1'0275 miles.
1 Lombard Miglio	=	1093'63 yards.

Japan.

1 Bu (10 Ring)	=	'1193 inch.
1 Sun' (10 Bu)	=	1'1931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11'931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku)	=	5'965 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku)	=	3'314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken)	=	119'305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho)	=	2'44034 miles.
1 Kujirad Shaku	=	14'913 inches.
1 Cho	=	2'4507204 acres.
1 Tan	=	32'211526 sq. poles.
1 Se	=	118'61486 sq. yd.
1 Tsubo	=	3'9538289 sq. yd.
1 Shaku	=	98845723 sq. ft.
1 Sai (10 Sat)	=	003176 pint.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	03176271 pint.
1 Go (10 Shaku)	=	3176271 pint.
1 Shô (10 Gô)	=	3'176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shô)	=	3'703389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	=	4'9629237 bushels.
1 Fun (10 Rin)	=	5'797 Tr. grains.
1 Momme (10 Fun)	=	57'97 Tr. grains.
1 Rin (10 Mo)	=	0'5797 Tr. grains.

Malta.

1 Piede	=	11'166 inches.
1 Palmo	=	10'2757 inches.
1 Misura	=	41'103 inches.
1 Canina	=	2'283 yards.
1 Salma (16 Tumulo)	=	4'964 acres.
1 Salma	=	7'9372 bushels.
1 Pint	=	'8331 pint.
1 Barrile (wine)	=	9'35 gallons.
1 Libbra (12 Oncia)	=	4886 Tr. grains.
1 Rotolo	=	1'745 lb. av.

Mexico.

As old Spanish (q.v.).

Netherlands.

Since 1820 the Metric System. Strep = millimeter; Duim = centimeter; Palm = decimeter; El = meter; Roede = decameter; Mijle = kilometer; Wisse = Stere; Vingerhoed = centiliter; Maatje = deciliter; Kan = liter; Vat = hectoliter; Korrel = decigram; Wigtje = gram; Lood = decagram; Onze = hectogram; Pond = kilogram.

Norway.

The Metric System since 1878.

Persia.

1 Zer (16 Gereh)	=	38 inches.
1 Fersakh (<i>Parasang</i>)	=	4½ miles.
1 Chenica	=	289 gallon.
1 Capicha	=	578 gallon.
1 Collothun	=	1809 gallons.
1 Arlata	=	1809 bushels.
1 Seer (16 Miscal)	=	284 Tr. grains.
1 Ratel	=	1'014 lb. av.
1 Batman, or Maund.	=	6'491 lb. av.
1 Karwar	=	649'142 lb. av.
1 Batnan Rei	=	27 lb. av.

Peru.

Metric, old Spanish, and British; but Vara (3 pie) = 2'780 feet; Fanega (wheat) = 135 or 140 libra; Carga = 150 libra.

Philippine Islands.

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	=	'927 inch.
1 Pie	=	11'125 inches.
1 Vara	=	33'375 inches.
1 Gantah	=	'8796 gallon.
1 Caban	=	21'991 gallons.
1 Libra (16 Onzo)	=	1'0144 lb. av.
1 Arroba	=	25'360 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1'394 lb. av.
1 Pecul (100 Catty)	=	139'482 lb. av.

Poland.

As in Russia, and,

1 Cwiere (6 Cal) = 5'606 in.	1 Senurow = 47'245 yds.
1 Stopa	= 11'212 in.
1 Mila	= 5'304 mls.
1 Loziec	= 22'425 in.
1 Morgow	= 1'382 acs.

Portugal, Rumania, and San Domingo.

The Metric System.

Russia.

1 Stopa (8 Vershok)	=	14 inches.
1 Arschine (16 Vershok) ..	=	28 inches.
1 Saschen (3 Arschine) ..	=	7 feet.
1 Verst (500 Saschen) ..	=	1166'66 yards.
1 Desatine	=	13066¼ sq. yards.
1 Vedro (100 Tsharkoy) ..	=	2'704 gallons.
1 Anker	=	8'114 gallons.
1 Chetvert	=	46'2 gallons.
1 Sarokowaja	=	108'196 gallons.
1 Tschetwerik	=	2'885 pecks.
1 Pajak	=	1'442 bushels.
1 East	=	11'540 quarters.
1 Zolotnick (96 Doli)	=	65'830 Tr. gr.
1 Funt (12 Lani)	=	'9028 lb. av.
1 Pood (40 Funt)	=	36'1127 lb. av.
1 Berkowitz	=	361'273 lb. av.
1 Packen	=	1083'382 lb. av.

Servia.

The Metric and Turkish Systems.

Siam.

1 Niw	=	'83 inch.
1 Ku'p (12 Niws)	=	10 inches.
1 Sawk (2 Ku'p)	=	19½ inches.
1 Wah (4 Sok)	=	80 inches.
1 Sen (20 Wahs)	=	44¼ yards.
1 Yot (40 Sens)	=	9½ miles.
1 Roeheng	=	2'525 miles.
1 Thang	=	3'75 gallons.
1 Coyan	=	375 gallons.
1 Tael (4 Bat)	=	936'25 Tr. grains.
1 Chang, or Catty	=	2'675 lb. av.
1 Hap, or Pecul	=	133'75 lb. av.
1 Kean (20 Piculs)	=	1675 lb. av.

Spain.

The Metric System was made compulsory on July 1, 1869. In many countries that were

colonized by Spain some of the old Spanish measures are still used, e.g.:-

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	=	'927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada)	=	5'564 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma)	=	2'782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara)	=	5'564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile)	=	4636'66 yards.
1 Fanegada	=	1'6374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capo)	=	'1109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre) ..	=	'8879 gal.
1 Arroba Mayor (or Cantara) ..	=	3'5517 gal.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara)	=	56'276 gal.
1 Medio (2 Cuartillo)	=	'0621 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio)	=	'1256 bushl.
1 Fanega	=	1'5076 bushl.
1 Cahiz	=	18'0919 bushl.
1 Tomin (12 Grain)	=	'02113 OZ. av.
1 Onza	=	'0634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	=	1'014 lb. av.
1 Quintal	=	101'442 lb. av.
1 Tonelada	=	1014'42 lb. av.

Sweden.

The Metric System since 1875.

1 Fot (10 Tom)	=	11'689 inches.
1 Mil (360 Ref)	=	6'6416 miles.
1 Kanna	=	4'608 pints.
1 Skoal pund (100 Ort)	=	'937 lb. av.

Switzerland.

The Metric System since Jan. 1st, 1873.

1 Fuss (10 Zoll)	=	11'8113 inches.
1 Stunde (1600 Ruthe)	=	2'9826 miles.
1 Malter (10 Vierel)	=	4'726 bushels.
1 Maass (4 Schoppen)	=	2'641 pints.
1 Pfund (16 Unze)	=	1'1023 lb. av.

Tripoli.

1 Pike	=	26'416 inches.
1 Draa	=	19'13 inches.
1 Orbah	=	1'476 gallons.
1 Hucia (4 Temen)	=	2'952 bushels.
1 Secchie (4 Bozze)	=	2'361 gallons.
1 Oka (40 Uckieh)	=	2'69 lb. av.
1 Centner (100 Rottol)	=	107'66 lb. av.

Turkey.

1 Piko or Arshen	=	27¼ inches.
1 Pike or Arshen (land) ..	=	29¾ inches.
1 Halebi or Archim	=	27'9 inches.
1 Endazzezh (Sik)	=	25¼ inches.
1 Agatsch (3 Berri)	=	3'1559 miles.
1 Jubbeh (11 Rottol)	=	'4851 bushel.
1 Fortin (4 Killow)	=	3'8809 bushels.
1 Rottol (12 Okiejeh)	=	2'513 pints.
1 Almud (8 Oka)	=	1'1519 gallons.
1 Cantar (100 Rottol)	=	3'417 gallons.
1 Cantar (dry)	=	124'08 av.
1 Okiejeh (100 Dirhem)	=	'70854 lb. av.
1 Kélé or Oke (4 Okiejeh) ..	=	2'1975 lb. av.
1 Batman (dry)	=	16'92 av.

United States.

The Metric System, authorized 1866; also weight, length, and surface measures as in England, and old Winchester measure.

1 Pint (dry)	=	'9694 pint.
1 Gallon (dry)	=	'9694 gallon.
1 Bushel	=	'9694 bushel.
1 Quarter	=	'9694 quarter.
1 Pint (wine or spirit)	=	'8331 pint.
1 Gallon (wine or spirit)	=	'8331 gallon.
1 Pint (beer)	=	1'017 pints.
1 Quintal or Centner	=	100 lb. av.
1 Barrel (of flour)	=	196 lb. av.
1 Barrel (of beef)	=	200 lb. av.

Uruguay.

Metric System, introduced 1864; also as in Argentine Republic, Venezuela, the Metric System, since 1857; and old Spanish.

IN the 1906 edition will be found a detailed account of the Military System of each country. In referring to the following Table it will be remembered that all have adopted universal and compulsory military service, with the exception of Spain and Portugal (still adhering to conscription), Belgium and the Netherlands (which supplement voluntary enlistment by conscription), and certain Central and South American Republics, where, as a rule, an irregular conscription is in vogue. Switzerland, Norway, and the Netherlands maintain only Militia Armies, with intermittent periods of training; Denmark, in similar manner, gives longer trainings, whilst Rumania has a peculiar system of partly continuous, partly intermittent training. The only countries adhering exclusively to voluntary enlistment are China (for the present), the United States of America, and Great Britain.

Much care has been taken in extracting the various Military Budgets, and the figures given may be accepted as substantially accurate, but they cannot be used for such purposes as calculation by division of the cost per head of the soldier, since some States (e.g., Belgium) spend relatively a great deal more than others (e.g., Japan) on fixed defences and fortifications. Often, too, supplementary credits or loans require to be added, whilst in some instances the nominal sums voted are never actually expended. Pensions may be included, or may appear in a separate Budget, whilst some Governments charge their Army with items that others reckon in their Naval Estimates.

Country.	Numerical Strength.		Budget, 1907.
	Peace.	War.	
Argentina	1,560 officers 16,000 others	490,000	£1,627,392
Austria-Hungary	<i>Common Army—</i> 16,817 officers 4,785 officials 931 special 292,194 others <i>Bosnian Contingent—</i> 394 officers 6,740 others <i>Austrian Landwehr—</i> 3,959 officers 34,436 others <i>Hungarian Honved—</i> 3,730 officers 28,266 others	<i>Field Army—</i> 890,000 Reserves and Land- sturm about 1,000,000	£13,362,357 ordinary. £7,583,333 extraordinary.
			£214,166.
		175,000	£1,691,042 (excluding police).
		155,000	£1,777,650 (excluding police and pensions).
Belgium	3,500 officers 46,275 others	180,000	£2,562,484.
Bulgaria	53,000 all ranks	370,000	£1,152,272 ordinary. £1,296,000 extraordinary.
Brazil	16,000 all ranks	40,000	£256,428.
Chile	17,000 all ranks	95,000	£1,221,938.
China	45,000 all ranks. (Modernised forces only, 35,000 took part in manœuvres 1906.)	85,000 (Provl. Militias, &c., abt. 100,000.)	Not ascertainable.
Denmark	14,000 all ranks	75,000	£673,692.
France	1. <i>Metropolitan Army—</i> (a) 501,500 in France. (b) 55,800 in Algeria. (c) 20,200 in Tunis. Of (b) and (c) one-third are natives. 2. <i>Colonial Army in</i> <i>France—</i> 27,560 3. <i>Other oversea garri-</i> <i>sons—</i> 23,117 Europeans, 26,606 Natives.	<i>In France only.</i> Act. Army 725,000 1st Reserve 475,000 Depôts 625,000 Territorial Army (organised) 500,000 Do. (unorganised) 700,000 3,025,000	£31,199,446 ordinary. £9,400,000 extraordinary.
			£1,350,000.
			£3,625,000 (excl. local expenditure).

Country.	Numerical Strength.		Budget, 1907.
	Peace.	War.	
Germany	1. <i>Home Army</i>— 25,111 officers 5,228 officials 556,507 others 2. <i>Oversea garrisons and police</i>— 15,800 Europeans. 8,600 Natives (incl. S.W. Africa).	Act. Army and 1st Reserves ... 1,165,000 Landwehr (or- ganised)..... 600,000 Ersatz & Land- sturm (partly organised)..... 2,000,000 3,765,000	£31,911, 656 ordinary. £5,448,855 extraordinary. £2,580,172 supple- mentary. £4,593,000 (incl. war exp. S.W. Africa).
Greece	27,000 all ranks.....	50,000 70,000 (unorg.)	£824,742.
Italy	Act. army, 295,000 all ranks. Carabinieri, 26,480	Act. Army 395,000 1st Reserve 362,000 Mob. Militia (partly org.) ... 300,000 Terrtl. Militia (partly trained but unorgd.)... 2,000,000	£10,802,000 ordinary. £640,000 extraordinary.
		3,057,000	
Japan	210,000 all ranks.....	Act. Army and 1st Reserve ... 850,000 Hoju, Kobi, & Kokumin 1,150,000	£5,046,040 ordinary. £3,000,000 extraordinary (about).
	* (N.B.—About 1,500,000 were in the field 1904-5, since when effectives have been raised 50 per cent.)	* 2,000,000	
Mexico	27,000	95,000	£5,046,040.
The Netherlands	1. <i>Home Army</i>— Militia, 34,550 all ranks. Landwehr, 6,500 (cadres). 2. <i>E. Indian Garrisons</i>— 37,800 (two-thirds natives)	125,000 43,000	£2,171,320. £2,800,000 (approx.) (Colonial Budget).
Norway	35,000 all ranks.....	165,000 (But Landvaen and Landsturm are available only for interior defence.)	£515,722.
Peru	4,200 all ranks	10,000	£240,000 (about).
Portugal	Home Army, 33,000 all ranks Oversea garrisons, 10,000 (8,000 natives).	150,000 (excl. unorgd. Territorial Reserves).	£1,634,277.
Rumania	65,000	175,000 (excl. unorg. Landsturm).	£1,252,722.
Russia	Organisation too elab- orate for inclusion. 1. European & Caucasian Armies..... 2. Central Asiatic and W. Siberian Armies ... 3. East Siberian Armies... Total peace strength abt. 1,220,000.	1,500,000 250,000 250,000 700,000 (orgd. Militia). 1,300,000 (other personnel available). 4,000,000	£40,573,850 ordinary. extraordinary.

Numerical Strength.

Country.	Numerical Strength.		Budget, 1907.
	Peace.	War.	
Servia	25,000	110,000	£825,162.
		100,000 (partly orgd.)	
Spain	100,000 (excl. offrs., &c., but incl. Canary Is., &c.), African garrisons, 6,000 (Europeans).	225,000 (Field Army) ... 100,000 (2nd Line) 900,000 (unorgd.) 1,225,000 (excl. Police, &c.)	£6,120,635 ordinary. £293,324 extraordinary.
Sweden	62,500 all ranks.....	350,000	£2,356,792.
Switzerland	143,000 all ranks	Field Army..... 170,471 Fortress Troops... 21,648 Unattached 40,558 Armed Landsturm 50,000 282,677	£1,582,918.
Turkey	European and Anatolian Ordus 320,000 Hamidieh Irreg. 16,000 Arabia 30,000 Tripoli 10,000	Europe & Anatolia only. Field Army..... 375,000 Fortress Troops... 35,000 Redif and Cl. 375,000 Mustafiz (unorgd.) 90,000 875,000	£T about 5,000,000 (£4,500,000).
United States of America	Regular Army. U.S. and Alaska 39,463 Philippines ... 11,952 Cuba, Hawaii, Por- to Rico, &c. 6,953 58,368 Non-Regulars. Philippines 5,129 Porto Rico 579 5,708	1. No Reg. Army Resrv. 2. Orgd. National Guard (States Militias), about 95,000. 3. Male pop. aged 18-45 is liable to serve in unorg. Militia.	£21,280,000 ordinary (excl. States exp. on their Militias, and excl. Pen- sions). ? extraordinary.
Great Britain	At Home. 1. Regular Army. Combs. 100,400 Non-Combs. ... 11,600 Depôts; Instrl. Staffs, &c. 14,000 126,000 Reg. Army Re- serve (rapidly de- creasing) 113,170 2. Militia, combs. 94,700 do. non-combs. 1,100 95,800 3. Yeomanry 25,700 4. Volunteers, combs. 243,000 do. non-combs. 3,250 246,250	Abroad. 1. In India. Brit. Reg. Army 76,000 Ind. Nat. Army 147,000 223,000 2. In Colonies, &c. Brit. Reg. Army 40,200 Col. & Nat. Ind. Troops 9,500 49,700	(A) Home Budget. Reg. Army, Reserve, War Off., Ord. Fctys., Works, &c. £21,274,000 Militia (Pay, &c.) 840,000 Yeomanry, do. 410,000 Volunteers, do. 1,152,000 Total, Effect. Services 23,676,000 Non-Effect. Services 3,596,000 27,272,000 Extry. Exp. (re- arm. &c.) 488,000 Total, Home Budget £27,760,000 (B) Indian Budget. Ord. Exp. £19,846,666 Extry. 231,533 Total £20,078,199

The following summaries present in as brief a form as possible the various educational systems of the countries of the world. It is impossible to draft a similar account for the United Kingdom, as there is no "system" to epitomise.

Argentine Republic.

Primary: Secular, comp. and free. Age 6-14. Control, in the capital and the 10 territories, by the National Educational Council; in the 14 provinces, by the Provincial Govts. Maintenance, by local taxation, with grants from Central Govt. Public expenditure, over \$13,000,000, or £1,148,000, on 4,341 elementary schools, whereat average attendance is 379,120, or 45 p.c. of children of school age. Adult illiterates, however, are numerous.

Secondary: 35 normal schools, 16 lycæums, controlled by Central Govt. Average attendance, 6,000.

Special: 1 mining, 1 agricultural school; 1 naval, 1 military academy.

Universities: National, Buenos Aires, Córdoba. Provincial, La Plata, Santa Fé, Paraná.

Budget, 1907: \$28,152,338 (£1,463,400).

Austria.

Primary: Comp. and free. Age 6-12, 13, or 14, according to the province. Control by the 17 Provincial Diets. Some 21,300 elementary schools are maintained by local taxation, State grants being exceptional. At 33 p.c. of above the language used is German, at 25 p.c. Czech, at 26 p.c. other Slav dialects; in a few cases more than one language is used, whilst Magyar, Italian, and Rumanian are also represented. Average attendance, over 3,900,000, or nearly 91 p.c. of school age.

Secondary: Inclusive of private intermediate schools, subject to similar control, 244 gymnasia (collegiate schools with an 8-yrs. course) and 131 realschulen (polytechnics with a 7-yrs. course) prepare for the Universities and the several Government technical high schools (8 of engineering, &c., and the Vienna School of Agriculture). The majority are maintained by local taxation, some by the Central Govt. Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as 1-yr. volunteers.

Special Schools: 270 commercial, 1,200 industrial, 180 agricultural, &c., in all, 4,700; 48 theological colleges, mainly Roman Catholic.

Universities: National, State-maintained, Vienna, Prague (2), Lemberg, Cracow, Graz, Innsbruck, and Czernowitz.

Budget, Ministry of Worship and Instruction, 1907: Kr. 90,460,266 (£3,769,178).

Hungary.

Primary: Comp. and free, but nearly 47 p.c. of the pop. remains illiterate. Infants' schools, age 3-6, in each commune and parish, with, in some cases, a school for nurses. First grade age 6-12; repetition courses, age 12-15. Second grade (higher primary), course, 3 years for boys, 2 years for girls. Burgher (or "City High") schools, course, 6 years for boys, 4 years for girls. In all, 19,000 primary schools; average attendance 2,655,000, or 77 p.c. of school age. At 58 p.c. the language used is Magyar, at 18 p.c. Magyar with another tongue; Rumanian and other Slav dialects are also represented, whilst at only 2 p.c. is German alone the medium of instruction.

Secondary: 175 gymnasia and 42 realschulen, prepare for the University and the

Budapest Polytechnic; course, 8 years. Such of these as are not State-maintained are State-aided. There are few private intermediate schools.

Special: 570 industrial, 65 agricultural, 155 commercial, 6 mining, 40 art, &c.; with 49 theological colleges, of which 29 are Roman Catholic.

Universities: National, Budapest, Kolozsvár, Zagreb.

Budget, Ministry of Worship and Instruction, 1906: Kr. 47,792,950 (£1,991,373).

Belgium.

Primary: Comp. and free. 2,600 infants and over 7,000 primary schools are maintained by local taxation, aided by both State and provincial grants. In addition there are many private schools, chiefly under ecclesiastical control, and 54 normal primary schools.

Secondary: 128 high schools (of which 40 for girls), 35 Royal colleges, and many private institutions (65 boys' and 150 girls' high schools, and 80 colleges).

Special: 8 commercial, 72 industrial, 150 technical schools, the Royal Antwerp Academy of Arts, and numerous conservatoires of music.

Universities: State, Liège, Ghent, Louvain, Brussels. (Louvain alone has a faculty of Theology.)

Budget, 1907 (£1,391,800); local expenditure, about £400,000.

Brazil.

Primary: Secular and free, but not comp. In practice. About 84 p.c. of the entire population is illiterate. Control, within the Federal district by the municipality, in the states by joint state and municipal administrations.

Secondary: Not free. The National Gymnasium is under Federal control, and the maintenance of similar institutions in the several states is encouraged. All other secondary schools are private.

Special: 1 school of mines, 1 polytechnic, 4 of law, 2 of medicine, besides 1 naval and 4 military academies, are maintained by the Federal Govt.

Bulgaria.

Primary: Free and nominally comp. Age 8-12. About 4,600 primary schools, cost of which is borne by the State to the extent of two-thirds, the remainder being defrayed by local taxation.

Secondary: Besides the Bulgarian, American, Armenian, French, Greek, Turkish, and Jewish schools are maintained. State bears one-half the cost. In all, 190 intermediate schools, 116 technical and various, besides 18 gymnasia.

University: Sofia.

Budget, Public Instruction, 1906: Lev. 10,681,975 (£427,279).

Chile.

Primary: Free, but not comp. 1,970 public and 500 private elementary schools. Average attendance, 139,000.

Secondary: 15 State lycæums, 4 for girls. Provincial colleges; 3 normal schools for men, and 3 for women. National Institute at Santiago. Numerous private secondary schools, of which some (under clerical control) have courses similar to the Government establishments.

Special: Provincial schools of agriculture, a National Conservatoire of Music, a School of Arts and Crafts, &c.

Universities: 1 State, 1 private (law and mathematics only).

Budget, Public Instruction, 1905: Pesos (gold) 135,033, (silver) 15,127,012 (£1,144,652).

China.

There are signs that the educational paralysis of China is about to pass away. Recent events in the Far East have awakened the desire for Western literature and science, and Japanese influence is asserting itself. Persistent missionary efforts, too, are producing an effect. As yet, however, it cannot be said that any definite educational system is in sight, to replace the time-honoured studies of Chinese literature and moral philosophy, with their attendant system of examinations, so often described elsewhere. A degree in those subjects has, until quite recently, been necessary for all public appointments, examinations for that purpose being held twice in three years at each provincial capital. Examinations for the higher degrees were held once in three years, successful candidates being subjected to further tests until their number was reduced to correspond with the vacancies. The issue of an Imperial Edict has been (Oct., 1905) announced, which prescribes that for the future officials will be selected from amongst those who have received a modern education, and insists upon the desirability of despatching students abroad, especially to Great Britain and the U.S.A. This decided step is due, it is said, to the representations of the enlightened Yuan Shi Kai, who has done so much to modernise the Chinese military system. Mission schools are especially numerous in the coast towns, Roman Catholic predominating. At Peking the so-called "Foreign College" teaches European languages and science, besides giving a Chinese education. A modern school of medicine has been opened, also at Peking. Provincial and other colleges, special and technical schools, are rapidly increasing in numbers, and many Chinese students are finding their way abroad, notably to Japan. In the naval and military schools, too, foreign instructors are necessarily employed.

Denmark.

Primary: Comp. and free. Age 7-14. Some 3,000 elementary schools are maintained by local taxation. Average attendance, 330,000.

Secondary: 14 State and 17 private Latin schools. 72 private high schools (State-aided).

Special: 99 technical and commercial institutes, 1 polytechnic, 1 Royal Academy of Arts, 1 veterinary and agricultural college, 12 schools of horticulture (State-aided).

University, Copenhagen, founded 1479, admits women.

Budget, Ministry of Worship and Instruction, 1907: Kr. 9,189,691 (£488,200).

Egypt.

Village (rudimentary) schools or "kuttabs" are very numerous; the teaching is conducted in Arabic, and some (the more progressive) are State-aided.

Govt. Primary Schools, to the number of 34, include the teaching of English, and in a few cases of French, but throughout the system the former language is ousting the latter as a medium of instruction. These schools have a four-years'

course, admitting to lower posts in Govt. service, or to the secondary schools, the School of Agriculture, or the intermediate technical schools. The great majority of pupils pay fees.

Govt. Secondary Schools, 4 for boys, 1 for girls, have also a four-years' course, admitting to intermediate Govt. positions or to the three Cairo Colleges of Medicine, Law, and Engineering (Polytechnic). The teachers are usually English.

Special Schools, besides those mentioned, include very many Trade (vernacular) Schools liberally supported by private beneficence. Great strides, too, are being made in the direction of agriculture, survey, electrical, and building instruction—to keep pace with the rapid development of the country. A Govt. Department of Agriculture and Technical Education has recently been formed on the lines of that existing in Ireland. The education of women has hitherto been seriously impeded by the peculiar position they occupy in the country.

Besides the Govt. schools there are numerous mission (European) institutions, Mahomedan and Coptic schools, &c., which are encouraged to conform to Govt. syllabus.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

An educational system is being developed. Elementary (native) schools number 15, higher schools 6, and others are being opened.

Secondary: The Gordon Memorial College at Khartum is well equipped, and gives both literary and technical education.

France.

The educational system is highly developed. The Central Administration comprises: (a) The Minister of Public Instruction; (b) the Superior Educational Council, charged with the administration of the system; (c) the Consultative Committee, whose duties are solely advisory; (d) The Educational Bureaux, with their inspection staffs, the heads of which report direct to the Minister. The local administration is two-fold, comprising: (a) The 17 *académies* (territorial districts), each with its inspection staff, the chief of which recommends teachers to the local council; (b) the Departmental Council, presided over by the Préfet, and charged with the management, maintenance, and inspection of the primary schools within its jurisdiction. Teachers are paid direct by the State, save in towns of over 150,000 inhabitants. The anticlerical policy of the Government has resulted in the closing of many private schools under clerical control, but about one-half of those thus suppressed have been re-opened under lay management. The result, however, is a considerable diminution in the number of teaching establishments. By the law of July, 1904, all congregationist teaching is to be suppressed within ten years. It should be noted that for statistical purposes Algeria is included in French reports and returns.

Primary Education (male, female and mixed) is secular, comp. and free. Age 6-13. Schools are classified as: I. Infants (écoles maternelles), numbering, in 1904, some 2,570 (125 clerical); 2,050 private (about half clerical) with an average attendance of nearly 680,000. II. Primary and Higher Primary, nearly 82,000 in same year, of which 68,000 were public and 13,400 private, with an attendance of over 5,500,000 (exclusive of those attending continuation courses). Adult primary courses attracted 620,000 (two-thirds

male), whilst many private and philanthropic societies assist, occasionally with aid from local taxation. Primary certificates are granted on completion of the course. The expenditure of public money on primary education exceeds 238,000,000 frs. (£9,500,000), of which the State Budget contributes 175,000,000 frs. (£7,000,000).

Secondary Education (male). Recently reorganised in four distinct courses, 1 purely classical, 1 purely modern, and 2 combining classics with science and modern languages. Schools are classified as (1) public lycées, numbering 110 in 1906; (2) communal colleges, 228; (3) private (lay) establishments, 253; (4) private (clerical) establishments, 283; (5) ecclesiastical seminaries, about 140. The degree of Bachelor is conferred after completion of the 7-yrs. course. Secondary education for females is given in (1) public lycées, 46; (2) communal colleges, 57; (3) extension courses, 69; (4) municipal high schools (free); (5) private (lay and clerical) schools and courses.

Special Schools, both public and private, are very numerous, some being under the control of a Minister other than the Minister of Public Instruction. Amongst them are:—

Under the Minister of Public Instruction: The Collège de France (advanced literature, mathematics, languages, political economy, &c.); the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (higher mathematics, science, history, philology, religion, &c.); the Conservatoire of Music and Elocution; the School of Oriental Languages; the Louvre School of Art and Archaeology, &c. *Under the Minister of Commerce:* The Conservatoire of Arts and Crafts; the Commercial College; some dozen commercial high schools. *Under the Minister of Agriculture:* Several veterinary and agricultural institutes. *Under the Minister of Public Works:* The Parisian School of Mines; the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, &c. *Under the Minister for the Colonies:* The St. Etienne School of Mines; the Colonial College, &c. *Under the Minister of Marine:* The Brest Naval Academy. *Under the Minister for War:* The Ecole Supérieure de Guerre (Staff College); the Ecole Polytechnique; the Saumur Cavalry School; the St. Cyr Cadet College, &c.

Higher Education, generally, is given in State Universities and private faculties, the former alone being empowered to grant degrees. The several faculties are: *Paris—Law, Sc., Lit., Med., Protestant Theology; Aix—Law; Algiers—Law, Sc., Lit.; Angers—Law, Sc., Lit.; Besançon—Sc., Lit.; Bordeaux—Law, Med., Sc., Lit.; Caen—Law, Sc., Lit.; Clermont—Sc., Lit.; Dijon—Law, Sc., Lit.; Grenoble—Law, Sc., Lit.; Lille—Law, Med., Sc., Pharmacy, Lit., Theology; Lyon—Law, Med., Sc., Lit., Theology; Marseilles—Law, Sc., Lit.; Montauban—Prot. Theology; Montpellier—Law, Med., Sc., Lit.; Nancy—Law, Med., Sc., Lit.; Nantes—Law; Poitiers—Law, Sc., Lit.; Rennes—Law, Sc., Lit.; Toulouse—Law, Med., Sc., Lit., Theology.*

(Italics indicate that the faculty is free.)

Budget, Public Instruction, 1907: Fcs. 261,367,546 (£10,454,702).

Germany.

The German educ. system is remarkable for the ease with which it accommodates itself to all possible requirements of every social class, and is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all its branches throughout the Empire.

The Prussian administration may be cited as

typical, and is briefly as follows:—The Minister of Public Instruction controls all educ. establishments, public and private. The provincial school boards are directly charged with the management of secondary and normal schools and the curricula therein, also the selection and appointment of teachers. The town and other local councils administer the elementary schools within their jurisdiction.

Primary: Comp. and free. Age 6-14. 59,350 public and 643 private schools. Average attendance, nearly 9,000,000. Public expenditure, 419,000,000 marks (over £20,000,000), of which the Central Govt. contributed about 120,000,000 marks, or £6,000,000.

Secondary: Evening continuation classes for children of working folk. City intermediate schools. 468 gymnasia, some of which are State-maintained, prepare for the University and the learned professions, with a 9-yrs. course. (The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-yr. volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State gymnasium.) 100 progymnasias are similar, but lack the higher class of the gymnasia; 122 real-gymnasias confine classical instruction to Latin; 48 real progymnasias bear the same relation to the above that the progymnasias bear to the gymnasia; 64 oberrealschulen and 265 realschulen make a special feature of modern languages; 185 lehrer-seminarien and 33 fachschulen supply specialised instruction. In addition, there are some 55 private secondary schools, some of which are empowered to grant certificates qualifying pupils for service as 1-yr. volunteers. The secondary educ. of girls is provided for by girls' high schools (Töchterschulen), both public and private.

Special Schools for agriculture, commerce, industries, &c., are very numerous throughout the Empire. There are 15 schools of mining, 15 of architecture, 20 for naval engineering, and a very large number of special trade schools. Then there are 9 technical high schools, granting degrees, at Aix, Berlin, Brunswick, Darmstadt, Dresden, Hanover, Karlsruhe, Munich, and Stuttgart, the courses comprising chemistry, metallurgy, engineering, &c.; 9 institutes of forestry, and several brewing academies.

Universities: 21 Universities are State-maintained and State-administered, viz.: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würzburg.

(Italics indicate that the faculty of theology is Roman Catholic; Bonn, Breslau, and Tübingen comprise both Protestant and Roman Catholic, the remainder being Protestant.)

The naval and military establishments include the Kiel Naval Academy and School, the military academies of Berlin and Munich, besides several cadet and other schools, and the Technical Military Academy at Berlin.

Greece.

Primary: Free, but comp. is not generally enforced. Age 5-12. 3,263 schools are maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Average attendance, over 200,000.

Secondary: 285 public high schools, 16 private high schools, 39 State gymnasia, 8 private gymnasia, 10 normal schools for men, 3 for women.

Special: 1 commercial, 2 agricultural, 2 indus

trial schools, industrial academy (Athens), & ecclesiastical seminary, & polytechnic.

University: Athens (founded A.D. 1836), with faculties of law, medicine, philosophy, chemistry, and theology; about 30 p.c. of the students are foreign, Turkish subjects predominating.

Budget, 1906: Worship and Public Instruction, Dr. 7,143,923 (£285,757).

Italy.

A great impulse to educ. has been given by the law of July, 1904, previous to which it was estimated that 49 per cent. of the population over 20 years of age was illiterate.

Primary: Secular, free, and comp. in the lower grade, age 6-9, and in the higher, age 9-12. Elementary schools, maintained by local taxation, with occasional State grants, comprise over 3,300 infants', 53,250 public, and 8,500 private primary schools. Average attendance, about 3,000,000. In addition, there are evening classes and continuation courses.

Secondary: 157 lycceums and *277* gymnasia (State-aided) supply a classical educ. In addition, there are over 700 private schools. *295* technical schools and *72* institutes (also State-aided) give secondary technical instruction.

Special Schools comprise *19* mercantile marine, *2* mining, *300* industrial and commercial, *13* Government art schools and *13* private art schools, *34* of agriculture, *5* Government schools of music and *51* private schools of music. The majority of these, if not State-maintained, are State-aided.

Universities: The following are free:—Perugia (founded A.D. 1276), Urbino, Camerino, and Ferrara. The following are *State Universities*:—Bologna (A.D. 1200), Cagliari, Catania, Genoa (A.D. 1243), Macerata (A.D. 1290), Messina, Modena, Naples (A.D. 1224), Padua (A.D. 1222), Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome (A.D. 1303), Sassari, Siena (A.D. 1300), and Turin. Many of these enjoy ancient revenues.

Budget, Public Instruction, 1907: Lire 66,189,273 (£2,647,571).

Japan.

Primary: Lower grade comp. and free. Age 6-10. *295* kindergarten, over 27,000 elementary schools. Average attendance, over 5,100,000, or 80 p.c. of school age. Of these, some 54 p.c. complete the *Higher grade course* (age 10-14), for which a small monthly fee of 30-60 sen (7d.-1s. 2d.) is demanded. Local charges amount to nearly £3,000,000.

Secondary: Schools comprise *270* public intermediate (State-aided), with a uniform curriculum throughout the Empire and a 5-yrs. course. *34* private do. *8* high schools (State-maintained) prepare for the Universities with a 3-yrs. course, largely devoted to the study of foreign languages (in which, owing to the lack of vernacular textbooks, many of the higher branches of education are necessarily pursued). For girls, there are *84* public and *8* private high schools; course, 4-5 years, with extensions of 2-3 years for special subjects. Sixty-four normal schools are either locally maintained in connection with primary, or State-maintained in connection with secondary and high schools.

Special Schools comprise *5* of medicine, *1* of language, *1* of art, *1* academy of music, and numerous industrial, commercial, and technical institutes.

Universities: State, Tokio (law, medicine, science, literature, agriculture, and engineering); Kyoto (law, medicine, science, literature, and engineering).

The principal naval and military establishments are: The Naval Cadets' College at Yeta-jima, the Imperial Naval Academy at Tokio, the (Army) War School, and the several Central and Provincial Cadet Colleges.

Budget, Public Instruction, 1907: Yen 5,000,351 (£510,453).

Mexico.

Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes are entirely illiterate. These forming about 80 p.c. of the total population, the number of illiterates is estimated at nearly 10,000,000, but a yearly improvement is noticeable.

Primary: Free and nominally comp. 9,370 schools are maintained by local taxation, with grants from Central Govt. Average attendance, 485,000. In addition, some 2,300 schools are maintained by private associations, mostly under clerical control. Average attendance, 120,000.

Secondary: 49 higher schools (12 girls'), and *20* normal colleges (Federal or State).

Special: In all, some 65 institutions for commerce, engineering, mining, medicine, law, art, &c.

Budget, Public Instruction, 1907: \$6,288,790 (£592,000).

Netherlands.

Primary: Comp., age 7-13, but private establishments (State-aided) are encouraged rather than public, though the latter are maintained by local authorities (with State subsidies) where ever private institutions are lacking. *1,148* infants' schools (996 private) and *4,871* elementary (1,630 private). Average attendance, over 810,000, or about 95 p.c. of school age. Disciplinary schools are provided for neglected children.

Secondary: 83 intermediate, *30* higher classical, *196* adult (working class), also normal schools, &c.

Special Schools comprise numerous institutes of commerce, agriculture, horticulture, art, &c., and a Royal Conservatoire of Music at Amsterdam.

Universities: Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, besides a small private university.

Budgets: State, about £1,200,000; *Commercial,* about £1,300,000 annually.

Norway.

Primary: Comp. and free. Age 6½ or 7-14. *8,700* schools and classes locally maintained, with State aid to the extent of 25 p.c. of total outlay.

Secondary: 14 (State), *49* (local), and *27* private high schools; *6* public and *4* private normal schools.

Special: 52 industrial and technical institutes. (A complete and practical reformatory system is State-aided.)

University: Christiania.

Budget, Public Instruction and Worship, 1907: Kr. 10,742,000 (£596,778).

Peru.

Primary: Free and nominally comp. 1,870 schools are locally maintained. Average attendance, 77,000, or about 20 p.c. of school age.

Secondary: Govt. high schools in the capitals of the 18 departments, small fees charged, also a few private schools under European direction.

Special: School of Mines and Engineering, (Lima), and Agricultural College.

University: St. Mark's (Lima).

Budget, about £95,000 annually (one-third contributed by State).

Portugal.

Primary: Free and nominally comp., but over 70 p.c. of the population is illiterate. 4,500 public and 1,000 private elementary schools. Average attendance, 200,000. 175 adults' elementary schools.

Secondary: A State lyceum in each of the 21 districts, including Madeira and the Azores, and 3 other similar establishments. Girls' high school at Lisbon. Most other secondary schools are private.

Special: 4 technical institutes, 2 commercial colleges, a polytechnic, and schools of medicine, agriculture, art, literature, music, &c., all located in Lisbon or Oporto. 1 naval and 1 military academy.

University: Coimbra (founded A.D. 1290).

Public expenditure: 1,500,000 milrs. (£331,000).

Rumania.

Primary: Free and nominally comp., but the number of schools (about 4,200) is quite inadequate, and 70 p.c. of the total population is illiterate. Average attendance, 475,000, or 50 p.c. of school age.

Secondary: 107 high schools (75 boys').

Special: A few schools of agriculture, engineering, industries, &c.

By law of 17 March, 1906, preparatory military instruction is obligatory in all schools, elementary, secondary, and professional.

Universities: Bucharest and Jassy.

Russia.

One result of the present upheaval in Russia will almost certainly be a betterment of the present unsatisfactory state of educational affairs.

Hitherto educ. of the masses has been regarded, probably correctly, as tending directly towards subversion of the existing political system, and in consequence all initiative has been not merely discouraged but suppressed. Anything beyond the narrowest form of classical educ. has been regarded with suspicion.

Probably not 7 p.c. of the total population have received an educ. of any kind.

Primary: Some 45,000 schools are maintained under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. Over 43,000 are nominally maintained by the Holy Synod, the governing body of the Orthodox Catholic Church, which receives a large proportion of the annual sum allotted to educ. in the Central Govt. Budget. About 2,000 schools are controlled by other associations, mostly ecclesiastical.

In many cases both equipment and curriculum leave much to be desired—indeed, a large number of schools are said to exist only on paper—whilst the qualifications of the teachers, especially in the remoter districts, are often more than dubious, quite uneducated persons being engaged by the priests.

There are very few private schools, but illiterate army recruits are at least taught to read and write in their regiments.

Average attendance at primary schools is perhaps 5,000,000.

Secondary: Some 240 gymnasia and progym-

nasia for males and 435 for females, 145 real-schools and technical institutes (nearly all of recent date), with about 70 normal schools, are controlled by the Minister for Public Instruction. In addition, the several Cossack *voiskos* maintain 119 gymnasia and progymnasia, of which 31 are for females.

Special Schools are comparatively few, comprising some 53 commercial, 70 industrial, &c., controlled by the Minister of Finance, besides 19 schools of agriculture, 5 of law, 1 of forestry, 2 of mining, 5 of medicine, &c.

A private Imperial Cabinet administers the various institutions founded by the Empress Maria (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) and called by her name.

The Holy Synod maintains, besides ecclesiastical seminaries, normal and high schools for girls.

There are Armenian, Jewish, and Mahomedan educational institutions in the districts where these nationalities predominate.

Universities: Kazan, Kiev, Kharkov, Moscow, Odessa, St. Petersburg, Tomsk, Yuriev, Warsaw, and Helsingfors (Finland, &c.).

Total State expenditure, 1906, about Rs. 76,700,000 (£8,109,900).

Finland.

As compared with that of Russia, the educational system is in every way superior.

Primary: Over 2,300 schools. Average attendance, 125,000.

Secondary: 53 lyceums (24 State-maintained), 38 girls' high schools, 27 real-schools, 8 normal colleges, &c.

Special: 59 industrial and technical, 9 commercial, 24 agricultural schools, 1 polytechnic, several navigation, horticultural, and dairy-farming schools.

University: Helsingfors (admits women).

Budget, Public Worship and Instruction, about Mks. 11,500,000 (£460,000).

Servia.

Primary: Free and nominally comp., but only about 20 p.c. of school age attend. 1,270 schools (average attendance, 123,000) maintained by local taxation, with State subsidies.

Secondary: 18 gymnasia and progymnasia, 2 girls' high schools, 4 normal colleges (State-maintained).

Special: 1 commercial, 1 horticultural, 1 agricultural school.

University: Belgrade (admits women).

Public expenditure: Din. 6,000,000 (£240,000).

Siam.

In the capital much is done for education by British initiative.

Primary: 80 schools, of which 4 for girls; 1 purely English school.

Secondary: 9 schools, and 1 purely English school; 2 normal colleges.

Special: 1 medical, 1 civil service, 1 law school, besides the naval and military academies, police schools, &c.

In the interior, instruction is mainly in the hands of the Buddhist religious orders.

Spain.

Education is largely in the hands of the religious orders, but recent legislation provides for more stringent Government control.

Primary: Free and nominally comp., but as yet far from being so in practice. 25,340 public

and 6,150 private schools, maintained for the most part by local taxation.

Secondary: 27 provincial high schools, in which, however, the curriculum is defective.

Special: Several schools of agriculture, art, engineering, &c., are State-maintained.

Universities: Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

Budget, Public Instruction, 1907: Pes. 48,539,357 (£1,941,000).

Sweden.

The educational system is highly developed, and an illiterate Sweden rare.

Primary: Comp. and free. 12,800 schools maintained by local taxation, with State aid to the extent of 25 p.c. of total outlay. Average attendance, 750,000. Public exp., over Kr. 24 million (£1,335,000).

Secondary: 82 high schools, 31 high schools for working classes, 14 normal schools.

Special: 8 industrial and technical institutes, 10 navigation schools, besides medical, veterinary and agricultural schools.

Universities: Lund and Upsala, besides several private faculties.

Budget, Public Instruction and Worship, 1907: Kr. 19,945,553 (£1,098,323).

Switzerland.

Although there exists no Federal or central administration, the system leaves little to be desired, and works admirably in the hands of the cantonal and communal authorities, a close connection being maintained between public instruction and military service. There is a compulsory school course (age 16-20) of gymnastics, physical development, and musketry, as a preparation for army service.

Primary: Comp. and free, the school age and the measure of enforcement varying in the different cantons, the Roman Catholic never having applied compulsion in the thorough manner characteristic of the Protestant. 865 infants' and 4,700 elementary schools. Average attendance, 530,000.

Secondary: 598 high schools, 83 middle schools, 36 normal schools (of which some are private).

Special: 318 technical schools (mostly State-aided), 104 commercial colleges of various grades; the Zurich Polytechnic, and several schools of agriculture, horticulture, dairy-farming, &c. (State-aided). 275 girls' schools make a special feature of domestic economy.

Universities: Basle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich; to which may be added the Neuchâtel Academy.

Public expenditure: State, Fcs. 29,000,000; local, Fcs. 29,000,000; total, £2,320,000.

Turkey.

Primary educ. takes the form of instruction given by the Mahommedan priesthood attached to the principal mosques. It is nominally comp. (age 6-10 for girls, 6-11 for boys), but owing to the dubious qualifications of the teachers its efficiency is not great. There are a few intermediate schools, in which modern languages (especially French) and sciences are taught in an elementary manner. The University of Constantinople is of recent foundation (1900), the subjects studied being law, medicine, mathematics, philosophy, and Mahommedan theology, but is said to be as yet inoperative. A con-

siderable number of Turkish subjects attend the University of Athens. The various recognised non-Mahommedan religious officers maintain some few establishments of their own (e.g., a Greek school, a theological college, &c.).

United States of America.

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten and elementary schools to the State colleges and universities. Control is vested in the State and local (county, township, and municipal) authorities, there being no Central (Federal) Educational Department other than the Bureau of the Educational Commission, charged with the duty of "collecting statistics and diffusing information as to organisation and management." The degree of authority possessed by the chief educational officers differs in the several States, their powers being in some cases plenary, in others merely advisory.

In 30 States, 1 Territory, and in Columbia, educ. is comp., but the laws are not invariably enforced. In 15 States there is no compulsion, though the machinery is fully maintained. The census of 1900 showed 10.7 p.c. of the total pop. as illiterate, a figure that would stand at under 5 p.c. were it not for the fact that, whilst over 44 p.c. of the coloured pop. is uneducated, there is a constant influx of illiterate immigrants. Statistics as to the number of schools of primary and secondary grades are not readily available, but it is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at the public expense. These schools are supported mainly by local taxation, the Federal subsidies being for the most part indirect. The primary age is 8-14 yrs.

Public elementary schools comprise 8 grades of primary and grammar schools, with nearly 15,800,000 pupils. There are 1,500 public kindergartens in 15 States, great reliance being placed upon the kindergarten system as a preliminary.

Evening schools in the principal towns offer continuation classes to over 250,000 pupils.

Public secondary establishments include high schools and academies, numbering some 6,800; they enrol over 680,000 students (4-ys. course). 179 public normal schools mustered 54,600 pupils.

There are reformatories, and Government and "public" schools for Indians; 44 technical institutes, granting scientific degrees; 122 colleges for women; and public institutions for the educ. of the blind, deaf, and mentally afflicted.

Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative, there being over 3,000 private kindergartens, private elementary schools with over 1,200,000 pupils, private high schools with 180,000, private normal schools with 15,700, commercial schools with 137,000, besides many orphan and other asylums, schools of art, music, &c.

The special or professional schools comprise 156 institutes of theology, 96 of law, 148 of medicine, 67 of pharmacy, 54 of dentistry, 12 of veterinary science, whilst no less than 862 institutions are devoted to the training of nurses.

Passing to the 464 "colleges and universities," it may be noted that the American "college" has no exact counterpart in Europe, its curriculum corresponding somewhat to that of the upper classes of a German gymnasium, or of the higher forms of a British public school. The term "university" is rather misleading, being applied to a large number of establishments of very varying efficiency and status. The institu-

tions at which a university training (as understood in England) is given are: California, *The Catholic University of America*, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, The Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Wisconsin, and Yale.

All the above, with the exception of those given in italics, are also "colleges."

A salient and characteristic feature of the American system is *co-education of the sexes* throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not *dual*.

The League of the Empire.

President: RT. HON. LORD TENNYSON, G.C.M.G.
Hon. Sec., MRS. ORD MARSHALL, Caxton Hall,
Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The League of the Empire was founded in 1901. Its work is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its objects are to further the friendly and educational union of schools and other institutions of the Empire, to bring knowledge of the conditions of the different parts of the Empire within reach of all at the smallest expense and trouble, and to promote co-operation between the different countries for their mutual service.

Schemes for reciprocal education between the schools of the Empire were submitted by the League in February, 1903, to the Colonial Governments, through the Agents-General, and later by means of a despatch issued by the Colonial Office, and they have received the approval of the Administrative Authorities in all countries of the Empire.

The League has a Federal Council of Representative members in all parts of the Empire, which includes His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, with other Colonial Governors, Colonial Secretaries, and Directors of Education. Among the Vice-Presidents and Members of Committees are the Agents-General, the Earl of Meath, the Head Master of Eton College, Dr. S. H. Butcher, M.P. (*Chairman of Council*), Sir F. Pollock, Sir H. Craik, Professor Bury, the Principal of Trinity College, Oxford, Dr. Mahaffy, Principal Gregory Foster, Principal Reichel, Professor Ray Lankester, Sir John Bramston, Sir Philip Hutchins (*Chairman of Executive*), Sir Charles Lyall (*Hon. Treasurer*).

The League holds now a recognised position educationally, having obtained the co-operation of the Education Departments in all countries of the Empire, to a number of which it is the recognised Official Agent in all parts of the world. The work of the Society is sometimes conducted directly through the Education Offices, sometimes by Agents appointed by the Authorities for the purpose, and also by Branch Committees in the different Colonies, States, and Provinces. The work of the League permeates into the smallest Colonies, and the Individual Correspondence Branch of the Society numbers now

over 13,000. Through its affiliated schools it already probably influences over 400,000 children. In South Africa the Society has forty local branches and two executive committees. In Adelaide it has over 4,000 members.

The League has a large staff of practised lecturers. During the last three years lectures have been given both in schools and public halls throughout the United Kingdom. Courses of weekly public lectures on the different Colonies have also been given in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Two courses of popularly written lectures on the "History of the British Empire," and also on the "Great Men of the Empire," fully illustrated by lantern slides, are published by Mr. John Murray, and are on sale or hire at the office of the League.

The education work of the League is directed by committees of experts. The History Section of the League (Chairman, Professor Bury) has undertaken the issue of a graded series of Imperial Text-Books in co-operation with committees and representatives appointed by the Education Departments throughout the Empire. For this scheme a gift of £5,000 has been made the League.

An Exhibition of the "Schools of the Empire" was held in 1906 at the Crystal Palace, the schools exhibiting ranging from Eton College to the smallest primary school. In May, 1907, a *Federal Conference on Education*, convened by the League of the Empire, was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Nearly 50 representatives of the different Education Departments of the Empire were appointed to attend, and there were over 150 delegates representing Universities, Education Associations and Colleges. The invitations to the Colonial Education Departments were conveyed in the Colonial Office mail bags, by courtesy of Lord Elgin. The Official Conference, which took place daily, May 25th to June 1st, placed on record "its high appreciation of the work done by the League of the Empire in stimulating and collecting and circulating information on educational subjects." One of the most important results was that His Majesty's Government undertook to call the next Federal Conference on Education.

Union Jack Club.

Patrons, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Patronesses, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE Union Jack Club was founded by Miss Ethel McCaul, R.N.O., and the foundation-stone was laid on 21st July, 1904, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Club buildings in the Waterloo Road being opened by H.M. the King on 1st July, 1907. Its objects are to promote the welfare and ameliorate the condition of sailors in the British Navy and soldiers in the British Army and Royal Marines, and with this object in view to provide a club-house and all conveniences in connection therewith. The accommodation provided includes 200 bedrooms; lounge hall, with

music, games, &c.; dining-room; library and reading-room; billiard room, 6 tables; lavatory and toilet rooms; barber's shop, foot-baths and "kit-room." Since the opening, 18,621 beds have been occupied (1st July-25th November, 1907). *President of Council and Chairman of Committee,* Sir Edward W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Vice-President,* F. C. Wallis, F.R.C.S. *Comptroller and Secretary,* Major E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O. *Offices,* 92A, Waterloo Road, S.E. *Telegrams,* "Anchorable, London." *Telephone,* 14,298 Central.

Geographical Progress and Territorial Changes, 1906-7.

Europe.—In Iceland, which is conventionally regarded as part of Europe, a German scientific expedition under Drs. von Knebel and Spethman has unfortunately met with disaster. During the examination of the great lava field of the Odadabraun Dr. von Knebel attempted the navigation of the hot lake of the Askja volcano, accompanied by a young artist named Radloff. The remains of their boat were afterwards found on the shore of the lake, but as no tidings of the explorers have been forthcoming, it seems certain that they have perished.

Asia.—In spite of the barren and desolate nature of the surface, the vast interior of Asia continues to provide a field for the activity of explorers. Even where the outlines of the geography are known, there is much to be done in the way of archaeological research, which has already thrown much light on the past vicissitudes, both of nature and man, in this region. Dr. M. A. Stein, of the Indian Education Department, has continued his investigations throughout the whole of 1907, and has gained some valuable results. After examining various sites on the southern edge of the Takla Makan desert, which gave evidence of unusual vicissitudes of fortune in the past, he proceeded to the Lob Nor district, and was able to prove that the headquarters of the region was in ancient times, as now, in the neighbourhood of Charklik. During an advance into the desert to the north-east he examined further ruins which proved to be those of a post on the old trade route to China, abandoned at the close of the third century A.D. The Indian surveyor, Rai Ram Singh, was meanwhile occupied with independent surveys along the mountain range to the south. Dr. Stein afterwards made his way to the Chinese province of Kansu by the route once followed by Marco Polo, which skirted the shores of an old salt-covered lake-bed; and he was successful in bringing to light an ancient line of frontier defence corresponding to the "great wall" on the Kansu border. The German expedition under Professor Lecoq, and the French under Professor Pelliot, have also made some interesting antiquarian finds, the former in the region of the Turfan depression.

Of a more strictly geographical nature are the explorations of Dr. Sven Hedin, who, on his present (third) great expedition to Central Asia, has fully equalled his previous achievements. He first crossed one of the least known parts of Central Tibet from north to south, arriving at Shigatse on the Sanpo or Upper Brahmaputra early in 1907, and has since carried out an important journey to the west, exploring the northern tributaries of the Sanpo, and the great range separating this from the independent lake-basins to the north, some of which were also examined for the first time. He arrived at the Mansarowar lake towards the end of July, but seems to have since continued his explorations, which will form a valuable supplement to the work of Major Ryder and Capt. Rawling in this region. The young Austrian zoologist, Dr. Zugmayer, who in 1906 had attempted to penetrate Western Tibet from the north, returned to Europe in December, 1906, after carrying out a part of his programme.

The entry of British explorers into Tibet having been vetoed by the Indian Government, their energy has spent itself on portions of the Hima-

layas within British territory. Dr. T. Longstaff, who had previously made a successful trip through the western part of the range, succeeded, in the summer of 1907, in reaching the summit of the peak of Trisul in the Garhwal district, the altitude of which has been fixed by the Trigonometrical Survey as 23,406 feet. This is possibly the highest altitude on the earth's surface ever yet attained, though it is practically identical with the record achieved by Dr. Hunter Workman, in 1903. At the other end of the range, another young Englishman, Mr. J. W. Brooke, has made an attempt, after reaching the western borders of China *via* the Yang-tse route, to penetrate into the forbidden region about the great bend of the Sanpo—with what success is not yet known. In north-eastern Tibet a plucky journey has been made by the German geologist, Dr. Tafel, who, though twice driven back through the attacks of marauding bands, has succeeded in pushing south from the headwaters of the Hwang-ho to that of the Yang-tse, though afterwards compelled to turn east to Fa-chien-lu, on the Chinese frontier. The same region is said to be the objective of a new expedition of the Russian explorer, Kozloff.

In China proper, an important piece of work has been done by a French expedition under Capt. D'Ollone, who has made his way through the country of the independent Lolos, an aboriginal race, into the heart of whose domain no traveller had previously penetrated. A little further west, a little known region, inhabited in part by the Mossos—another aboriginal race—had been traversed in 1906 by D'Ollone's compatriot, the Count de Marsay. In the province of Kiangsi, south of the Middle Yang-tse, a journey of research, covering some new ground, has been successfully accomplished by Dr. G. Wegener, of Berlin.

In the field of political geography, the most important event has been the signing, on Aug. 31,



SKETCH MAP OF PERSIA
BOUNDARY OF ZONE OF INFLUENCE ---

of a convention between Great Britain and Russia, regulating the mutual relations of the two Powers in various parts of the Continent.

In Persia two zones are reserved respectively for the prosecution of British and Russian enterprise, as shown on the accompanying sketch; both Governments undertaking to respect the political integrity of the country as a whole. Russia also recognises Afghanistan as outside her sphere of influence, while both Powers pledge themselves to refrain from interference with Tibet. During the year, the new frontier between Russia and Japan, in the Island of Sakhalin, has been demarcated by the cutting of a line through the forest and the setting up of pillars along it.

Africa.—Early in 1907, Lieut. Boyd Alexander, whose journey in Central Africa has been spoken of in former issues of this Almanack, reached the East Coast at Port Sudan, thus completing the traverse of the Continent, begun fully three years earlier. His careful surveys had been continued as far as the Upper Nile, the latter part of the route leading up the Welle and down the Yei, one of the least known western feeders of the Nile. A journey in the reverse direction across the greatest width of the Continent, was completed a little earlier by the adventurous traveller, Mr. H. Savage Landor, who, after traversing Abyssinia and the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, had continued his route through the French territories of the Congo, Lake Chad, and the Sudan, ultimately emerging at the Senegal. This extensive journey was carried out with very scanty means, Mr. Landor having travelled almost alone, trusting in great part to the hospitality of the peoples he met with, and it is of interest as showing what may now be done in this way of African travel with no armed escort to depend on. Another extensive journey through Central Africa was completed in 1906 by an English lady, Miss Mary Hall, who made her way from South to North, a little east of Lake Tanganyika, with quite a small native caravan.

Mr. Hans Vischer completed his adventurous journey across the Central Sahara, from Tripoli to British Nigeria, towards the end of 1906; but no detailed account of the journey has yet been received from the traveller. The French military authorities continue to show great activity in the Sahara west of Mr. Vischer's route. In 1906 an expedition under Lieut. Cortier went north from the Niger across the desert to Taodeni, the site of the salt deposits which supply so important an article of trade in this region. Having met an expedition from the north, under Col. Laperrine, Lieut. Cortier returned south by a new route, his party suffering great hardships during the passage of this waterless tract. In 1907 another French officer, Capt. Arnaud, made a strikingly rapid journey from Algeria to the Niger, and on to the Guinea Coast at Kotonu, choosing new routes as far as possible, and executing careful surveys with the help of several colleagues, some of whom returned by the northward route. In the French Congo territory, most important geographical work has been done by the well-known explorer, Capt. Lénfant, and his coadjutors, whose task was to study new routes from the Congo to the Chad territories. A new river, the Pendé, belonging to the Shari system, was explored, and is thought to offer facilities as a line of communication.

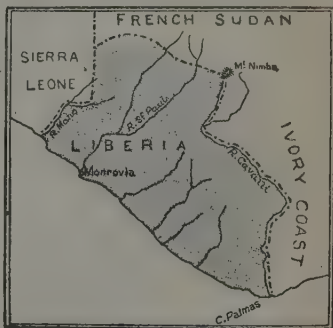
In the Equatorial region, the expedition sent out by the British Museum to make natural history collections on the Ruwenzori range returned in two sections to the west coast, Mr. Woosnam taking the now frequented route through the forest to the Congo, while Dr.

Wollaston and Mr. Carruthers chose a more circuitous route *via* Lake Kivu. Mr. Woosnam described the life-zones observed on Ruwenzori at the meeting of the British Association at Leicester. Major Powell-Cotton, who had been travelling for some time in the north-eastern portion of the Congo State for the purpose of securing specimens of the larger fauna, returned early in the year, having brought to light several new varieties of mammals. During the latter part of his journeys he had been accompanied by his wife.

In East Africa, a scientific expedition under Dr. F. Jaeger has been brought to a successful conclusion, much new light having been thrown on the rift-valleys and old volcanoes of the German territory between Mount Kilimanjaro and the Victoria Lake. Some of the volcanic peaks reach heights of 10,000 to 13,000 feet, and there are old craters measuring three, five, and even twelve miles across—one being possibly the largest in the world.

Further north, in the Galla countries subject to Abyssinia, an Italian expedition under Don Livio Caetani, a son of the Duke of Sermoneta, has made its way south to Lake Rudolf, returning to the coast by a different route.

Our knowledge of the continent receives welcome additions from the precise surveys now in progress in many parts. The measurement of the arc of the 30th meridian, begun some ten years ago in South Africa under the direction of Sir David Gill, has advanced some distance north of the Zambezi, and arrangements have been made for the continuance of the work in the neighbourhood of the equator during the survey, now in progress, of the joint frontier between Uganda and the Congo State. The altitude of Khartum has for the first time been accurately fixed at 1,252 feet above the sea by a line of levels, while that of the Albert Nyanza has been provisionally fixed by a similar method at 2,028 feet.



THE NEW LIBERIAN BOUNDARY.

An arrangement regarding the frontier between Liberia and the French territories to the north and east has at last been arrived at, during the visit of the Liberian President to Europe. The Kavalli River, and its supposed western head stream, the Nuon, form the greater part of the boundary, which is roughly shown on the accom-

panying sketch-map, the want of precise surveys making it impossible, at present, to lay it down with minute accuracy. The texts of the agreements concluded in 1906, defining the frontiers between Nigeria and Dahome, and between the Gold Coast and the French Sudan, have been published as Parliamentary papers during 1907, accompanied by large-scale maps. It is almost entirely in points of minute detail that the lines, as finally drawn, differ from the frontiers previously accepted. By an Order in Council of July 6, 1907, the name "Nyasaland Protectorate" is substituted for that of British Central Africa, a new constitution being also established.

America.—Some excellent survey work in the coast region adjoining the Mackenzie delta has been done by Mr. A. H. Harrison, and some also by members of Mr. Mikkelsen's expedition, though, as both these were undertaken primarily with a view to Arctic discovery, they will be better dealt with under that heading. Official surveys in Alaska continue to be prosecuted with vigour, and good progress has been made during 1907 with the survey and demarcation of the Alaska-Canadian boundary fixed by the award of 1903. Among researches in Physical Geography may be mentioned various studies of the glaciers of the north-west coast region by Prof. Tarr, Dr. Klotz, and Messrs. Vaux. A valuable report on the recession of Niagara has been made on behalf of the United States Geological Survey by Prof. Gilbert. Prof. Spencer, who had previously made a preliminary report on the same subject to the Canadian Geological Survey, presented some additional details, especially regarding his soundings of the river below the falls, to the Leicester meeting of the British Association. He is about to publish an elaborate study of the whole question, based on researches extending over a number of years. A careful examination of the area inundated in 1905-6 by the Colorado river (as described in the last issue of this Almanack) was made early in 1907 by Prof. MacDougal, who found that the Salton Sea covered, at its maximum, an area of 700 square miles. After gigantic efforts involving the expenditure of over 3½ million dollars, the breach effected by the river was at last stopped in February, 1907. It is calculated that during the final effort 100,000 tons of material were dumped into it in 13 days.

The effects of the great earthquake in Jamaica, by which the city of Kingston was wrecked on Jan. 14, 1907, have been studied on the spot by Dr. Vaughan Cornish, Prof. C. W. Brown, and others.

In South America, some important surveys have been carried out by Major P. H. Pawcett, head of the Bolivian Commission for the delimitation of the frontier with Brazil laid down by the treaty of 1903 (see this Almanack for 1905, p. 662). Many of the points in this region have thus for the first time been fixed by accurate observations, and a good many alterations of existing maps will be rendered necessary. In the Brazilian State of São Paulo, explorations have been carried out on the upper Paraná and other rivers under the auspices of the "Comissão Geographica e Geologica." In Dutch Guiana, a new expedition for the survey of the little-known interior has been organised by the authorities during 1907, while at the opposite extremity of the continent a scientific expedition to the Straits of Magellan has been undertaken by Mr. Skottsborg, a member of the recent Swedish Antarctic Expedition.

The principal event of the year affecting the frontiers of American States was the ratification, on January 25, of the declaration and agreements drawn up in 1905 respecting the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama. The result is to modify considerably the frontier laid down by the award of 1900 (Almanack, 1902, p. 639), according to which Colombia (of which Panama then formed a part) received the whole basin of the Tarire (Sixola) river, running far into Costa Rica. This never met with full acceptance, and the northern part of the frontier is now drawn much to the advantage of Costa Rica, while on the other hand Panama gains in the south by the new arrangement. The accompanying sketch shows the new frontier by a



COSTA RICA - PANAMA BOUNDARY

NEW FRONTIER ——— OLD FRONTIER ———

strong broken line, the *prima facie* interpretation of the 1900 award being indicated by the fainter dotted one.

A territorial re-arrangement not affecting international relations is that by which the district of Ungava, forming the western part of the Labrador peninsula, is added to the Canadian province of Quebec, which thereby becomes the largest province of the Dominion. In the United States, the Territory of Oklahoma has been raised to the rank of a State.

Australasia and Pacific.—In Australia the most important recent exploring expedition has been that of Mr. A. W. Canning, which was organised by the survey department of Western Australia, for the purpose of finding a practicable stock-route between the eastern goldfields and the Kimberley division in the north of the State. The expedition left Wiluna in May, 1906, and successfully crossed the desert to the north, reaching Sturt's Creek after a journey of several months. The conditions as regards pasturage

and water-supply proved more favourable than had been anticipated, and the chances of opening up the desired route are thought to be good. The return journey across the desert was completed, without mishap, in July, 1907. In New Zealand some good work on the side of physical geography has been done by Mr. J. M. Bell (formerly of the Geological Survey of Canada, and now Director of that of New Zealand), who has studied especially the glaciers of the New Zealand Alps. In New Guinea a journey for anthropological research in various parts of the island has been completed by Dr. R. Poch, of Vienna, while Dr. Schlechter, already known for work in the German West African territories, has undertaken an expedition into the little-known interior of the German part of the island, mainly for the study of its rubber resources. In Dutch territory, an expedition under Mr. H. A. Lorentz is endeavouring to penetrate inland from the south coast. It should be mentioned that the official designation of British New Guinea has lately been changed to "Territory of Papua."

Several good pieces of oceanographical work have been carried out in the Pacific and neighbouring seas. The German surveying-ship *Planet*, which had carried on scientific observations during the whole outward voyage, has begun work in the German part of the Western Pacific, after bringing to light, by means of soundings, a remarkable sub-oceanic furrow on the outer side of the Sunda Islands. During a survey of the ocean bottom between Formosa, the Philippines, and the Carolines, in connection with the laying of new cables, the German ships *Edi* and *Stephan* have revealed the existence of quite a series of ridges and furrows in this part of the ocean. The magnetic survey of the Pacific by the U.S. sailing-ship *Galilee* has also made good progress.

The convention concluded in 1906 between Great Britain and France for the provision of a joint administration in the New Hebrides was printed as a Parliamentary Paper in January, 1907, ratifications having been exchanged on the ninth of the month.

Polar Regions.—The year has been rather one of preparation for future work than of actual achievement. Something has, however, been done in the area north of the Mackenzie basin by the expeditions which had taken in hand the exploration of the Beaufort Sea. Mr. Harrison, whose surveys on the mainland have already been referred to, made his way in the spring of 1907 to Banks Land, and from his observations of the physical conditions of the sea to the west, is confirmed in his belief in the existence of undiscovered land to the north, though unable to make any advance over the ice in this direction. Mr. Mikkelsen, in command of the Danish expedition in the *Duchess of Bedford* (supported by sympathisers in England and the United States), had the misfortune to lose his ship, in which he and his party had wintered at Flaxman Island. This somewhat delayed the start on his sledge expedition over the ice to the north, but with much determination he pushed on with two companions over rough and difficult ice to a point 120 miles from the land, carefully studying the winds and currents, and carrying out a series of soundings which revealed the existence

of depths exceeding 300 fathoms over a considerable area only some sixty miles from the coast. The edge of the submarine platform known as the "continental shelf" seems, therefore, to lie at no great distance from the North American coast in this region, and the probability that land exists to the northward seems somewhat lessened. Yet Mr. Mikkelsen's observations of the drift of the ice make him still regard this sea as a land-locked area. The return to the land was rendered difficult by the amount of open water, and the prolonged absence of the party occasioned some uneasiness, which, however, proved groundless. The explorers hope to make a more extended journey in 1908.

Commander Peary, who had planned to start in 1907 for another attempt on the Pole, has been obliged to postpone his departure till 1908. The experienced American traveller, Dr. F. A. Cook, has, however, started on an expedition to the far north, in the hope of pushing his way to the Pole by a route to the west of Ellesmere Land. Mr. Wellman, who went to Spitsbergen with his reconstructed airship in the summer of 1907 with the intention of attempting a voyage to the Pole, has again returned without accomplishing anything beyond a trial voyage lasting three hours. Several scientific expeditions have, however, been at work in the region north of Europe. The Duke of Orleans, with the help of several scientific men, has carried out an interesting voyage to Novaya Zemlya and the Kara Sea, while Mr. W. S. Bruce has continued his work, begun in 1906, in Prince Charles Foreland, Spitsbergen; and the Prince of Monaco has once more engaged in oceanographical work in the adjacent seas.

As regards the Antarctic, the campaign, which showed signs of languishing after the return of the various national expeditions some three years ago, seems in a fair way to be actively resumed. A well-equipped British Expedition, organised by Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, one of Capt. Scott's companions on his record journey south in 1902, started for the scene of action at the end of October, his ship, the *Nimrod*, re-christened the *Endurance*, having preceded him by the route round the Cape, after being inspected by the King and Queen off Cowes. Lieut. Shackleton has chosen King Edward VII. Land as his base of operations, and here winter quarters will be established, whence, in the southern spring of 1908, it is hoped both to push southwards and to investigate the extent of King Edward Land and its possible relations with other Antarctic land-masses. The staff of the expedition includes a competent biologist and others capable of scientific work, which will be prosecuted whenever possible. After landing the party, the ship, which is in charge of Lieut. Rupert England, R.N.R., will return northwards, and will prosecute investigations off the supposed coast of Wilkes Land, going south once more to bring back the landing party early in 1909. Besides ponies and dogs, Lieut. Shackleton has taken, as an experiment for transport purposes, a specially constructed motor-car.

Fresh expeditions are also being organised by the French scientist, Dr. Charcot (who is building a vessel for the purpose), and by M. Arctowski, of the former Belgian expedition.

EDWARD HEAWOOD.

In the 1906 edition (pp. 646-652) there was given a full description of the typical modern military system, followed by details of the organisation, strength, and expenditure of the various Powers.

In 1907 (on p. 632) this latter information was summarised in tabular form, whilst on pp. 656-665 appeared an exhaustive account of the British military system, emphasising especially the fundamental differences that distinguish it from the typical and from all other systems.

In the same edition, on pp. 649-651, appeared a *resumé* of the several measures of so-called Army and War Office reform introduced since 1743, none of which, however, purported to establish a truly National Army, or to build up such a military system as had been found necessary by other States.

By far the most important expression of Ministerial and Governmental military policy made public in recent years is to be found in the Memorandum on the Military Forces in the United Kingdom, presented to Parliament by command of His Majesty, and initiated by the Right Honourable Richard Burdon Haldane, Secretary of State for War, under date 25 February, 1907.

The importance of this Memorandum lies in the fact that it announces in the most uncompromising terms the dissatisfaction of the responsible Minister with the inadequacy, inefficiency, and costliness of the Forces, considered as a whole, that are provided by the existing régime.

In language that none can mistake, it is pointed out:—

- (x) That the heterogeneous composition of the Land Forces, the result of casual growth rather than of scientific evolution, is disabling in its perplexity and unsuited to modern requirements.
- (2) That the Regular Reserves are insufficient even to effect an initial mobilisation, quite apart from their true function of repairing the wastage of war.
- (3) That no effective machinery exists for the purpose of training such substitutes for a Regular Reserve as might be forthcoming.
- (4) That the conditions of engagement service and organisation in the existing Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Forces are such as to render their scientific training for war impracticable, with the result that military opinion is unanimous in holding that these troops are unfit to take the field against a European army—that is, unfit to accomplish the sole task for which they are maintained at an annual cost of some £4,400,000. (It must not, however, be assumed that either Ministerial or military opinion is ignorant of, or indifferent to, the efforts that have been made by officers and men of these forces to better, in so far as they were able, a condition so lamentable.)
- (5) That the mere contemplation of the present large nominal establishments by a British public, unable, owing to its lack of familiarity with the requirements of war, to assess their true military value, necessarily promotes dangerous illusions.
- (6) That in point of fact the large establishments, maintained at so great a cost, can with difficulty provide an Expeditionary Force of fully-trained troops, totalling 6 divisions and 4 cavalry brigades, the

whole constituting a Field Army of relatively insignificant proportions. Behind this organised body there is little or nothing suitable for its support, or expansion.

This opening portion of the Memorandum frames a formidable—indeed, an unanswerable—indictment, wholly praiseworthy in its frank recognition of facts that have long been patent to thinking soldiers, and admirably calculated to prepare the public mind for radical changes. These, however, do not as yet appear to be forthcoming.

All is not merely destructive criticism and comment, for the Memorandum proceeds to outline the proposed measures of reconstruction and reform, which, we are assured, have been the subject of close discussion with the military authorities best qualified to advise. On the other hand it is not suggested that these reconstructions and reforms represent all, or even the greater portion, that those responsible for the war strategy of the British Empire prescribe as necessary.

The proposals adumbrated are, very briefly:—

- (x) The future division of the Land Forces into two, and only two, categories. The existing division into three categories is emphatically condemned.
- (2) The future National Army to consist of (a) a Field Force of 6 Infantry Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades, ready in all respects for rapid mobilisation and prompt employment, and (b) a Territorial or Home Force, destined to be embodied "for systematic training" on an outbreak of war. The special rôle of this Force to be the support and expansion of the Field Army, which, it is tacitly assumed, will not experience the need for either until after a lapse of six months, during which period the Territorial Troops will be engaged in qualifying themselves for those duties. But nothing is said as to liability of this Force to render these services overseas, in the event of the need being experienced there.
- (3) The perfection of an organisation to assure the complete mobilisation of the Field Force, and its maintenance in the field, in the shape of a "Special Contingent" composed of officers and men who, for the consideration of an annual bounty, will, it is hoped, present themselves for an annual training sufficient to fit them to undertake (a) many of the auxiliary and non-combatant services of the Field Army; and (b) the provision of drafts to repair wastage in combatant arms other than cavalry. The establishment of this Special Contingent is forecasted at some 3,500 officers and 75,000 men, the bulk of whom are to perform six months recruits training on enlistment, followed by short annual exercises.
- (4) The provision of a machinery for training (a) the Special Contingent and (b) officers and men who, after mobilisation, may be available for drafting to the Field Army, in the shape of (i) a third or nucleus battalion for each pair of Line Infantry Battalions, (ii) 11 Training Brigades of Field Artillery, evolved from existing service units, and (iii) a similar organisation for the other arms and services. These nuclei

to be expanded on mobilisation to a War Establishment by calling up the Special Contingent and incorporating details from the affiliated First Line units. Also to act as Schools of Instruction for the Territorial Force.

- (5) The unification of the existing Auxiliary Forces into a homogeneous Territorial Army, recruited, maintained, organised, and trained on a single uniform system. The training to be given on present Volunteer lines. The force to comprise all arms, services, and departments necessary to the eventual formation of a Second Line Army of 14 Infantry Divisions and 14 Yeomanry Brigades, by a gradual process of absorption and reconstruction. The annual periods of consecutive training to be fixed at a *minimum* of 8 and a *maximum* of 15 days (corresponding to the present regulations for Volunteer camps), and special attention to be paid to the military education of officers and non-commissioned officers by means of classes and local Schools of Instruction conducted by Regular Officers.
- (6) The creation of County Associations, composed of prominent county officials, with the local territorial commanders, and assisted by a Regular military element, who, under the control and direction of the Army Council, will be responsible for (a) the recruiting, administration, and general finance of the territorial units of their district during peace, and (b) such local military matters as the interests of reservists, discharged soldiers, and families in peace and war. War training of the Home Army, however, and the finance of moneys advanced for that purpose, to be wholly in the hands of the Regular General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
- (7) Cadet Corps and Civilian Rifle Clubs to receive State encouragement and support only in so far as they feed and generally further the interests of the Home Army.

The principal supplementary points of importance that have been elucidated since the issue of the Memorandum are:—

- (1) Eight Regular Line Infantry battalions have been disbanded, and one Guards battalion. Another Guards battalion and 6 more Line battalions are noted for early destruction, ostensibly in order that the principle of the Cardwell Scheme, which prescribes an equal number of Infantry battalions at Home and Abroad, may be adhered to.
- (2) Enlistments in the Territorial Forces are to be for a term of 4 years, with option of re-engagement. The age limits for enlistment to be 18 and 24 years. Discharges to be subject to 3 months' notice, and payment of a fine (maximum £5) in event of default, such fines to be imposed at the discretion of County Associations. All ranks to be paid at Service rates whilst training.
- (3) The reduction of 11 Field Artillery Brigades to a "Training" establishment has happily been postponed until Second Line troops are available to replace them.
- (4) A War Office Committee charged with the consideration of measures to create a Reserve of Officers has issued an Interim

Report, recommending that the present serious deficiencies should be made good by an Ersatz organisation, composed of Officers who, after a preparatory period of training, return to civil life with a liability to serve on general mobilisation. Such training to be acquired by one of the following courses:—(a) A year's continuous service with a regular unit; (b) service in a School Cadet Corps, followed by eight months' continuous training; or (c) service in both a School and a University Corps, followed by four months' continuous training. Liability to be renewed from year to year, to age 35, at the Officer's option. A retaining fee of £20 for each year of liability completed, with certain gratuities. An annual training of 14 days at first, and later a like period biennially. Special outfit allowances to Officers joining the Territorial Forces who are in possession of School and University certificates. Colonial co-operation to be invited.

Thus it would appear that a remedy has been prescribed for each and every symptom of the patient. The above proposals contain much that compels admiration and applause. It has been aptly remarked that they hold before us the great ideal of a National Army, different from all other National Armies in the fact that it is to be constituted entirely upon voluntary lines. It now remains to be seen whether any approach to that ideal will be rendered possible by the national support and enthusiasm Mr. Haldane invites, and appears to expect. Can the necessary men be obtained? Can they, if obtained, be made to do what is required of them? In view of individual preferences and interests, can the proper proportion of the various arms and services be ensured in a voluntary Territorial Force? The only possible answer is, that Mr. Haldane hopes so.

But the strategist and the military administrator, concerned primarily with the application of the national forces in war, impatient of considerations of political expediency, distrustful of ideals in relation to military service by reason of his past experience, and steeped in the irrefutable lessons of bygone campaigns, must approach the study of such reforms in a more chastened spirit.

Let us, then, discuss the British military policy of 1908 from the detached standpoint of the Chief of the General Staff of a great and friendly nation, anxious to enhance the value to his country of a British alliance. Such a one may be trusted to criticise fairly and dispassionately.

Adverting first to the probable nature of future British wars, he would express his opinion that these must necessarily be conducted overseas, that invasion of the United Kingdom is happily a remote contingency, and that, in any case, Second Line troops are the least fitted to oppose any such enterprise. He would then observe that we propose to establish a Territorial Force, legally available as such only for home defence, of rather more than twice the numerical strength of our Expeditionary Army. He would inquire by what perversity of reasoning we aim at such a reversal of means to ends, and would emphasise the fact that we make no legal or previous provision for our Territorial Army reinforcing our Field Force in the event, which seems most probable, of the latter experiencing

the need for support when engaged in an overseas campaign. The fact is, he would say, your Home Army corresponds almost exactly to our Landsturm, which, however, is composed of men who have served their full time in the Active Army and its Reserves. We prefer to concentrate our youth and energy on our Active Army; you divide it between your two categories of troops, and must thereby lose a great deal of it.

In default of any definite arrangements, he would prefer to consider our forces available for overseas war as limited to the Field Force, its Reserves, and the partly-trained Special Contingent, and would point out that these amount to but a small army for the purposes of modern warfare. Such defects, he would observe, are already characteristic of the system you propose to supplant.

He might express grave doubt whether we were making sufficient provision for the maintenance of internal order, and the suppression of possible disturbances, in time of war and excitement. Certain of your territories, he would observe, are in a dangerous political condition.

He would ridicule reliance upon troops needing six months' systematic training after an outbreak of hostilities, and would point out that insistence on this very expression implies the absence of system in the training previously given. If, he would add, it should unfortunately happen that your Field Force, the keystone of your military edifice, were to be shattered by an initial blow, you may be assured that no time would be afforded the remainder of the structure to develop any powers of resistance it might possess.

He would applaud the formation of nuclei for draft-training purposes, and would point out that all experience proves the importance of maintaining the strength of a Field Army by drafts to its existing units, rather than the maintenance of totals in the field by the addition of complete units of partially-trained men.

He would welcome the decision to afford greater facilities for the education of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Home Army, but would express the hope that it might be possible to ensure their receiving something more practical than training at night classes, and some doubts as to the attitude of civil employers of labour in the matter. He would enter a caution that the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Home Army should be sought only amongst those whose military merit and social status were calculated to ensure the respect of their subordinates and the habit of command.

The creation of County Associations he would regard as a wholly original idea, possibly admirably suited to the British genius for arranging such affairs, but liable to produce unequal results, and very probably wholly indefensible or unworkable in particular territories.

He would deplore the reduction of Regular units, particularly before the proposed Second Line organisations were ready to replace them, and would absolutely deny that any effective Field Artillery can be improvised. You already recognise that fact, he would say, with regard to your Cavalry.

But he would add that he saw no especial reason to be uneasy over the reductions already made in the Regular Army, provided the process

stops where it is, there being no instance where the existence or non-existence of 10 battalions decided the allotment of success or failure in a great war. On the other hand, he would cite several instances where national ignorance of war resulted directly in disaster, and some where national insistence on scientific preparation led to conspicuous success. This is, after all, the decisive factor, and he would believe that Mr. Haldane's proposals tend to assist the impressing of sober and rational views as to military requirements on the minds of the people.

Lastly, he would conclude that we unquestionably propose to make the greatest step we have yet contemplated towards the scientific preparation before mentioned. But he would bear in mind our political difficulties, and remember the tendency to parochialism which causes our present Auxiliary Forces and their political supporters to resent interference.

Detecting, as he would, a significant relationship between (i) our existing Militia and our proposed Special Contingent, and (ii) between our present Volunteers and our new Territorial Force, he would not be surprised to find that in five years' time we remain still very much where we are, concessions in this and that direction having dulled the edge of our intentions. If he is correct in his surmise, all that we shall have accomplished is included in the following summary:—

- (1) A better organisation of our Regular Army and its Reserves, reductions in the Active Army being rather more than made good by its Reserve formations.
- (2) A considerably smaller, but more carefully recruited and better disciplined Auxiliary Force for home defence, which, however, will add but little to our power to strike overseas.
- (3) An appreciable reduction in our military expenditure.

The net result will assuredly be the strengthening of our military position, for which there is sore need, and a wholesome dispelling of popular illusions, but we may at once dismiss the ideal of a National Army on a voluntary basis as chimerical, and regard our new framework for what it indubitably is—an excellent foundation for the compulsory military service we shall be forced to adopt when first we become involved in a great struggle for a vital objective.

Mr. Haldane's reorganisation proposes to provide for:—

1. *A Field Force of 4 Cavalry Brigades and 6 Infantry Divisions, composed of Regular Troops and Special Contingent, comprising—*

(a) *Combatant Troops—3,952 officers, 124,355 others (of whom 16,002 furnished by the Special Contingent. (b) Non-Combatants—1,594 officers, 29,720 others (including 14,855 Special Contingent).*

2. *A Territorial Force of 14 Yeomanry Brigades and 14 Infantry Divisions; approximate total, 300,000 all ranks.*

The war wastage of the Field Force for the first six months of a campaign is estimated at 40 per cent. of combatants, 15 per cent. of non-combatants, to be made good mainly by the Special Contingent. In this connection see *Losses in War*, p. 654.

P. R. COLER.

SINCE the promulgation on May 27, 1904, of the report of the Norfolk Commission on the Militia and Volunteer Forces, much has been heard of unofficial proposals for the introduction of an element of compulsion into the naval and military services, and organisations such as the National Service League, aided by the cultured and strenuous advocacy of its president, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, have done much to prepare the public mind for dispassionate consideration of a subject hitherto so unfamiliar. As a distinguished and friendly foreign critic has lately expressed himself, "upon the reality of a National Army may depend at an early date the prestige and even the liberties of Great Britain." Lord Roberts's vigorous and self-sacrificing campaign has at least had the effect of presenting the reality of a danger which the British public has always preferred to regard as imaginary, and to set afresh the definite military problems from whose solution the British people have always shrunk in affright. Ignorance of the essentials is, however, so intimately bound up with love for tradition, that there is no immediate hope for the adoption of compulsion, nor can it become a measure of practical British politics until an adequate body of public opinion emphatically demands it. The present system of recruiting for the Regular Army vividly recalls the French methods of the 17th and 18th centuries."

It will be remembered that the labours of the Royal Commission alluded to were confined, by the terms of its reference, to investigation of conditions affecting the internal defence of the United Kingdom from invasion, and that its report, hastily repudiated by the Government of the day on grounds of political expediency, comprised (1) a condemnation of reliance upon the Auxiliary Forces as then constituted, (2) proposals for changes in their organisation calculated to increase their military value, (3) an expression of conviction that no practicable measures of reform could ensure genuine security, and (4) an insistence upon the principle of universal military service, with a definite and continuous period of systematic military training, as being the only true solution of the problems presented.

It would have been infinitely more satisfactory had this, or another, Royal Commission been appointed to review the shortcomings of the British military system as a whole, for it is clearly incorrect strategically thus to separate the problem of interior or home defence from the wider aspects of our military situation.

It may safely be assumed that any such Commission, sitting then or now, would arrive at the conclusion that our vast and scattered Empire can only be maintained if the youth of the United Kingdom be reared in the fixed belief that it is their duty to defend it in prestige and integrity whenever and wherever it may be assailed.

Mr. Haldane's proposals, outlined on pp. 650-1, represent a final, and in a sense a despairing, appeal to the patriotism of the nation to furnish larger and better military resources. It is our duty to do what we can to assure an adequate response, but experience, common sense, and acquaintance with modern tendencies unite in forbidding us to be enthusiastically confident of success, or of finality in the event of success being momentarily attained.

The truth is that, whilst voluntary recruiting for a Regular Army of the size we are obliged to maintain involves a permanent uncertainty and dependence on exterior conditions (such as the

conditions of trade and employment and of the labour market, and even of the weather) with a constant increase of material inducements to enlist, proposals for the better training of forces recruited as our present Volunteers are (and as our future Territorial Army will be) are necessarily confined within extremely narrow limits. These limits are imposed by the unalterable fact that the officer or soldier serving under such an engagement is first and foremost a man who must at the same time earn his living. Well-intentioned schemes for giving him an adequate military training quickly break upon the rock of conflict with his convenience and his wage-earning opportunities. The result of making any sufficient demand upon either must be the denial, or the loss, of his military services altogether. And in neither Regular nor Territorial Army can we assure the presence of representatives of the nation's best brains or physique. An army or navy is too important to be based on such a foundation as this.

The advantages that accrue from compulsion to serve are both military, social, and economic. They may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) *Military*.—Substitution of certainty and scientific preparation for uncertainty and improvisation in all branches of organisation; settled establishments and abolition of need for expensive inducements; elimination of the unfit previous to enlistment; systematic and progressive military training in all services, and restriction of term of colour service to the minimum essential to proficiency; a Territorial Army, composed of men who have served their full time in the active forces; largely increased Reserves immediately available for overseas war; a large reservoir of carefully-enlisted men available for voluntary engagement in the overseas garrisons maintained in peace; concentration of the youth and energy of the nation on its first-line organisations; the best brains of the country at the disposal of the military services in time of need.

- (2) *Economic and Social*.—Improved education resulting from the military stimulus; establishment of a community of interest between various classes; improved physique, inculcation of habits of discipline, cleanliness, mental alertness, and punctuality; abolition of "Jingoism" based on ignorance of war; the institution of a truly National Army, with roots penetrating to all strata of society; and the checking of calamitously early marriage.

Proof of the reality of these advantages must be sought elsewhere as beyond the scope of this article. Another aspect, however, requires elucidation. The present writer has little sympathy or patience with the attempt to differentiate military training from military service, to applaud the one and condemn the other, but between "conscription" and "universal" service there is a wide gulf fixed.

Broadly speaking, the difference lies in the fact that whereas, in countries which have adopted "universal" service, every able-bodied adult male is obliged to undergo military training in one category or another of the Army or Navy (exemptions being confined to such individual cases as the only son of a widow, young men entering on a medical or professional career, clergy, youths with brothers already in the service, &c.), the essence of "conscription" lies

in the choosing by lot of a regulated annual contingent from amongst a considerably larger number of young men who are liable to serve. In the latter case exemption can always be purchased by a monetary payment, or a substitute can be found and paid to serve instead. The former system is essentially fair and democratic in character, recognising no distinctions of rank or wealth, except that superior education may be (as it is, for example, in Germany, but not now in France) accepted as a reasonable ground for the supposition that the individual is capable of acquiring the requisite military proficiency in a shorter time than his comrades who are less well equipped in this respect. Thus, in Germany the one-year Volunteer serves in the Regular Army, but at his own expense. France has recently abolished even this concession, and insists upon two years' service without exemptions.

Conscription, on the other hand, presents many objectionable features, and has been abandoned by all nations except Belgium (which retains it as an adjunct to voluntary enlistment), Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and certain South American Republics.

Amongst the many arguments popularly employed against compulsory service in our own case, most of which can very easily be refuted by adducing the practical experience of other nations, is often found the allegation that the system would provide us with forces largely in excess of our requirements. Again, however,

German statistics prove only 54 p.c. of those attaining military age in a given year to be fit for service. In our own case some 400,000 in round numbers annually reach age 20, but, owing to poorer physique, greater emigration, and larger marine requirements, we cannot regard more than 40 p.c., or 160,000, as available. Our actual bare requirements amount to about 132,000 recruits (*Reg. Army 38,000, Mil. 36,000, Leo. 6,000, Vols. 36,000, Navy 16,000*), these numbers being considerably short of the total needed to maintain the nominal establishments authorised by Parliament. We enlist, moreover, many who under a compulsory system would be excluded by reason of physical and moral unfitness, whilst the pick of the national resources never comes within the purview of the recruiting officer. Hence, the application of compulsion, though making a vast difference in the military value of the recruits, and thereby effecting enormous economies, would not do more than fill the cadres of our existing units. Compulsion, however, is applicable *during peace* only to organisations serving at home, and overseas garrisons must needs continue to be maintained by voluntary engagement.

It seems reasonable to suppose that our new Territorial Army can never attain either the dimensions or the importance desired by Mr. Haldane and his advisers without some such measure of support. Its application to the Regular Army presents rather more serious difficulties. P. R. COLRS.

Losses in War.

In connection with schemes for Army reorganisation, the following tables deserve careful consideration:—

COMPARATIVE LOSSES IN GREAT BATTLES
SINCE 1812.

Battle.	Year	Opponents.	Approx. Nos. engaged.	Total Losses.	Per cent.
Borodino ...	1812	French Russians	130,000	32,000	24.0
Dresden	1813	French Allies	66,000	42,500	35.1
Leipzig	1813	French Allies	200,000	10,000	14.1
Waterloo ...	1815	French Allies	171,000	38,000	19.0
Solferino ...	1859	French Austrians	301,000	60,000	35.0
Königgratz	1866	Prussians Austrians	151,200	53,000	17.5
Gravelotte...	1870	Prussians French	133,250	20,130	10.7
Sedan	1870	Prussians French	220,000	12,270	10.8
Liao-Yang ...	1904	Russians Japanese	140,000	8,920	6.3
Sha-ho	1904	Russians Japanese	90,000	38,000	42.2
Sandepu	1905	Russians Japanese	150,000	15,000	10.0
Mukden	1905	Russians Japanese	135,000	23,700	17.6
		Russians	200,000	36,000	18.0
		Russians	170,000	21,000	12.4
		Russians	90,000	24,000	26.7
		Russians	65,000	9,100	14.0
		Russians	320,000	91,490	28.6
		Russians	235,000	72,000	30.6

Statistics of the Manchurian War are especially relevant, inasmuch as, in the unfortunate event of a British conflict with Russia in Central Asia,

the conditions would be very similar. The following are taken from authentic sources:—

Total numbers placed in the field by Russia	1,356,000
Total numbers placed in the field by Japan	(Japanese estimate) 1,200,000
	(Russian estimate) 755,000

Mean effective strength of Russian Field Army, excluding fixed garrisons (Port Arthur, Vladivostok, &c.), and also excluding troops employed on lines of communication, 10,103 officers, 544,005 other ranks.

LOSSES.

Russian Field Armies only.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.*	Prisoners.
Officers	678	3,810	422	662
Other ranks 19,068 ...	118,850	39,193	31,150	

Totals ...	19,746	122,660	39,615	31,912
* Of whom many are also included under prisoners.				

Cases of sickness treated in Russian Military Hospitals:—

Officers, 13,143; others, 345,222.
Of this number there died:—
Officers, 210; others, 7,158.

Japanese Field Armies.

Killed in battle	47,152	all ranks.
Died of wounds	11,424	"
Died of disease	21,803	"

Total	80,379	"
Wounded	170,129	"
Missing	5,081	"
Cases of sickness treated	221,136	"

In a favourable climate, over 30 per cent. of wounded may be expected to rejoin for duty within three months. P. R. COLRS.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

THE Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, which came into force on July 1, 1907, concerns the majority of people, either as employers or employed. Under previous Acts compensation to injured workmen could be claimed only by the classes of employees specifically mentioned in the Acts; but under the Act of 1906 all employees are entitled to compensation, except those who are specifically excluded. The scope of the Act was enormously widened by omitting "domestic servants" from the category of those to whom the Act did not apply. The conditions of domestic servants are so different from those of employees in large works that, the Act having been originally drafted with special regard to manufacturing and business firms, a great deal of uncertainty exists in regard to the application of the Act to domestic servants and other employees now included for the first time.

WHEN AND TO WHOM LIABLE.

The first clause of the Act provides that "if in any employment personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman his employer shall subject as hereinafter mentioned be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the first schedule to this Act." The precise meaning of "injury by accident" is doubtful. Nervous shock from witnessing an accident, as well as the disease of anthrax, have been held to be injury by accident. It seems by no means impossible that a servant catching an infectious disease in her master's house would be regarded as having been accidentally hit by the bacillus of the disease, and therefore injured by accident. Certain industrial diseases, which come on slowly, would probably not be regarded as injury by accident, but are included in a separate section of the Act, which requires employers to compensate employees contracting such diseases.

Injury by accident entitling the employee to compensation must arise "out of and in the course of the employment." The words are likely to be interpreted by the Courts in favour of the employees wherever it is reasonably possible. A servant out on her own pleasure or business could not claim compensation for an accident happening then. If employed on an errand for the employer compensation could be claimed: the decision would depend upon questions of fact which would have to be determined in each case, and cannot be described with any definiteness in general terms.

In order to be entitled to compensation the injured person must be a "workman" within the meaning of the Act: this word is defined as follows:—

"Workman does not include any person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year or a person whose employment is of a casual nature, and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, or a member of a police force or an out-worker, or a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house, but save as aforesaid means any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing."

Perhaps the simplest way to give some idea of

what this means is to mention people clearly included, clearly excluded, and doubtful cases. Among those clearly included are cooks, house-maids, ordinary nurses, butlers, gardeners, chauffeurs, and other such servants regularly employed. Also included are clerks, articled clerks, apprentices, shop-assistants, errand-boys, drivers, and all employees such as carpenters, mechanics, and the like.

Among those clearly excluded are "out-workers," who are people to whom materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, or altered in their own homes, or on other premises not under the control of the person who gave out the materials. Thus washerwomen working at home are excluded. A clerk in receipt of more than £250 a year is also excluded.

Among the doubtful cases are those whose employment is "of a casual nature, and who are employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business." In this connection it is necessary to make a distinction between "casual" employment and "part-time" employment. It is almost certain that a charwoman coming regularly one day a week, or regularly one hour a day, would be entitled to claim compensation from a private employer in the event of injury by accident in his service. Similarly a jobbing gardener coming regularly could claim compensation. It is doubtful, however, whether a charwoman, a jobbing-gardener, or a window-cleaner coming at irregular intervals only when called for by the employer, even supposing that the same person were employed whenever such services were required, would come under the Act: we incline to the opinion that such service would be considered as casual. A permanent secretary, governess, or tutor, in receipt of less than £250 a year, could almost certainly claim compensation. Visiting governesses, coming regularly, are also entitled to claim in the majority of cases. Possible exceptions to the validity of such claims might arise if the employees were regarded as "contractors" rather than as "workmen." If a man employs a contractor to do carpentering or plumbing at his (the employer's) private house, the employer is not liable to the contractor or his workmen. Probably on the technical ground that a doctor in regular and long-continued attendance on a patient is a contractor doing his work in his own way, and not under the control of the employer, a medical attendant could not claim compensation. Among other doubtful cases are trained nurses. A regular attendant on a permanent invalid would in all probability be regarded in the same way as a children's nurse or a valet, and be entitled to compensation; but a professional nurse, engaged for the course of a particular illness or accident, might on the one hand be considered a "casual" employee, or perhaps be regarded as technically a "contractor," and thus not be entitled to compensation. It seems clear that if a professional nurse is regularly employed by an institution which pays the nurse and is paid by the employer, the nurse could claim compensation from the institution. It is probable that a doctor's assistant, if in receipt of less than £250 a year, and a curate, if they are regarded as working under the direct orders of their superiors, would be entitled to compensation; as also, apparently, would be schoolmasters and school teachers.

Any person, say a barrister or a commercial

traveller, employing an odd man to occasionally carry luggage, would probably be liable if employed on "the employer's trade or business," say, for instance, carrying a brief-bag or samples, or even personal luggage if the employer were travelling on business. Doing exactly the same work, if the employer were visiting private friends on pleasure, would exempt the employee from the right to claim. In the case of clubs of various kinds, such as golf clubs, it seems practically certain that if the club employed caddies, even though the club was neither making nor seeking to make a profit, such employment would be regarded as the "trade or business" of the club, and it would be liable. A private player employing a caddie would not be liable to a caddie on links to which a temporary visit was being paid: such employment would be casual. It is, however, quite possible that a golfer playing frequently at a particular club, even if he did not systematically have the same caddie every time, would be liable to compensate any caddie regularly working on the links.

Another important provision of the Act is as follows:—

"Where any person (the principal) in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business contracts with any other person (the contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay . . . compensation under this Act which he would have been liable to pay if the workman had been immediately employed by him . . . except that the amount of compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed."

This is of much importance to property owners and other people who, in the course of their business, employ contractors of one kind or another. In view of this clause it is advisable that employers should satisfy themselves that contractors employed by them are insured, or are otherwise in a position to pay the claims of injured workmen.

NATURE OF COMPENSATION.

The compensation which has to be paid in the event of injury by accident is as follows:—If the result is incapacity for more than two weeks the employer is liable for "a weekly payment during the incapacity not exceeding 50 per cent. of his (the workman's) average weekly earnings . . . (such payment not to exceed £1.) The "average weekly earnings shall be computed in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week at which the workman was being remunerated." This means that lodging, board, and clothing are to be taken into account in determining the weekly earnings. If incapacity lasts less than two weeks no compensation is payable in respect of the first week. If the incapacity is permanent the employer must provide an annuity for life for the injured employee. When the incapacity is only partial, and the injured person is able to earn something, the compensation is to be settled by arbitration. It is moreover provided that "any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased." Further, "where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may on application by or on behalf of

the employer be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum."

In the event of death, if the workman leaves no dependants, the employer is only responsible for the payment of reasonable expenses for medical attendance and burial, not exceeding £10. This payment is apparently in addition to any amount previously paid to the workman by way of compensation during incapacity produced by the accident that proves fatal.

"If the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings," the compensation is a sum equal to three years' earnings, but not less than £150 nor more than £300. It is provided, however, that any compensation previously paid shall be deducted from this lump sum payable at death. When the deceased workman leaves people partially dependent upon him, the amount to be paid is to be determined by arbitration, but cannot exceed the sums mentioned above.

INSURANCE.

In view of the serious character of the liabilities, of the uncertainty attaching to the meaning of many parts of the Act, and of the fact that claims for compensation may be brought against employers which, even if they proved unsuccessful, would involve trouble and expense in contesting, the necessity of insurance against the liability is obvious. The legal liability to indoor domestic servants can be insured against at a cost of 2s. 6d. a year for each servant. The normal charge for gardeners is 5s., for coachmen 7s. 6d., and for chauffeurs £1. It is usually advisable for employers of domestic servants to take policies at a slightly higher annual premium—5s. for each indoor servant—covering more than the legal liabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Act, such as householders have been accustomed to give their servants in the event of accidents. In taking policies for the insurance of domestic servants, it should be seen that they fully protect the policy-holder not merely against all payments for which he may be liable legally, but for the defence at the company's expense of all claims. It is also of importance, especially in regard to outdoor servants, that the liability of the insurance office should not be limited to accidents happening when "employed as described," or any such limitation. A gardener mending the roof is not acting as a gardener, but an employer should see that the policy covers the gardener, however he may be employed. Whenever occasional workers, such as charwomen or jobbing gardeners, are employed, these should be insured, the normal cost being an extra 2s. 6d. a year to cover all occasional workers.

The rate of premium for business employees of all kinds is generally based upon the wages paid. For each £100 paid in wages in the course of a year some specimen charges are as follows:—Shop assistants, 4s. to 10s., according to the nature of the business; clerks in offices, 3s.; hotels: indoor employees, 7s. 6d.; outdoor, 20s.; caretakers of schools, &c., 7s. 6d.; window-cleaners, 6s.

It will thus be seen that while the liabilities under the Act are extremely serious should an accident happen, the cost of insuring against them is in most cases very slight, and adequate insurance is therefore a clear necessity for every employer.

WM. SCHOOLING.

The Public Trustee.

FROM the 1st January, 1908, no person need experience the loss of any property forming part of the estate of a deceased person or of a settlement, arising through the fraud, incompetence, or incapacity of their executors or trustees; nor need persons experience the expense, inconvenience, or loss occasioned by the death or absence of their executors or trustees; nor need anyone any longer undertake these onerous duties. For from this date, under the Act of Parliament 6 Edw. VII., c. 55, the State has provided an official called the Public Trustee, whose integrity, as to matters within his control, is guaranteed by the State, who will act as executor or trustee to persons who may desire to avail themselves of his services. Many attempts have been made since 1886 (Bill 121 of 1887) to set up a public department "for the custody and management of property held in trust, and the execution of the wishes of deceased persons," but without success. Public opinion, however, continued active; enormous losses of trust property occurred, and it was found difficult in all ranks and conditions of life to get private persons to act as executors or trustees. At last, in December, 1906, the present Act, based upon the report on Trusts Administration of 1895, and upon the experience of the Public Trustee in New Zealand, was passed. It is an Act of 17 sections, to be supplemented by rules (43 of which have been issued) as occasion may require. The Public Trustee is to be a corporation sole with perpetual succession. His general powers permit him, if he thinks fit, to act in the administration of estates of small value; to act as custodian trustee; to act as an executor or administrator; to act as an ordinary trustee; as a judicial trustee; as an administrator of convicts' property; and to regulate the audit and investigation of trust accounts. He is, moreover, to have all the same powers, duties, and liabilities, rights and immunities as a private executor or trustee. He may decline to act under any will or trust, but not on the ground only of the small value of the estate. He may accept as an ordinary trustee, under exceptional circumstances, a trust which involves the management or carrying on of any business, but, except with the consent of the Treasury, with a view only in such case to sale or winding up, and if the business can be carried on without risk of loss. He may not accept the administration of any insolvent estate. As to his services likely to be most in request, further details may be added to say that the Public Trustee may by that name be appointed executor or trustee, or both, of any will: e.g., "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my will"; or trustee of any settlement, solely, jointly, or as custodian trustee, either as an original or as a new trustee, or as an additional trustee; with this advantage to the public, that although the trustees originally appointed were two or more, the Public Trustee may be appointed sole trustee, thus enabling all the trustees other than managing trustees to retire if they wish to do so. The consent of the Public Trustee to act in any given case must, however, be obtained in due course, except that in the case of a will he is at liberty to act as executor or trustee without application, at any time after the fact of his appointment shall

have come to his knowledge. Applications to the Public Trustee for his consent to act in other cases should be accompanied by the instruments, if any, under which it is proposed his duties should arise, and by such general information as to the case as is required to be set out in the forms provided for that purpose. In the case of any existing trust, notice of the proposed appointment has also to be given, where practicable, to all persons beneficially interested. A most valuable provision in the Statute is that which enables the Public Trustee to act as what is called a "custodian trustee"—that is, as trustee to take care of the capital of the trust, leaving the management of the trust to individual trustees called the managing trustees. The appointment may be made by the Court; or, as the case may be, by the person having power to appoint new trustees; and, of course, in a new will or settlement, by the testator or creator of the trust at the time that the instrument is drawn up. The usefulness of the provision lies in the fact that it enables a testator or settlor to make sure that his capital will be safely secured, whilst at the same time he can associate his friends or members of his family in the management of the trust. There is, further, considerable provision made in the Statute for the administration, by the Public Trustee, of estates of all kinds of small value, and in cases where, but for the Statute, estates would be administered by the Court of Chancery. Administration by the Court is not so common as formerly, when, at one time, almost any dispute arising under a will or settlement was enough to cause the estate to be administered in Chancery. But owing to an improvement in procedure this is now the exception. Nevertheless, cases of this character may arise, and where, in these and other cases in future, the estate can be dealt with by the Public Trustee, it will be greatly to the advantage of the estate. For the Public Trustee is to have certain administrative powers conferred upon him by the Court of Chancery, and he is authorised to get assistance from the same without judicial proceedings, whilst the Statute says that his procedure is to be simple and inexpensive. The Act also makes important provision in regard to what is commonly understood by letters of administration, in that it provides (sec. 6 (1)) that the Public Trustee shall be equally entitled with any other person to letters of administration of a deceased person's estate, but that he is not to be preferred to the next-of-kin unless for good cause shown. This original departure in our law on this matter (letting in a stranger to administer) should prove a great relief to persons called upon to administer some estate, for which duty they feel themselves quite unfitted, and of which they would like to be relieved. An executor or administrator is also permitted, with the sanction of the Court, to hand over his duties, wholly or in part, to the Public Trustee, even although such executor or administrator may have obtained probate or letters of administration and acted in the matter.

Another important matter for which the Act provides is the investigation and audit of trust accounts.

This section (sec. 13) should prove to be a valuable protection to any anxious trustee or

beneficiary. On application being made by any trustee or beneficiary to the Public Trustee, he will cause the condition and accounts of any will or settlement to be investigated and audited, by such solicitor or public accountant as may be agreed upon by the applicant and the trustees, or, in default of agreement within three months, the investigation will be made by the Public Trustee, or some person appointed by him. The auditor, on the completion of his audit, is to forward to the applicant and to every trustee a copy of the accounts and of his report upon them. The remuneration of the auditor, and the other expenses of the investigation, are to be such as may be agreed upon by the trustees and the person entitled to the receipt of the income of the trust property, or (in default of such agreement) determined by the Public Trustee, and are to be borne by the estate, unless the Public Trustee shall order them to be borne by the applicant, or by the trustees personally, or partly by them and partly by the applicant.

As to the mode of action of the Public Trustee, sec. 11 allows him to employ such solicitors, bankers, accountants, and brokers as he may consider necessary, regard being had to the interests of the trust, the wishes of the creator of the trust, and of the trustees and beneficiaries; so that any vested interests concerned in the present management of trusts are not likely to be disturbed. By sec. 7 of the Statute, the Consolidated Fund is to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Public Trustee, if he were a private trustee, would be personally liable to discharge, except where the liability is one to which neither the Public Trustee nor any of his officers has in any way contributed, and

which neither he nor they could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have averted—a generous and adequate form of State guarantee.

The development of this valuable department of the State will be followed with great interest. It may be urged by some that there are matters of a delicate, discretionary, and personal character in a trust that may not be advantageously dealt with by a Public Department. But the corporate trustee must act through some person, and it need not be assumed that this person, or his deputies, will be less well equipped to deal with matters of a private and personal nature than the individual trustee. Strict secrecy is to be observed in respect of every trust or estate in the Department, and it may be safely assumed that the spirit of officialism, so severely condemned by the Committee when considering this project in 1895—over which the present Lord Chancellor presided, in whose hands, moreover, the guidance of the new Department rests—will not be allowed to mar its success.

The Public Trustee is not to work for a profit, but to charge such fees only as may be sufficient to pay the expenses of the Department. Up to the moment of going to press the fees have not been published. They can, however, be obtained, together with a pamphlet giving full particulars of the Department, on application to the Public Trustee at the address given below.

The central office has been open at 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., since the 1st October, where all particulars may be obtained.

Public Trustee, CHARLES JOHN STEWART.

Principal Clerks, Ernest King Allen, Leonard J. Fulton.

Offices, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Immigration and Emigration, 1887-1906.

THE following tables give the number of persons who entered or left the British Isles during the period of twenty years 1887-1906. In the first case the countries from which the Immigrants set out is given, and in the second (which deals with *British and Irish Emigrants only*) the destinations of those who left this country:—

NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.					DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.					
Year.	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Year.	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To South Africa.	Total.
1887	85,475	32,008	1,530	119,013	1887	32,025	201,526	34,183	4,909	281,487
1888	94,133	33,895	851	128,879	1888	34,853	195,896	31,127	6,466	279,928
1889	103,070	43,122	1,206	147,398	1889	28,269	168,771	28,294	13,884	253,795
1890	109,470	44,663	1,777	155,910	1890	22,320	152,413	21,179	10,321	218,116
1891	103,937	47,197	1,135	151,369	1891	21,578	156,395	19,547	9,090	218,507
1892	97,780	44,673	1,294	143,747	1892	23,254	150,339	15,950	9,891	210,042
1893	102,119	37,634	1,301	141,054	1893	24,732	148,949	11,203	13,097	208,814
1894	118,309	66,129	1,361	185,799	1894	17,459	104,001	10,917	13,177	156,030
1895	109,418	64,803	1,453	175,674	1895	16,622	126,502	10,567	20,234	185,181
1896	101,744	56,509	1,662	159,913	1896	15,267	98,921	10,354	24,594	161,925
1897	95,221	57,994	1,899	155,114	1897	15,571	85,324	12,061	21,109	146,460
1898	91,248	46,362	1,736	139,346	1898	17,640	80,494	10,693	19,756	140,644
1899	100,246	59,576	2,289	162,111	1899	16,410	92,482	11,467	14,432	146,362
1900	97,637	74,682	3,429	175,747	1900	18,443	102,797	14,922	20,815	168,825
1901	99,699	60,736	4,583	165,018	1901	15,757	104,195	15,350	23,143	171,715
1902	104,115	62,159	4,600	170,874	1902	26,293	108,498	14,345	43,206	205,662
1903	112,914	82,390	4,381	199,685	1903	59,652	123,662	12,375	50,206	259,950
1904	144,581	92,172	5,143	241,896	1904	69,681	146,445	13,910	26,818	271,435
1905	122,712	77,908	4,573	205,193	1905	82,437	122,370	15,139	26,307	266,077
1906	130,466	95,264	4,435	230,165	1906	114,859	144,817	19,331	22,804	325,137

The Cost of Old Age Pensions.

In an article on Old Age Pensions in the ALMANACK for 1902 the numerous schemes submitted up to that time for the establishment of Old Age Pensions were classified and criticised. It was pointed out that whilst the principle was generally accepted by politicians and public alike, it only remained for an acceptable scheme to be formulated for it to be carried into practice. Since that year new schemes have been suggested and considered, and the only essential points now remaining for settlement are (1) whether the recipient shall or shall not be required to contribute to the pension, and (2) the cost of establishing an accepted scheme upon a working basis. Upon the former point Mr. Asquith has not intimated his opinion, but it is quite clear from the remarks made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget Statement in the spring of 1907 that he is prepared to find the necessary funds for carrying a scheme into effect. It will serve its purpose, therefore, if we limit this supplementary article to a consideration of the cost which the contributory and non-contributory schemes will respectively incur, and await Mr. Asquith's final conclusions regarding the particular method he proposes to recommend.

In estimating the cost of schemes for the provision of old age pensions regard must be had not only to the immediate cost, but also to the expenditure which will probably be involved at a more remote date, subsequent to the inception of the scheme. The cost of a non-discriminating universal old age pension scheme, of which Mr. Charles Booth is the principal advocate, would

£27,508,000, apart from the cost of administration. This amount would be equivalent to a poll-tax of about 12s. 6d. per head on the total estimated population (1907) of the United Kingdom. The cost of pensions granted universally to persons of 70 years and upwards would amount to £16,302,000, the estimated numbers of that age being 1,254,000. The cost at a later date, after the scheme had become operative, would be affected only by the natural growth of the aged section of the population, and in 1921 might be estimated at £30,632,000 for all persons 65 years of age and upwards. There is no difficulty in arriving at the cost of this scheme, because Mr. Booth has made it quite clear that he regards universality as the essence of his proposal. The cost of the scheme framed by Mr. Chaplin's Committee of 1899 (which may be accepted as representing the non-contributory schemes, carrying with them a discrimination as to the class of recipients) is more difficult to estimate. It is necessary to arrive, first, at estimates of the total number of the aged (various age periods and dates being dealt with), and, secondly, at the numbers who would be disqualified from a pension on the various grounds specified in the scheme—that is, no conviction for crime within the previous twenty years, no poor law relief within the previous twenty years, "unless under exceptional circumstances," non-possession of income of 10s. a week, proved industry or proved exercise of reasonable providence by some definite mode of thrift. The following table shows the estimated cost of the scheme, assuming the age limit to be 65 years:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	UNITED KINGDOM.
Estimated number of persons over 65 years of age in 1907 *	1,616,163	225,250	274,849	2,116,267
Deduct—				
1. For those whose incomes exceed 10s. per week	597,673	78,481	102,129	778,283
2. For Paupers	476,803	35,673	69,207	541,683
3. For Aliens, Criminals, and Lunatics	26,624	3,567	3,400	33,661
4. For inability to comply with thrift test	55,390	10,702	10,084	76,185
Total Deductions.....	1,116,508	128,423	184,820	1,429,811
Estimated Number of Pensionable Persons	499,660	96,827	89,969	686,455
Estimated Cost	£ 7,794,696	£ 1,384,626	£ 1,286,557	£ 10,465,879
Add Administrative Expenses (3 per cent.)	233,841	41,500	38,597	33,877
Total Estimated Cost.....	8,028,537	1,426,105	1,325,154	10,779,856
In round figures	8,029,000	1,426,000	1,325,000	10,780,000

* Estimated mid-year Population.

necessarily be very large. The age fixed by Mr. Booth is 65, and the pension proposed 5s. weekly, no contribution being required from the pensioner. The total number of persons of 65 years of age at the present time is estimated at 1,616,000, so that the initial outlay would be

Raising the age limit to 70 years, the cost works out at £4,444,000 for England and Wales, and £6,119,000 for the United Kingdom. If the limit were fixed at 75 years the cost would be about £2,223,000 for England and Wales, and £3,933,000 for the United Kingdom. In regard

to the amount of actual pensions, an average payment of 6s. a week (£15 12s. a year) was assumed on the ground that the pension was to range between 5s. and 7s. a week, according to the cost of living in various localities. If the smaller sum of 5s. is taken, the amount which would have to be distributed by way of pensions in 1907 would be, for the United Kingdom, £8,924,000. It should be understood that the estimates relate only to the immediate cost of a pension scheme. Any estimate of the cost of the scheme some years after its introduction must be quite hypothetical.

We may now refer to the contributory schemes—that is, schemes under which the recipient must contribute toward the pension. The first of these to receive commendation in any degree was that considered by the committee on Old Age Pensions (1895-8) of which Lord Rothschild was chairman. This scheme, which was the "least open to objection" among about a hundred brought before the committee, was one for granting pensions to all who could prove the possession, at 65 years of age, of an "assured income" of not less than 2s. 6d. and not more than 5s. a week, the pension to be on a sliding scale calculated to bring the aggregate income to not more than about 5s. a week. With regard to the cost of this scheme, the committee calculated, on the assumption that at least one-third of the total population above the age of 65 years would not require aid, and on the further supposition that one-third of the remainder would become entitled to pensions averaging 2s. a week, that the cost would amount, at the commencement, to about £2,300,000 a year, apart from the expense of administration.

The principle that the pensioner should contribute a portion of the pension has found, during the past year, many influential advocates on the ground that it has this support—"that the effective test whether a man desires a pension or not is whether he is willing to pay something for it." A scheme of this nature was outlined in an important communication to the *Times* of September 3, 1907, signed by Lord Avebury, Sir Edward Brabrook, Sir Arthur Clay and others, who pointed out that under the Friendly Societies Act of 1896 the Government is empowered to receive from friendly societies the money derived from the contributions of their members, and to allow on such contributions a fixed rate of interest during the continuance of the lives of the contributors. Lord Avebury and his colleagues proposed that this principle should be so applied and extended as to enable the contributors to become beneficiaries of the fund so accumulated, not at death, but in the form of old age pensions, payable in proportion to the contributions received at the age of 65, or at some later age.

At present the minimum rate of interest paid on deposits is fixed at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. under the Act of 1896. A payment from the age of 20 of

£1 a year, or a little more than 4d. a week, would ensure a weekly pension of 7s. 6d. at the age of 65, or 14s. 9d. at the age of 70. But it is suggested that, having regard to the importance of encouraging provident habits, the Legislature might be willing to grant an extra interest of 1 per cent., that is, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. total, which would make the pensions 10s. 4d. and £1 1s. 6d. at the respective ages of 65 or 70. The cost of administration is estimated at 3 per cent., which it is thought could be made a charge on the pensions or included in the Votes for the Civil Service. It is claimed for this scheme that it is safe, avoids responsibility for the soundness of friendly societies, is capable of indefinite extension, involves no forfeitures, and gives help to all who wish to help themselves. It is criticised on the ground that it involves considerable monetary payments on the part of the recipients; that in the event of premature death the whole of the accumulated savings will be diverted from their natural recipients, the wife and children; that it does not provide for those who cannot, on account of age, obtain for themselves a sufficient annuity; and, finally, that the scheme could be used by those who are not in need of a pension for the purpose of swelling their income.

As to the sources from which the cost of any pension scheme should be defrayed, it may be pointed out that subvention by the State is assumed in all the schemes considered. The Local Government Board has provided an estimate of the probable incidence of the charge upon rates as between urban and rural areas. Taking a scheme based on proposals under which 30.9 per cent. of the population aged 65 years and upwards in England and Wales would be pensionable, and assuming one-half the cost of the pensions to be met by a grant from Imperial sources, the rate in the £ required to meet the cost would be 4.5d. in London and provincial boroughs and other urban districts, and 5.9d. in rural districts.

It will be observed that although considerable progress has been made since the first definite proposals for old age pensions were brought before and rejected by Lord Aberdare's Commission in 1893, the question still bristles with difficulties. But the demand for the adoption of some scheme has grown so strong that no political party is in a position to resist it. The principle of contribution or non-contribution by the recipient must, sooner or later, give way before the greater principle which is involved, namely, that a man who has reached old age, and is unable to support himself owing to misfortune or causes beyond his control, is entitled to assistance from the State. And such assistance must not carry with it the taint of pauperism, or it will not be claimed by that class of deserving poor whom it is particularly desired the scheme of old age pensions should reach.

HERBERT H. BASSETT, F.S.S.

Public and Private Wealth and Charitable Bequests.

THE net receipt from the Death Duties in the year ended March 31, 1907, was £18,958,763, and the amount paid into the Exchequer was £14,400,000, which exceeded the Budget Estimate by £1,200,000. In the year 1899-1900 the total receipt was £18,409,293, and the amount paid into the Exchequer was £14,020,000, as compared with a Budget Estimate for that year of £11,150,000; and in the year 1901-2 the total receipt was £18,513,714, and the amount paid into the Exchequer £14,200,000, as compared with a Budget Estimate of £14,000,000. In 1899-1900 the great wealth of Mr. George Smith, of Elgin and Chicago, came into account. In 1901-2 part of the estate which passed on the death of the first Duke of Westminster was charged with the Death Duties, and ground rents were valued at £17,720,000—nearly three times as much as in any other year since 1894. Probably two-thirds of the great sum at which ground rents were valued in 1901-2 were assessed upon the Westminster estate. In 1906-7 there were ten estates of more than a million each, as compared with an average of six or seven, but the number of estates between a quarter of a million and a million each was smaller than in the previous year, and the valuation of securities was lower. The excess of revenue from the Death Duties in 1906-7 appears, therefore, to have been in part due to arrears of former years then brought into account. During the past six years the receipt of duty and the capital assessed have been as follows:—

	Duty Received.	Capital Assessed.
1901-1902	£18,513,714	£288,869,885
1902-1903	17,913,177	270,473,307
1903-1904	17,326,137	264,118,116
1904-1905	17,258,431	265,103,196
1905-1906	17,344,925	272,172,947
1906-1907	18,958,763	298,460,180

£107,315,147 £1,659,197,631

THE NEW SCALE OF DUTIES.

By the Finance Act of 1907 important changes have been made in the scale of charges for Estate Duty. Under the Finance Act of 1894 the highest charge for Estate Duty was 8% on any amount over a million. An estate of three millions or more paid at no higher rate than an estate of one million. Under the Finance Act of 1907 an estate of £1,000,000 will pay £100,000 in estate duty at the rate of 10%, but an estate of over £3,000,000 will be charged 10% on the first £1,000,000 and 5% on the remainder, and will thus pay in future £400,000, instead of £240,000 as hitherto. There are other considerable changes affecting estates over £150,000 each, as follows, but the scale up to £150,000 remains as settled by the Finance Act of 1894:—

Exceeding	Not Exceeding	New Duty.	Old Duty.
£150,000	£250,000	7%	6½%
250,000	500,000	8%	7%
500,000	750,000	9%	7½%
750,000	1,000,000	10%	7½%
1,000,000	1,500,000	10% & 11%	8%
1,500,000	2,000,000	10% & 12%	8%
2,000,000	2,500,000	10% & 13%	8%
2,500,000	3,000,000	10% & 14%	8%
3,000,000	—	10% & 15%	8%

The charge of 10% continues on the first million, but the new super-tax at the rate of 11% up to £1,500,000 is charged on the remainder.

The new scale of Duties imposed by the Finance Act of 1907 became chargeable on the estates of

persons who died after April 19 last. It is estimated that the addition from this source to the Revenue from the Death Duties will be at the rate of £1,200,000 or £1,250,000 a year. This estimate is evidently very moderate, and is likely to be exceeded unless the higher charges lead to avoidance or evasion of the duties by the transfer of property by rich people in their lifetime. Such transfer is easy, and there have been two or three noteworthy instances in which noble owners of great estate had made over while they lived the whole or large part of their possessions to their children, in order to save their estate from payment of the Death Duties. Hitherto, however, there has been apparently little of such avoidance or evasion of the burden of the graduated Death Duties by rich people, and least of all by very rich people, even in cases where the bulk of the estate having been left to public institutions, or to persons not of kin to the testator, legacy duty at the rate of 10% has been payable in addition to the 5% Estate Duty.

The effect of the legislation of 1907 upon the yield of the Death Duties will be watched with interest not only in this country but in the colonies, the United States, and wherever graduated taxation is in force or likely to be imposed.

A PROBABLE SURPLUS FOR 1908.

The Budget Estimate of the total receipt from the Death Duties for the financial year which will end on March 31, 1908, is £18,697,000, at the rate of nearly £360,000 a week, and the actual receipt for the half-year ended Sept. 30, 1907, was £9,700,000, at the rate of £373,077 a week; but there were only three estates exceeding a million each reported in the half-year to Sept. 30 last, namely, those of Lord Allendale (78), £3,234,806; William Whiteley (75), £1,452,825; and George Herring (73), £1,371,152; whereas in the corresponding period of 1906 there were eight estates of more than a million each with a total of £14,870,065, including those of Sir Charles Tennant (83), £3,151,976; Alfred Beit (53), £3,000,000; Lord Grimthorpe (89), £2,111,775; T. Vallentine Smith (81), £1,932,139; Lord Leven and Melville (71), £1,300,013; Edward Steinkopff (68), £1,247,022; G. C. Raphael (69), £1,103,247; and William Sturdy (74), £1,023,893. It has also to be noted that the new scale of charges was not in full effect during part of the half-year April to September, 1907. There seems at present, therefore, to be reasonable expectation of a fair surplus from the Death Duties in the year which will end on March 31, 1908.

PROPORTIONS OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.

The gross capital value of all property subject to Estate Duty (including settled property) of which the Inland Revenue Department had notice during the past six years is as follows, but the report of the Commissioners explains that this includes all property liable to contribute to the duty, whether in lump sums or in yearly or half-yearly instalments.

	No. of Estates.	Personalty.	Realty.
1901-1902 ...	61,393	£214,302,811	£105,996,426
1902-1903 ...	62,310	213,594,553	84,869,513
1903-1904 ...	62,108	212,473,239	80,707,614
1904-1905 ...	63,918	211,041,806	82,283,543
1905-1906 ...	62,845	219,748,899	83,969,576
1906-1907 ...	66,082	243,743,088	84,591,411
	378,656	£1,314,904,396	£522,418,083

The total gross value of all property—real and personal—liable to Estate Duty in the six years was £1,837,322,479, with an average of rather more than £306,000,000 a year and an average gross value for each estate of nearly £5,000, but in each year two-thirds of all the estates liable to duty were under £1,000 each and nearly one-third under £300 each. There were also in each year about 17,000 other estates under £100 each and not liable to Estate Duty. Nearly one-third of the property charged with duty in each year is contributed by the estates of fewer than 350 persons who left over £100,000 each. The average of age of these 350 rich people exceeds 70 years. The average gross total value of £306,000 for the sixth year was exceeded in 1901-2, when the amount was £320,300,000, and in 1906-7 with a total of £328,335,000, but in 1899-1900 with 65,341 estates the total was £326,200,000. The increase in seven years was thus slight.

The great sum of nearly 106 millions at which realty was valued in 1901-2—the year in which the Duke of Westminster's estate came into account—included very nearly 46 millions as the valuation of settled real estate, which in other years had not exceeded 25 millions.

The personal estate charged with duty in 1906-7 included shares and debentures of companies valued at more than 100 millions. Some comparative figures are as under:—

compared with 99 in 1905-6 and 68 in 1904-5. The net receipt of Income Tax in 1906-7 was £31,891,949—an increase of only £597,197 as compared with 1905-6, in which year the receipt exceeded that of 1904-5 by only the very small amount of £31,098. The growth of wealth in this country from year to year seems to be slow. Large fortunes which come under probate for the Death Duties have seldom been made quickly. The belief that the number of rich people in the United Kingdom is larger than in any other country in the world appears to be well founded, but whilst for statistics of wealth in this country there are the official Inland Revenue reports and accounts, full statistical information for other countries is not available, and estimates or statements of reputed wealth cannot safely be relied upon even when apparently made with authority. It happens very often that statements respecting sums of money, expressed at first in the currency of the country of their origin as so many francs, marks or dollars, appear when reproduced in this country as the same number of pounds sterling, and the original sum is thus multiplied on paper five times or twenty times or even twenty-five times.

Recently official documents were filed in this country showing that an American estate reported as declared at £3,200,000 had been in fact sworn at \$3,200,000 (£640,000), another at

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
	£	£	£
Shares and Debentures	83,272,576	90,124,494	100,173,144
British Funds	9,364,026	9,073,836	9,898,551
Colonial and Foreign Stocks	9,417,473	10,906,357	12,052,150
Money on Mortgage and on Bonds and Bills ..	20,415,500	18,498,750	20,670,000
Cash at Bank	16,680,467	16,451,681	18,236,958
Cash in House	637,554	626,183	624,803
Household Goods and Works of Art	6,050,965	6,451,389	6,744,189

Cash in house is at the rate of only about £10 for each household.

Shares and debentures, funds and stocks are taken at the official quotation of the day of the testator's death. Personal estate, excepting household goods, is now for the most part assessed at nearly its full value. For furniture and household effects it has been customary to accept a very moderate valuation, and especially for pictures and other works of art, the value of which can only be tested by sale. The Death Duties paid on works of art in this country as originally valued for probate amount probably to £20,000 or £25,000 annually on a valuation of £400,000 or £500,000. Additional duty may of course be claimed if in the event of sale higher prices than those of the probate valuation are realised.

The estimated value of the bequests to National and Municipal Institutions exempted from Death Duties was in the course of the year ended March 31, 1907, only £24,626, including one picture for the National Gallery, one for Birmingham, others for the Borough of Stoke Newington and the Public Art Gallery of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and portraits for the National Portrait Gallery and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

THE SLOW GROWTH OF WEALTH.

The estates valued for probate at more than £250,000 each were in number 86 in 1906-7, as

£6,000,000 was really \$6,000,000 (£1,200,000), and a collection of pictures, part of an estate of £200,000, was stated to have been taken at £1,000,000 instead of 1,000,000 francs or £40,000. Similar instances are many.

INCOME TAX.

The gross income for the United Kingdom brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department was, for 1904-5, £912,129,680, reduced by deductions to £619,328,000, upon which income tax was received, and in 1905-6 the gross income was £925,184,000, reduced by deductions to £632,024,746 net. The gross income for 1906-7 is not yet in the published official report, but the net income for the year 1906-7 is estimated by the Department at £636,000,000. The accounts for the year 1904-5 of incomes under Schedules D and E of persons and firms from business, professions, and employments show the following results:—

The number of persons assessed was 2,000 more in 1905-6 than in 1904-5, and the total of their income was nearly £1,000,000 more, but although the number of firms assessed was nearly the same in both years the income of firms was £1,700,000 less in 1905-6 than in 1904-5. The income of Public Companies under Schedule D in 1905-6 was £247,681,447, of which nearly £120,000,000 was assessed in the Metropolis. The total income derived from investments abroad in

Amount Exceeding	And not Exceeding	No. of Persons assessed.	Gross amount of Incomes assessed.	No. of Firms assessed.	Gross amount of Income assessed.
£	£		£		£
50,000		21	1,849,816	89	10,302,375
10,000	50,000	237	4,414,478	967	17,972,868
5,000	10,000	496	3,495,888	1,713	12,007,264
4,000	5,000	304	1,402,099	874	3,966,443
3,000	4,000	559	1,955,785	1,432	5,013,399
2,000	3,000	1,508	3,741,626	2,813	7,049,565
1,000	2,000	6,145	8,987,232	7,080	10,901,173
		9,270	25,846,914	14,968	67,213,087
Gross Incomes under £1,000 each		370,186	81,175,543	44,196	16,583,543
Total		379,456	107,022,457	59,164	83,796,630

1905-6 was returned at £7,800,000 more than in the previous year.

INCOME OF EMPLOYEES.

The number of employees and the assessment of their income showed again a large increase in 1905-6. The number was 503,077, and their gross income was 9½ millions more than that of the 379,456 other persons who were assessed for £107,022,547. The assessments of employees in 1905-6 were as follows:—

		Gross Income.
		£
Schedule E—Government, corporation, and public company officials.....	402,503	93,185,804
Schedule D—Other employees.....	100,574	23,401,641
	503,077	£116,587,445

The increase in number and income is in respect of Government, corporation, and company officials. The figures for other employees are very nearly the same as the preceding year. Most of these incomes will benefit in the current year from the reduced charge on earned incomes. Twenty-six employees under Schedule D and 460 under Schedule E are returned as having incomes exceeding £3,000 a year each, and of these 106 with incomes of more than £5,000 a year each were assessed for an aggregate income of £1,038,124.

Out of the total of 402,503 employees in Schedule E, 391,587 were assessed as with incomes not exceeding £700 a year each, and among the other employees only 923 had incomes exceeding £700 and 99,651 were assessed below £700. All of these under £700 will be entitled to claim abatements. The total number of abatements in all classes under Schedules A, B, C, D and E in 1905-6 was 724,728, of which employees were more than two-thirds.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE YEAR.

The amount of the bequests for charitable, religious, and other public uses, under wills proved during 1907, has been extraordinarily large. Under ninety wills, of which a schedule appears on p. 402, there were bequests for public uses to the amount of nearly five millions sterling, derived from estates valued at 11½ millions sterling, in the proportion of about 42 per cent. to the amount of the estates. Other bequests under £10,000 each, not enumerated, would probably bring up the total for the year to about 5¼ or 5½ millions, or more than double the average of the past twenty years. In 1906 bequests were noted under sixty wills to the amount of nearly 4½ millions, derived from

estates valued at nearly 15¼ millions, in the proportion of about 30 per cent., and it was estimated that other bequests not enumerated would bring up the total to about five millions.

In 1906 there were nine bequests exceeding £100,000 each, contributing 3¼ millions to the total of about 4½ millions, and there were in 1907 only five bequests of upwards of £100,000 each, making up £2,420,000 of the total of nearly five millions; but the number of bequests between £50,000 and £100,000 last year was three times as many as in the previous year.

TWO GREAT BEQUESTS IN 1907.

Mr. William Whiteley, of Westbourne Grove, and Mr. George Herring, a prominent supporter of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, left about a million each for charitable purposes. Under Mr. Whiteley's will a sum of as nearly as may be a million sterling is eventually to be devoted to a scheme for Whiteley Homes, to be built on freehold land in the western suburbs of London on a soil of chalk, sand, or gravel (but not clay), and not more than ten miles from Charing Cross; to be occupied either rent free, or at such rent as the trustees may think proper, by aged and deserving poor persons, with preference to those who have been engaged in commercial or agricultural pursuits. It is expected that probably two years will elapse before a start can be made with the scheme, and in the meantime the important question has arisen whether the homes shall be on one estate in one great building or scattered over London in various districts. The former plan, it is supposed, was in the testator's mind, but it is understood that two of the trustees incline to favour the latter plan. Mr. Whiteley's will does not expressly provide for pensions for the inmates of the homes, but the trust may perhaps be wide enough to include such allowances in some cases.

Under Mr. George Herring's will the proceeds of sale of his house in Hamilton Place and its contents were left to the King's Hospital Fund "as a slight acknowledgment of His Majesty's most gracious message to me"; the trustees were authorised to make up his gift to the Salvation Army to £100,000; and he left the ultimate residue of his estate, probably between £700,000 and £750,000, to the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, to which he had given, since 1899, more than £80,000 in annual additions of 25 per cent. to the amount collected in places of worship. The total receipt of the Fund last year was £63,000, including £3,000 on account of a legacy, £44,633 from collections in places of worship, and £11,000 from Mr. Herring, the interest from whose bequest will in future

probably be about £30,000, equal to nearly three-fourths of the amount otherwise collected, unless it should increase.

SOME FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BEQUESTS.

Among the wills registered in this country of foreign and colonial testators in 1907 was that of M. Daniel Ifla Osiris, of Paris and of the Château de la Tour Blanche, Sauterne, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, who left English estate valued at £93,581, and the whole of whose estate was reported to be of the value of £2,600,000. He had presented to the French Republic the Château de la Malmaison and its art treasures, and he left to the State his estate in the Gironde, his vineyards and the appliances there to be used for practical, popular, and free education in vine-growing and wine-making, the wines to be always known as "Cru Osiris." He left also £80,000 to his native city of Bordeaux, to endow a day home for aged workmen and beggars on a boat to be moored in the river Gironde, and the ultimate residue of his estate (not to be less than £120,000) to the Pasteur Institute. Mr. Aaron David Sassoon, of Hove and formerly of Bombay, whose estate was valued at £88,361, left about £70,000 for the benefit of the poor in any country, kingdom, or principality in which David Sassoon & Co., their predecessors or successors, may have carried on business. Baron Arthur de Rothschild, of De Rothschild Frères, Paris bankers, left pictures by old masters to the Louvre, a valuable collection of rings and antique leather goods to the Cluny Museum, and 70,000 francs for lifeboats; and various public works in course of construction are to be completed at the cost of his estate. Mr. Stibbert, of Florence, whose English estate was £11,045, but whose property in Italy was of great value, left the famous Stibbert collection, valued at £300,000, with the Villa Stibbert at Montughi, and 800,000 lire, to the British nation, on certain conditions which the Government could not accept; but the bequest was accepted by the City of Florence.

Mr. Charles Tyson Yerkes, of Chicago, chairman of the Underground Electric Rlys. Co. of London, whose estate was valued altogether at £645,000, including £5,614 in the United Kingdom, left £160,000 for a hospital in the Bronx-District of New York, £150,000 to the Yerkes Museum, and his house in Fifth Avenue and his art collection to the municipality of New York City.

Mr. James Henry Smith ("Silent Smith"), of Orange County, New York, whose estate in the United Kingdom was valued at £2,414, and in the United States about £1,250,000, left £20,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital and the Orthopaedic Hospital in New York; and the Hon. Ebenezer Vickery, of Sydney, N.S.W., and of Leeds, in England, whose estate was valued at £509,475, left £11,000 to the Methodist Church and Missions in Sydney.

OTHER WILLS.

Mr. Archibald Henry Blount, Lord of the Manor of Orleton, Hereford, the owner of large estates in the county, whose property was valued at £93,514, left his residuary estate, about £80,000, to the Yale University at New Haven, U.S.A., with which he was not known to have had any connection. Mr. Charles Carr Ashley, of Kingston-on-Thames, left about £70,000 for lifeboats. Mr. Henry Calcott Brunning, of the Stock Exchange, left about £100,000 among Masonic institutions, orphan-

ages, the Artists' General Orphan Fund, and the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund; Mr. George Francis Watts, of Manchester, left £25,000 to the Church Missionary Society; Mr. John Brownell, of Alderley Edge, Chester, about £50,000 to the Pendlebury Charity for Orphans at Stockport; Mr. Henry Howard Paul, of Bournemouth, left over £40,000 to the Middlesex and Charing Cross Hospitals and other institutions. A lady of 90 years who desired that her name should not be published left £30,000 among numerous institutions; and Miss Helen Perry, of Tatton Hall, Wolverhampton, daughter of the former head of a firm of pen-makers, left £5,000 each to numerous hospitals and altogether charitable gifts to the value of £150,000 from her estate of £321,000. Lieut.-Gen. Baynes, of Haywards Heath, an Indian Mutiny veteran, whose estate was valued at £67,848, left £1,000 to the Lifeboat Institution, £10,000 to other institutions, and his residuary estate of about £25,000 to the King's Hospital Fund. Miss Harriet Clarke, of Macclesfield, left about £88,000 among the British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and other institutions; Mr. Charles James Oldham, a surgeon of Brighton, from his estate of £78,000, left about £50,000 for education, including £10,000 and half of his residuary estate to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and his Stradivarius violin (if not sold for 3,000 guineas) is to go to the British Museum. Miss Caroline Everard, of Laverstock Hall, Salisbury, left from her estate of £111,000 about £38,000 to numerous Church institutions; and Mr. Charles Edward Fulford, a patent medicine proprietor, of The Bile Beans Manufacturing Company, whose estate was valued at £67,187, left 20 per cent. of the capital of any company formed to acquire his business to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, on condition that the said capital is retained by the institution as a permanent investment, and although the company has been formed with a capital of £100,000 it does not appear that the trustees of Dr. Barnardo's Homes have as yet accepted the bequests.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF BEQUESTS.

The uncertainty of bequests as a source of income for charitable institutions has had a noteworthy example in the experience of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, which during the 27 years 1880 to 1906, inclusive, became entitled under the wills of 24 testators to legacies amounting to £77,279; but this sum included £45,346 Consols in 1895 as an endowment from Mr. Guesdon, £12,500 in 1905 from Mr. W. F. Cook, £10,000 in 1901 from Mr. Herbert Lloyd, £4,500 in 1894 from Mr. W. L. Whitaker, making up from four bequests all but £5,000 of the total of £77,279. In almost every year since the foundation of the fund some one hospital has had a legacy much larger than the whole of the fund's receipts for the year from donations and legacies combined, but Mr. George Herring's great bequest of £700,000 or £750,000 in 1907 will be between nine and ten times as much as all the previous legacies of 27 years. King Edward's Hospital Fund had from 1900 to 1903 legacies to the amount of £12,148, in 1904 £11,443, in 1905 £39,642, and in 1906 £19,795, making up a total of £83,040 in the seven years; but in 1907 the bequests from Mr. Samuel Lewis and Mr. Alfred Beit, amounting to £300,000 or more, will probably have been received.

OCTOBER, 1906, to NOVEMBER, 1907.

If the state of the English Drama had to be judged by statistics the survey of the past twelve months would indeed be sorry reading. For on searching my files I find that 216 nights spent in the theatre yield a harvest acceptable by its quality of not more than twenty-five English plays, not including Shakespeare, who has been frequently revived with great splendour and commensurate success. For a nation of so many millions as inhabit these islands, this numerical output is indeed small. But there is consolation in the fact that, although the quantity remains inconsiderable, the quality is steadily progressing. In saying this I am applying the high standard of criticism which should be applicable to the drama of a great and civilised nation. I, therefore, do not include that which is mediocre, or that which, despite a great popular success, has no intrinsic merit. I shall also avoid any mention of one-act plays which may indicate some promise, but which, by their very conciseness, do not allow the full measure of a dramatist's capacity. His test should be the play which covers the whole of the evening, for the maintenance of interest is the decisive quality of the writer for the stage.

The most memorable record of the year is that of the Court Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Vedrenne & Barker, who have now, unwisely I think, transferred their activity to the Savoy. I say unwisely because, as far as can be ascertained, the army of playgoers which, in the long run, would appreciate the so-called intellectual drama, is neither sufficiently large nor sufficiently casual to warrant, at the present juncture, success in the Strand. For to the Court one went with a definite purpose, whereas the Strand theatres, to no small extent, rely on the impulse of the passer by.

Of course, the ruling power of the Court, and latterly at the Savoy, was George Bernard Shaw, who was represented by five plays—"You Never can Tell," "The Philanderer," "Don Juan in Hell," "The Devil's Disciple," and, as a novelty, "The Doctor's Dilemma."

Without intending any jest or comparison, it may be stated that Shaw shares with Shakespeare in having been in 1906-7 the dramatist of whom the largest number of works have been produced. The four first-named plays are already well known—"You Never Can Tell" has often been revived. "The Philanderer," his least successful effort, has been produced by a private Society. "Don Juan in Hell" was familiar in book form, and "The Devil's Disciple" was performed in 1896, at Kennington Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Murray Carson. "The Doctor's Dilemma" was to a certain extent a disappointment. It was, as will be remembered, the outcome of a challenge from Mr. William Archer that Mr. Shaw should write a death scene. As far as the skit on the medical profession is concerned, the play was well observed, mordant and amusing, but the death scene, immensely protracted, unreal and none too reverential, failed to make a deep impression. The play was short-lived, and will not rank among the author's best. It is significant, while speaking of Shaw, to refer to his vogue in Germany. There he is the most popular dramatist of the day, and there is not a large city in the whole of the German Empire where one or more of the plays of George Bernard Shaw are not included in the regular repertoire.

In Mr. John Masefield a new author was brought to the fore. His play in three episodes, entitled "The Camden Wonder," was ethically unpleasant, and thrilling to the degree of being horrible. But it revealed the distinct dramatic vein, and promises well when the author has learned to discern between realism and brutality. To a certain extent this also applies to Mr. Wharton's play "Irene Wycherley," with which he made a successful debut at the renovated Kingsway Theatre under the management of Miss Lena Ashwell. Mr. Wharton has great dramatic power. His dialogue is easy and natural; his characters have individuality, but both subject and treatment lack restraint.

Mr. St. John Hankin, another ally of the Court Theatre, saw his delightful and unconventional comedy, "The Charity that Began at Home," in the evening bill; whereas he suffered failure in the Stage Society with his newest work "The Cassilis Engagement," which showed some of the author's qualities but had a commonplace plot.

Mr. Goldsworthy, whose "Silver Box" was one of the finest manifestations of British drama of the early part of 1906, gave in "Joy" a new work which was lacking both in form and logical evolution. The impression prevailed that this play was written before the talented author had felt his feet as a dramatist.

In remembering with gratitude the excellent work done at the Court and at the Savoy, Professor Murray's masterly translation of Euripides' "Medea" should not be forgotten. In the hands of this translator the great classic became English domain.

Modern poetic drama found expression in two plays. One, "The Virgin Goddess," by Rudolph Besier, owed its production to the enterprise of Mr. Otto Stuart; the other "Attila," by Mr. Lawrence Binyon, was produced by Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton during their tenancy of His Majesty's Theatre. "The Virgin Goddess" was a valuable acquisition, for the verse was often inspired, and the dramatic form revealed the instinct of the theatre. "Attila" was more the work of a poet. It had moments of dramatic power, but as a whole it was not sufficiently strong to lay a firm hold on the play-going public.

A welcome accession to the ranks of our dramatists was Mr. William Locke, whose "Morals of Marcus" was a charming idyll, and whose "Palace of Puck" was a but moderately successful attempt to combine fairyland and real life on the stage.

Another new-comer of promise was Mr. John Valentine, better known as the novelist Percy Andrae, whose "Stronger Sex" had a successful career and appealed to playgoers who are pleased to listen to a romantic love story with a happy ending.

Among the older dramatists who were heard during the year under review, the first place should be given to the late Oscar Wilde, the production of whose "Woman of no Importance" at His Majesty's Theatre amounted to a rehabilitation. The play itself, which was none too well acted, appeared to have suffered through change of time and taste, and although the famous epigrams proved still amusing, they could not compensate for the inherent melodramatic nature of the action. Mr. Pinero, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Carton and Mr. Haddon Chambers

remained silent. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, whose luck on this side of the water seems, alas, to have temporarily forsaken him, suffered failure by "The Hypocrites," an old-fashioned drawing-room melodrama manned with cardboard figures. Mr. L. N. Parker gave a little comedy, of light texture and not much consequence, in "Mr. George," and Mr. Sutro is represented by two plays—"John Glayde's Honour," which was produced at the St. James's, and "The Barrier," which is still being played at the Comedy Theatre. "John Glayde's Honour" was a strong play, full of unconventional ideas and situations, and especially remarkable for the boldness of its conclusion. The last scene, in which the husband offers to his wife freedom and alimony, in order that she should no longer live a life of lying, at first bewildered the audience, but left a deep impression and provoked much discussion. "The Barrier" seemed to be an older play of Mr. Sutro's, and although in form it is germane to the French School of the seventies and eighties of the last century, it lacks the firmness of grip which is the first essential of the well-made play. It was interesting to some, but on the whole, partly through injudicious casting and defective stage management, it failed to meet with much approval.

A dramatist who is still youthful but who yet, by his record, deserves to be remembered among the practised hands, Mr. H. H. Davies, succeeded by the veriest *tour de force* of craftsmanship. "The Mollusc" is a comedy of commonplace in which there appear but four characters. These characters move in circumstances of everyday life and speak the language of everyday people. Yet so dexterously has the young dramatist handled both plot and dialogue that the whole evening is one of unalloyed enjoyment. "The Mollusc" is destined to become popular wherever light, clean and vivacious comedy is appreciated, and it indicates that we have much to expect of Mr. H. H. Davies.

Before concluding the nomenclature of plays

worth remembering, a word of tribute should be vouchsafed to the excellent work of the Irish Theatre under the guidance of Miss Horniman, which has already demonstrated that young Ireland is full of budding talent; and to the French plays at the Royalty, where, thanks to the laudable enterprise of Mr. Gustav Meyer, our public becomes acquainted with the best plays and the best actors of modern France.

Now let us see what is, all things considered, the summary of the year's activity. In the first place it may be recorded with joy that the intellectual quality of the native drama is improving, that the horizon is widening, and that gradually men who have succeeded as novelists turn their earnest attention to the stage. In the second place we may observe, not without profound satisfaction, that the era of adaptation of foreign plays belongs to the past. One or two French plays have come to us in a localised form, but as a rule our public is now found amenable to foreign plays in literal translation, as a contrast to barbarous bowdlerising and denaturalisation. This is, indeed, a significant sign of the times, for it does away with the stigma that the British playgoer is unable to understand foreign matters and manners unless especially prepared for the British market.

Lastly, a feature of the past twelvemonth is the renaissance of time-honoured melodrama. As I write, Drury Lane is night after night besieged by crowds who love simple sentiment and picturesque sensation. And the Lyceum, where Hall Caine's "Christian," with moral sauce, defies the critic, is no less a focus of public attention. Without pausing to investigate the merits or demerits of the various melodramas which are now before the London public, I venture to say that this return to a wholesome, if artless, form of entertainment, is not to be pooh-poohed, for melodrama appeals to the human emotions, and if the subject is rightly handled it can make for good.

(2 Nov., 1907.)

J. T. GREIN.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

THE following table shows the *average wages per head* of workpeople employed in the coaching, goods, locomotive, and engineers' departments of the 27 principal Railway Companies of the United Kingdom during the first or second week in December in each of the years 1897-1906. The Companies included in the table employ over 90 per cent. of the total number of Railway servants.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES. (15 Companies.)			SCOTLAND. (5 Companies.)			IRELAND. (7 Companies.)			UNITED KINGDOM. (27 Companies.)		
	Employed		Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.		Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.		Average Weekly Wage.	Employed.		Average Weekly Wage.
	No.	s. d.		No.	s. d.		No.	s. d.		No.	s. d.	
1897	339,883	24 10½		40,871	22 5½		17,354	19 5		398,108	24 4½	
1898	353,785	25 1½		41,148	22 7½		17,371	19 4½		412,304	24 7½	
1899	371,490	25 9½		42,660	22 10½		17,708	19 4½		431,858	25 3	
1900	379,750	25 7		42,461	21 11		18,136	19 5½		440,347	25 0½	
1901	378,121	25 6½		43,710	23 1½		18,726	19 5		440,557	25 0½	
1902	383,883	25 5½		45,240	23 1½		19,306	19 3½		448,429	24 11½	
1903	384,465	25 4½		44,922	22 11½		18,934	19 5		448,321	24 10½	
1904	380,610	25 7		45,216	23 1½		19,751	19 1½		445,577	25 0½	
1905	384,321	25 10½		45,399	23 3½		19,531	19 2½		449,251	25 3½	
1906	391,661	25 11½		46,407	23 4½		19,874	19 9½		457,942	25 5½	

ADELPHI.—(1906) Dec. 1. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* revived (Mr. Oscar Asche and Mesdames Elizabeth Parkina and Lily Brayton). (1907) Jan. 5. *The Bondman* transferred from Drury Lane. Feb. 26. *The Prodigal Son*, by Hall Caine, revived (Messrs. Frank Cooper and Walter Hampden and Miss Lily Hall Caine). April 17. Offenbach's opera, *Tales of Hoffmann*, produced by the Berlin Komische Opera Company. June 3. Mr. Martin Harvey opened his season with a revival of *The Breed of the Treshams*. 10. *Great Possessions*, by Karl Roessler (Mr. Martin Harvey, Miss N. de Silva, and Miss Suzanne Sheldon). 17. *The Corsican Brothers* revived (Mr. Martin Harvey); preceded by *A Tragedy of Truth*, by Miss Rosamund Langbridge (Mr. Henry Ainley and Miss N. de Silva). 24. *The Only Way* revived (Mr. Martin Harvey). Sept. 2. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch transferred from Terry's.

ALDWYCH.—(1907) Jan. 10. *Nelly Neil*, by C. M. S. McLellan, with music by Ivan Caryll (Miss Edna May). May 3. *Strongheart*, a comedy drama by William C. de Mille (Mr. Robert Edeson). July 6. *In the Bishop's Carriage* transferred from the Waldorf. Sept. 11. *The Gay Gordons*, a musical play by Seymour Hicks and Guy Jones (Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour Hicks).

APOLLO.—(1906) Dec. 10. *Peter's Mother*, transferred from Wyndham's (Miss Nina Boucicault taking Miss Hilda Trevelyan's place). (1907) Jan. 22. *The Stronger Sex*, a new play by John Valentine (Miss Nina Boucicault and Mr. Leonard Boyne); preceded by *The Peacemaker*, by E. M. Bryant. April 17. *Tom Jones*, a comic opera by A. M. Thompson, Robert Courtneidge, and Charles W. Taylor, composed by Edward German (Messrs. Dan Rolyat and Hayden Coffin, and Mesdames Carrie Moore and Ruth Vincent). Aug. 21. *The Three Kisses*, a musical play by Percy Greenbank and Leedham Bantock, with music by Howard Talbot (Messrs. Walter Passmore, Lionel Mackinder, Walter Hyde, and Mesdames Kitty Gordon, Caroline Hatchard, Coralie Blythe, and Ethel Irving). Oct. 19. *The Education of Elizabeth*, a comedy by Roy Horniman (Mesdames Miriam Clements and Maud Millett, and Messrs. Marsh Allen and H. V. Esmond).

COMEDY.—(1907) Feb. 8. *Peter's Mother* revived for a series of matinées (Miss Marion Terry and Messrs. A. E. Matthews and Fred Kerr). April 6. *The Truth*, a comedy by Clyde Fitch (Messrs. Dion Boucicault and Allan Aynesworth, and Mesdames Grace Lane, Sybil Carlisle, Rosina Filippi, and Marie Tempest). Sept. 2. The run of *The Truth* resumed. Oct. 10. *The Barrier*, by Alfred Sutro (Mesdames Lillah McCarthy, Muriel Beaumont, and Marie Tempest, and Messrs. Eric Lewis, A. E. Matthews, and Allan Aynesworth).

COURT.—(1906) Nov. 20. *The Doctor's Dilemma*, a tragedy by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Ben Webster, Eric Lewis, and Granville Barker, and Miss Lillah McCarthy). Dec. 31. *The Doctor's Dilemma* put into the evening bill. (1907) Jan. 8. *The Reformer*, a comedy, by Cyril Harcourt, produced for a series of matinées (Miss Eva Moore, Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, O. B. Clarence, Sydney Brough, Edmund Gwenn) followed by a one-act play by John Masefield, entitled *The Campden Wonder* (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, H. R. Higginett, and Miss Carlotta Addison). Feb. 5. Bernard Shaw's "unpleasant" play, *The Philanderer*, produced for a series of matinées (Messrs. Ben Webster, Eric Lewis, and Mesdames Mary

Hamilton, Wynne-Matthison, and Dorothy Minto). Feb. 11. Bernard Shaw's *You Never Can Tell*, revived. March 5. Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* revived for a series of matinées (Mrs. Patrick Campbell). April 8. *The Silver Box*, by John Galsworthy, revived (Messrs. A. E. Matthews and Norman McKinnel and Miss Mary Hamilton). 9. *Votes for Women!* by Elizabeth Robins, produced for a series of matinées (Messrs. Aubrey Smith, Holman Clark, and Mesdames Wynne-Matthison, and Dorothy Minto). 29. *The Return of the Prodigal* revived (Messrs. A. E. Matthews, Dennis Eadie, Edmund Gwenn, and Eric Lewis; and Mesdames Amy Lambourne and Florence Haydon). May 7. *Prunella* revived for a series of matinées (Miss Dorothy Minto and Mr. Graham Browne). 11. *Votes for Women!* put into the evening bill. 27. *Man and Superman* revived (Mr. Robert Loraine and Miss Lillah McCarthy). June 4. *Don Juan in Hell*—an act from the original version of *Man and Superman*—produced for a series of matinées (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Michael Sherbrooke, Robert Loraine, and Miss Lillah McCarthy), followed by *A Man of Destiny* (Mr. Dion Boucicault and Miss Irene Vanbrugh). Sept. 25. Mr. Otto Stuart opened his season with *Barry Doyle's Rest Cure*, by W. Gayer McKay and Robert Ord (Messrs. E. W. Garden, C. M. Lowne, and Graham Browne; and Mesdames Beatrice Terry and Carlotta Addison). Oct. 1. *The Incubus*, an adaptation of Eriex's *Les Hainnetons* by Laurence Irving, produced for a series of matinées (Miss Mabel Hackney and Mr. C. V. France), preceded by *The Phoenix*, by Laurence Irving, in which the author and Miss Mabel Hackney appeared. 26. *Lady Frederick*, a comedy by Somerset Maugham (Miss Ethel Irving). 29. *Hamilton's Second Marriage*, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, produced for a series of matinées (Messrs. Dawson Milward and Graham Browne, and Miss Alexandra Carlisle).

CRITERION.—(1906) Nov. 5. *The Collaborators*, a one-act play by Mr. Kingsley Tarpey, produced as curtain-raiser (Miss Lilian Braithwaite). Dec. 31. *Anastis* transferred from the New. (1907) Feb. 14. *Three Blind Mice*, a comedy by Arthur Law (Mr. Fred Kerr and Miss May Palfrey). April 13. *The Liars*, by Henry Arthur Jones, revived (Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore). July 30. *A Night Out* revived (Mr. George Giddens in his original part). Oct. 15. *The Mollusc*, a comedy by Hubert Henry Davies (Charles Wyndham, Mr. Sam Sothern, and Mesdames Elaine Inescourt and Mary Moore). DAILY'S.—(1907) June 8. *The Merry Widow*, a comic opera, composed by Franz Lehár, written by V. Leon and L. Stein, and adapted by Edward Morton (Miss Lily Elsie, Messrs. Joseph Coyne, George Graves, Robert Evett, and Miss Elizabeth Firth).

DRURY LANE.—(1906) Dec. 26. The pantomime *Sindbad*, by Hickory Wood and Arthur Collins (Messrs. Harry Fragson, Arthur Conquest, and Walter Passmore, and Mesdames Queenie Leighton and Marie George). May 18. *The Last of his Race*, a romantic drama by Donald Maclaren (Messrs. H. Reeves-Smith, Basil Gull, Lyn Harding, and Mesdames Esmé Beringer and Constance Collier). Sept. 12. *The Sins of Society*, by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton (Mesdames Constance Collier, Adrienne Augarde, and Fanny Brough, and Messrs. Julian L'Estrange, Lyn Harding, and Albert Chevalier).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—(1906) Dec. 18. *Peter Pan* revived (Miss Pauline Chase, Messrs. Marsh

Allen and Gerald du Maurier, and Mesdames Sybil Carlisle and Hilda Trevelyan). (1907) *March 4. The Great Conspiracy*, adapted from the French by Madeleine Lucette Ryley (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Aubrey Smith, and John Hare, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh. *May 4. A Royal Family* revived (Miss Alexandra Carlisle and Mr. Henry Ainley). *June 12. Sardou's Divorçons* revived (Miss Grace George). *Aug. 26. Brewster's Millions*, transferred from the Hicks, preceded by *A Little Japanese Girl*, a curtain-raiser by Miss Loie Fuller (Miss Pauline Chase). *Oct. 26. Miquette*, adapted from the French by Cosmo Gordon Lennox (Miss Pauline Chase).

GAILEY.—(1907) *May 15. The Girls of Gottenberg*, a musical play by George Grossmith, jun., and L. E. Berman, composed by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton, with lyrics by Adrian Ross and Basil Hood (Messrs. George Grossmith, jun., Robert Nainby, and Edmund Payne, and Mesdames May de Sousa and Gertie Millar).

GARRICK.—(1906) *Dec. 11. Macbeth* revived for a series of matinées (Mr. Arthur Bouchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Messrs. Matheson Lang and Sydney Valentine). (1907) *March 6. Mr. Sheridan*, by Gladys Unger (Mr. Arthur Bouchier and Miss Alexandra Carlisle). *April 23. The Duel*, adapted from the French of Henri Lavedan by Arthur Bouchier (Messrs. Arthur Bouchier, Sydney Valentine, Cyril Keightley and Miss Violet Vanbrugh). *June 4. The Walls of Jericho* revived (Mr. Arthur Bouchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh). *Aug. 26. Flander's Widow*, a comedy by M. E. Francis and Sydney Valentine (Messrs. Sydney Valentine, Nye Chart, Miss Miriam Clements and Mrs. Charles Calvert).

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—(1907) *April 5. The German season* opened with Rudolf Herzog's play, *Die Condottieri*, in which the Royal Munich Theatre Company appeared. This theatre was rebuilt and renamed THE KINGSWAY, and reopened, *Oct. 9*, with *Irene Wycherley*, by Antony P. Wharton (Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Norman McKinnel and Miss Muriel Wylford).

HAYMARKET.—(1907) *Jan. 12. Lady Huntworth's Experiment*, by R. C. Carton, revived (Messrs. Charles Hawtrey, Weedon Grossmith, and Miss Compton), preceded by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's *Her Grace the Reformer*. *March 2. Peter's Mother* transferred from the COMEDY. *April 2. The Palace of Puck*, a fantastic comedy by William G. Locke (Messrs. H. V. Esmond, Ben Webster, Marsh Allen and Fred Kerr, and Mesdames Miriam Clements, Beatrice Terry and Marion Terry). *May 28. My Wife*, adapted from the French of MM. Garault and Charnay, by Michael Morton (Messrs. A. E. Matthews and Aubrey Smith, and Mesdames Millie Legarde and Marie Löhr). *July 25. Charlie the Sport*, adapted from the French of Tristan Bernard by Michael Morton, produced as a curtain-raiser. *Oct. 5. Sweet Kitty Bellairs*, a romantic play by David Belasco (Miss Eva Moore, Miss Nita Faydon, and Messrs. Henry Neville, Owen Roughwood and Louis Calvert). *21. The Nelson Touch*, by Frederick Fenn, produced as a curtain-raiser (Mr. Louis Calvert).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—(1906) *Nov. 19. Richard II.* revived (Mr. Tree). *Dec. 27. Antony and Cleopatra* revived (Mr. Tree and Miss Constance Collier; Messrs. Basil Gill, Lyn Harding and Miss Alice Crawford). (1907) *March 16. The Red Lamp* revived (Mr. Tree and Miss Constance Collier), followed by a new dramatic episode adapted from the French by Cosmo Gordon

Lennox, entitled, *The Van Dyck* (Mr. Tree and Mr. Weedon Grossmith). *April 22. Opening night of Shakespeare Festival, The Tempest* revived. *23. A Winter's Tale*. *24. Hamlet* (matinée). *Twelfth Night*. *25 and 26. Julius Caesar*. *27. Twelfth Night* (matinée). *Merry Wives of Windsor*. *29. The Red Lamp* and *The Van Dyck* resumed. *May 11. Revival of Julius Caesar*. *18. Revival of Tribby*. *22. Oscar Wilde's A Woman of No Importance* revived (Messrs. Tree, Edmund Maurice, Chas. Quatermaine, Chas. Allan, Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys, Kate Cutler, Viola Tree and Marion Terry). *Sept. 4. Mr. Oscar Asche* opened his season with a new poetical play by Laurence Binyon, entitled, *Attila*, in which he and Miss Lily Brayton played the chief parts. *Oct. 7. As You Like It* revived (Mesdames Muriel Ashwynne, Marianne Caldwell and Lily Brayton, and Messrs. Henry Ainley, Courtice Pounds and Oscar Asche).

HICKS.—(1906) *Dec. 27. Opened with The Beauty of Bath*, transferred from the ALDWYCH. (1907) *March 2. My Darling*, a musical play by Seymour Hicks and H. E. Haines (Miss Marie Studholme). *May 1. Brewster's Millions*, a comedy by Winchell Smith and Byron Ongley (Mr. Gerald Du Maurier). *June 19. The Dumb Cake*, by Arthur Morrison and Richard Pryce, produced as a curtain-raiser (Miss Hilda Trevelyan). *Aug. 27. The Hypocrites*, by Henry Arthur Jones (Messrs. Leslie Faber, G. H. Barnes, Alfred Bishop, C. V. France, and Mesdames Henrietta Watson, Doris Kean and Marion Terry). *Oct. 14. Brewster's Millions* transferred from THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

LYCEUM.—(1907) *March 30. Re-opened with Her Love against the World*, a romantic play by Walter Howard. *June 15. The Midnight Wedding*, a romantic play by Walter Howard (Miss Norah Kerin). *Aug. 31. A revised version of The Christian* (Miss Alice Crawford and Mr. Matheson Lang).

LYRIC.—(1907) *March 9. The Little Admiral*, by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percival (Mr. Lewis Waller and Miss Evelyn Millard). *March 30. Monsieur Beaucaire* revived. *April 16. Clancarty*, by Tom Taylor, revived (Messrs. W. Mackintosh, A. E. George, and Lewis Waller, Mesdames Adrienne Augarde and Evelyn Millard). *July 4. Monsieur Beaucaire* revived. *July 8. The Moody-Manners Company* opened their season of English Opera with *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. *Sept. 6. A new English opera* entitled *Savenna*, by Avon Marsh, composed by Hermann Lohr, produced by the Moody-Manners Company. *Sept. 10. Under the Greenwood Tree*, by H. V. Esmond (Miss Maxine Elliott).

NEW.—(1906) *Nov. 22. Charles Wyndham* and Miss Mary Moore gave a special matinée of *David Garrick*. *Dec. 31. Dorothy of the Hall* revived (Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry). (1907) *Jan. 12. The Scarlet Pimpernel* revived (Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry). *Sept. 2. A revised version of Her Son* by H. A. Vachell (Messrs. Kenneth Douglas and Bobbie Andrews, and Mesdames Suzanne Sheldon and Winifred Emery).

THE PLAYHOUSE.—(1907) *Jan. 28. This theatre*, the reconstructed Avenue, opened with a special programme consisting of the National Anthem, sung by Madame Clara Butt, *The Drums of Oude*, by Austen Strong (Miss Nancy Price and Mr. Kenneth Douglas), a specially written prologue by Bernard Shaw, spoken by Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Cyril Maude, *Toddles*, transferred

from Wyndham's, *Sizes and Sevens* (Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bouchier), and a speech by Mr. Tree. *March 12. Her Son*, by H. A. Vachell, produced for a series of matinées (Mesdames Wynne Matthison and Winifred Emery, and Mr. Cyril Maude and Master Bobbie Andrews). *June 25. The Earl of Pawtucket*, a comedy by Augustus Thomas (Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Alexandra Carlisle), preceded by *The Drums of Oude*. *Aug. 18. French as He is Spoke* adapted from the French of Tristan Bernard by Gaston Mayer, revived as a curtain-raiser.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—(1906) *Dec. 12. The Vicar of Wakefield*, a comedy opera by Laurence Housman, composed by Mme. Liza Lehmann (Messrs. David Bispham, Walter Hyde, Richard Temple, and Mesdames Edith Clegg, Theodore Wright, and Isabel Jay). *Dec. 20. Alice in Wonderland*, revived for a series of matinées (Miss Marie Studholme). *Jan. 31. Miss Hook of Holland*, written by Paul Renbens and Austen Hurgon, composed by Paul Renbens (Mesdames Gracie Leigh and Isabel Jay, Messrs. Walter Hyde and G. P. Huntley).

THE QUEEN'S.—(1907) *Oct. 8.*—This theatre was opened with *The Sugar Bowl*, a comedy by Madeline Lucette Ryley (Miss Ellis Jeffreys and Mr. Fred Kerr).

ROYALTY.—(1906) *Nov. 10. The Electric Man*, a comedy by Charles Hannan (Mr. Harry Nicholls), preceded by *The Setting of the Sun*, by the same author. (1907) *Jan. 21. French* season opened by M. Le Bargy in *Le Marquis de Priola*. *Jan. 28. M. Coquelin* and his company opened a week's season with *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*. *Feb. 4. M. Georges Beer* and company opened a week's season with *Le Légataire Universel*. *Feb. 11.*—Mme. Jane Granier and company opened a week's season with *L'Education du Prince* by Maurice Donnay. *Feb. 18. Mme. Jane Hading* and company opened a week's season with *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. *Feb. 25. M. de Feraudy* and company opened a week's season in *Les Affaires sont les Affaires*. *March 4. MM. Darcey, Paulet, Lebreys, and Mlle. Penget* and company opened a week's season in *Labiche's La Cognotte*. *March 19. The Follies* opened a short season of burlesque. *April 15. The Stronger Sex*, transferred from the Apollo. *June 3. The Follies* opened a second season of burlesque. *July 23. The Pocket Miss Hercules*, a farce by J. Storer Clouston (Miss Esmé Hubbard and Mr. Fred Wright). *Sept. 30.* Season of French plays opened with M. Le Bargy and Mlle. Piérat in Henri Lavedan's comedy, *Le Duel*. *Oct. 6. M. Galipaux* opened his season in *Le Contrôleur des Wagons Lits*. *Oct. 21. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt* opened her season with *La Sorcière*.

ST. JAMES'S.—*March 8. John Gladye's Honour*, by Alfred Sutro (Messrs. George Alexander, Matheson Lang, Michael Sherbrooke, Mesdames Henrietta Watson and Eva Moore). *July 29. The 18th Century*, a fantastic play by an anonymous author (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Eric Lewis, Charles Groves, and Edward Compton, and Mesdames Suzanne Sheldon and Grace Lane). *Sept. 14. The School for Scandal* revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Edward Compton, Eric Lewis and Miss Lilian Braithwaite).

SAVOY.—(1906) *Dec. 8.* A series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals opened with *The Yeomen of the Guard*. Chief parts played by Messrs. Stuart Alexander, Overton Moyle and C. H. Workman, and Mesdames Lilian Coomber, Marie Wilson, and Jessie Rose. (1907) *Jan. 22. The Gondoliers*

(Mesdames Jessie Rose and Marie Wilson, and Messrs. Richard Temple and C. H. Workman). *April 4. Patience* (Mesdames Clara Dow and Louie René, and Messrs. Frank Wilson, Clulow, and Workman). *June 11. Iolanthe* (Messrs. C. H. Workman and H. A. Lytton, and Mesdames Louie René, Clara Dow, and Jessie Rose). *Sept. 16.* Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker opened their season with a revival of Bernard Shaw's *You Never Can Tell* (Messrs. Norman Page, J. D. Beveridge and Harcourt Williams, and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Ellen O'Malley). *24. Joy*, a comedy by John Galsworthy, produced for a series of matinées (Mesdames Wynne Matthison and Dorothy Minto, and Mr. Thalhberg Corbett). *Oct. 14. Bernard Shaw's The Devil's Disciple* (Messrs. Matheson Lang and Granville Barker, Miss Crowe and Miss Wynne Matthison). *22. Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of the Medea of Euripides*, produced for a series of matinées (Miss Edyth Olive and Mr. Hubert Carter).

SCALA.—*April 20. The Judgment of Pharaoh*, a spectacular play, by Alfred Colman. *Oct. 26. Mr. W. H. C. Nation* opened his season with a new drama entitled *Stemming the Tide*, preceded by a comedietta entitled *Weighed in the Balance*.

SHAFTESBURY.—*May 1. Lady Tatters*, a romantic light opera by Herbert Leonard and Roland Carse, with music by Walter Slaughter (Mesdames Claudia Lasell, Marie George and Louie Pounds, and Messrs. Walter Passmore, Ivor Foster, Sydney Brough and Courtice Pounds).

TERRY'S.—(1906) *Dec. 1. The Cricket on the Hearth* revived, with Mr. Charles Groves as Caleb Plummer. *26.* The pantomime, *Red Riding Hood*, produced. (1907) *April 26. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*, a comedy by Mrs. Anne Crawford Flexner and Alice Hegan Rice (Mrs. Madge Carr Cook). *Sept. 18. "The Follies"* opened a season of Burlesque.

VAUDEVILLE.—*April 25. Mr. George*, a comedy by Louis N. Parker (Miss Billie Burke and Mr. Charles Hawtreys). *June 18. Mrs. Ponderbury's Past* revived (Mr. Charles Hawtreys, Miss Billie Burke, and Miss Marie Illington).

WALDORF.—(1906) *Nov. 26. Julie Bon-Bon*, a new comedy by Miss Clara Lipman. (1907) *March 22. The Gipsy Girl*, a musical play written and composed by Claude Arundel (Miss Sybil Arundel). *April 22. Mr. E. H. Sothern* and Miss Julia Marlowe opened their season with an adaptation of Hauptmann's *Die Versunkene Glocke*. *24. Mr. Sothern* and Miss Marlowe in *Jeanne D'Arc*, a poetical play by Percy Mackaye. *April 26-May 2. Mr. Sothern* and Miss Marlowe in *Twelfth Night, As You Like It, Hamlet, and Romeo and Juliet*. *18. Miss Marlowe* and Mr. Sothern appeared in *When Knighthood was in Flower*, a new play by Paul Kester. *June 24. In the Bishop's Carriage*, dramatised by Channing Pollock from the novel by Miriam Michelson (Miss Fanny Ward and Mr. Charles Cartwright).

WYNDHAM'S.—(1906) *Dec. 10. Toodles and The Seapiece* transferred from the Duke of York. (1907) *Jan. 29. When Knights were Bold*, a farce by Harriet Gay (Mr. James Welch). *April 15. The Boatswain's Mate*, a curtain-raiser by W. W. Jacobs and H. C. Sargeant.

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced: (1906) *Dec. 9. Hauptmann's The Weavers*, at the SCALA; (1907) at the IMPERIAL, *Feb. 10. St. John Hankin's The Cassilis Engagement*. *March 24. Les Hanneçons*, translated from the French of Brieux, by H. M. Clark. *June 9. Wederkind's Der Kammerdiener*, and *David Ballard*, by Charles McEvoy.

ATHLETICS.

COMPARED with its predecessor, the athletic season of 1907 was not particularly eventful, although it furnished its quota of interesting events. Cross-country men were early at work, and on Saturday, Feb. 2, the South of the Thames Championship at Bromley, Kent, was won by the Kent A.C., who defeated the Cambridge Harriers by one point. The first three men home were J. Keywood, Kent A.C., 42 mins. 3 secs.; B. H. Baskshall, Eastbourne, 42 mins. 14 secs.; and J. S. Satch, Kent A.C., 42 mins. 31 secs. On the same afternoon the North of the Thames Championship was won by the Essex Beagles, the first three men being G. M. Parkinson, Essex Beagles, 45 mins. 38½ secs.; R. Harding, St. Bride A.C., 46 mins. 11 secs.; J. N. Howard, Slough H., 46 mins. 43 secs. The Southern Counties Cross-Country Association was decided on Saturday, Feb. 16, at Imber Court, Thames Ditton. Twenty-two clubs competed, with a total of 227 runners, and G. Pearce, Highgate Harriers, 50 mins. 5½ secs.; J. E. Deakin, Herne Hill Harriers, 50 mins. 37½ secs.; and T. Johnston, Highgate Harriers, 60 mins. 21 secs., were the first three men home. The Highgate Harriers were the successful club. On the same afternoon at Haydock Park the Lancashire Harriers won the Northern Counties Championship.

The National Cross-Country Championship was decided at Colwell Park Racecourse on Saturday, March 2. There was a record entry of twenty clubs, of which nineteen competed, and a field of 186 runners—another record. As in the Southern Counties, Geo. Pearce, Highgate Harriers, 55 mins. 33 secs., and J. E. Deakin, Herne Hill Harriers, 56 mins. 3 secs., finished first and second, A. Underwood, of the Birchfield Harriers, 56 mins. 27 secs., being third. The winning club was the Birchfield Harriers, whose first man home was Underwood. On Saturday, March 23, England won the International Championship at Glasgow for the fifth consecutive year. Scotland was second, France third, Ireland fourth, and Wales last. A. Underwood, 54 mins. 25½ secs., was first; G. Pearce, 54 mins. 48 secs., second; and S. Welding, 54 mins. 50 secs., third.

Turning to path work the most important meeting of the spring was the Inter-University Meeting held at Queen's Club on Friday, March 22. It was the 42nd meeting of the rival Blues and one of the most successful, the climatic conditions being splendid and the form, in several instances, much above the average. A keen struggle was generally anticipated, but to the surprise of the experts Oxford won easily by 8½ events to 3½. A peculiar thing occurred in connection with the 100 yards race. R. C. McLeod (Fettes and Pembroke College, Cambridge) and N. G. Chavasse (Magdalen College School and Trinity College, Oxford) ran a dead-heat in 10½ secs. First of all Chavasse was given as having won by inches. Later on that decision was declared void and the race given a dead-heat. As soon as the tape was broken, and while the judge was conferring, an appeal was made to the referee by an enthusiast, and a decision in favour of Oxford was given, the referee, in the excitement of the moment, understanding that the judges had disagreed. Such was not the case. The judges had agreed that they were unable to separate Mr. McLeod and Mr. Chavasse, and no appeal was officially made to the referee. Hence the natural consequence fol-

lowed on the state of affairs being explained, and a dead-heat was the only possible verdict.

K. Powell (Rugby and King's College, Cambridge) won the 120 Yards Hurdles by a foot from E. R. T. Hussey (Repton and Hertford College, Oxford) in the splendid time of 15½ secs., only one-fifth of a second outside world's (grass) record, and an easy "best" for the University sports, which previously was 16 secs. Another best on record was accomplished when A. M. Stevens (Yale University and Balliol College, Oxford) threw the hammer 146 ft. 9 ins., and won that event for the Oxonians. The previous best throw was 138 ft. 3 ins., by G. H. Hales (Cambridge), in 1876, with an unlimited run. The winners of the other events were:—Putting the Weight, R. L. Robinson (St. Peter's College, Adelaide, and Magdalen College, Oxford), 37 ft. 7 ins. Long Jump, R. M. Young (South Dakota University and Oriel College, Oxford), 22 ft. 4 ins. Half Mile Race, P. D. Darling (Winchester and New College, Oxford), time 2 mins. One Mile Race, L. P. L. Lloyd (South Eastern College, Ramsgate, and Magdalen College, Oxford), time 4 mins. 28 secs. High Jump, P. M. Young (South Dakota University and Oriel College, Oxford) 5 ft. 8½ ins. 440 Yards Race, C. M. Chavasse (Magdalen College School and Trinity College, Oxford), time 50½ secs. Three Miles Race, N. F. Hallows (Felstead, Leeds University and Keble College, Oxford), time 15 mins. 6½ secs. The sports have been won on 21 occasions by each University. There have been two dead-heats, viz., in 1864 (four events each) and 1899 (five each), on both of which occasions the Cantabs would have won had the sports been decided by second places. The record for the whole series of sports shows that Oxford have secured 206½ firsts and 196 seconds, and Cambridge 196½ firsts and 197 seconds out of 403 events.

The Long Distance Championships of the Amateur Athletic Association were decided on the grounds of the Manchester Athletic Ground, at Fallowfield, on Saturday, April 13. A. Aldridge, the holder, did not defend his title to the ten miles running championship, which attracted a field of 34 competitors, the most prominent of whom were:—G. Pearce, the National and Southern cross-country champion; A. Duncan, the Northern four-mile champion; A. Underwood, the International cross-country champion; A. J. Robertson, Birchfield H.; W. H. Whittingslow, Salford H.; and the Swedish champion, J. F. Svanberg. Underwood eventually won by 15 yds. from Duncan in 54 mins. 3 secs.; W. T. Clarke, of the Sefton Harriers, being third. For the Seven Miles Walking Championship 25 men put in an appearance. The holder, F. T. Carter, was forced through illness to retire, after going a mile and a half, and eventually F. B. Thompson (London Athletic Club) won in 52 mins. 46½ secs. from C. Tropper (Salford Harriers), with J. W. E. Bennett (Manchester A.C.) third.

Fallowfield, about three miles from Manchester, was also the scene of the Amateur Championship Meeting on Saturday, July 6. A high wind caused the times generally to be poor, but many excellent finishes were seen. One or two holders of titles failed to defend them, notably Lieut. Wyndham Halswell (440 Yds.), A. Russell (Steeplechase), and Patrick O'Connor (Long Jump). London, Dublin, Liverpool, and Glasgow as well as America sent representatives. As showing the bad conditions, it may be noticed that J. W. Morton, in scoring

his fourth successive victory in the 100, tied the slowest time—the 10½ secs. of H. J. Palmer in 1897—that has ever been recorded since the Championships were first decided so far back as 1866. Morton was all out, too, in the final, for he only won by a foot from a fine runner in Nat Cartmell, of the Pennsylvania University. The other winners were:—Putting the Weight, T. Kirkwood, holder (Bellahouston Harriers), 44 ft. 2 ins. One Mile, G. Butterfield (Darlington Harriers), holder, time 4 mins. 22½ secs. 120 Yds. Hurdles, O. Groenings (Polytechnic Harriers), time 16½ secs. Pole Jump, B. Soderstrom (Stockholm), 10 ft. 6 ins. 220 Yds., J. P. George (South London Harriers), time 22½ secs.; Half Mile, I. F. Fairbair-Crawford (West of Scotland Harriers), 1 min. 59½ secs. Long Jump, D. Murray (County Dublin Harriers), 22 ft. Throwing the Hammer, T. R. Nicholson (West of Scotland Harriers), 158 ft. 9 in. Four Miles, A. Duncan (Salford Harriers), time 19 mins. 51½ secs. Two Miles Walk, R. Harrison (North Shields W.C.), time 14 mins. 1½ secs. 440 Yds., R. H. Montague (South London Harriers), time 52½ secs. Two Miles Steeplechase, J. C. English (Manchester A.C.), time 12 mins. 21½ secs.

In the way of records, O. Groenings, of the Polytechnic Harriers and L.A.C., on July 20, at the Essex Championship at Chelmsford, ran 300 yds. over hurdles in 38½ secs.; and on Sept. 7 J. B. Densham, of the South London Harriers, at the South London Harriers' Sports at Kennington Oval, tied T. M. Donovan's figures of 57½ secs. for 440 yds. over hurdles; whilst on June 21 and 22 J. E. Hammond (Surrey Walking Club) walked from London to Brighton and back (104½ miles) in 18 hrs. 13 mins. 37 secs., the previous best being H. W. Horton's 20 hrs. 31 mins. 53 secs., made in 1903. Previously—on March 29—Hammond had walked from the Marble Arch to Oxford in 8 hrs. 57 mins. 14½ secs., beating the previous best time—J. H. Barnes-Moss's—by 68 mins. The A.A.A. do not, however, place the latter course amongst their official list of records.

The hon. sec. of the Amateur Athletic Association is Mr. P. L. Fisher, 10, John Street, Adelphi.

BILLIARDS.

THE season of 1906-7 will long be remembered as one of the most remarkable in the annals of the game. A stroke, variously described as the "anchor" and "cradle" cannon, was exploited by certain professionals to such an extent that it quite spoilt the game of billiards, as properly understood, and at length the committee of the Billiard Association had to step in and bar it. W. A. Lovejoy, an ex-amateur champion, was the first to publicly demonstrate the possibilities of the new cannon last January, and when he had done so, publicly stated that it had taken him two years to ascertain how to obtain the requisite position. Other professionals, however, speedily improved upon Lovejoy's "secret," and the result was a crop of mammoth breaks, made by one particular kind of stroke, that threatened to render the game ridiculous; though, strange to relate, no prominent amateur gave any public demonstration of ability to acquire the requisite position. In private Earl de Grey made some mammoth scores, after first placing the balls, but the recognised leading amateurs seemed fearful of tackling the problem. No good purpose would be served by enumerating all the big

"cradle" cannon breaks scored by leading professionals, but a few call for notice. On March 22 and 23, at Hull, W. A. Lovejoy scored 2,257 (1,068 cannons) by means of the stroke, which put into the background a run of 1,269 made by T. Reece, in London, on the 5th of the same month. Indeed, Reece proved the greatest adept at the new stroke, for during the season he made breaks of 1,825 (March 13 and 14), 6,165 (March 26 to 30), 23,810 (April 24 to May 1), 40,001 (May 27 to June 1), and finally ran up the colossal score of 499,135. The latter break was made at Soho Square, in a match against J. Chapman, of Birmingham, of 500,000 up. The game commenced on Monday, June 3, and terminated on Saturday, July 6. The break has not been officially recognised, for the reason that Reece more than once played in the middle of the night, when the room was not open for spectators, and the committee of the Billiard Association therefore ruled that the contribution "was not made in public." Amongst other players who built up huge "cradle" cannon breaks were W. Cook—42,746, in June and Chas. Dawson—7,184, at Liverpool, and 23,769, at Glasgow, both scored in April. The committee of the Billiard Association eventually barred the stroke, and their action was endorsed by a special general meeting of the members. At the latter gathering several alterations in the rules were sanctioned, the most important being one that did away with the "spotting" of the balls when they remained touching after a stroke.

During the year two more or less new ideas in tables were introduced to the public. One, called by its originator the "no bar" table, proved a distinct failure, and was tried in very few public matches. The other, dubbed the "arc-oval," was boomed extensively, and the veteran John Roberts, in his sixty-first year, emerged from his retirement in order to give exhibitions thereon. At the time of going to press, however, there appears to be no indication that the innovation will in any way interfere with the popularity of the game as played on the oblong table.

Two striking personalities in the persons of H. W. Stevenson and M. Inman made a prolonged tour of Australia and other colonies, and no effort was made to revive matches for the professional championship. Amongst the amateurs, Mr. John F. Lessels walked over for the Scottish Championship; Mr. H. C. Virr beat Mr. H. O. Lonsdale in the Northern Qualifying Competition; Mr. A. R. Wisdom won the London Qualifying Competition; and the Irish Championship resulted in Mr. J. Nugent defeating the holder, Mr. A. T. Marsh, in the final. The various winners met in the Competition Proper for the Amateur Championship at the National Sporting Club, London, during the second week in March, when Mr. Harry Virr beat Mr. J. Nugent in the final heat.

The Inter-County Championship finals were decided at the National Sporting Club from March 12 to 14, and in the final Cornwall (represented by Messrs. C. L. Taylor, C. B. Sweet, and R. Thomas) defeated Middlesex (Messrs. H. W. Moy, A. W. T. Good, and W. Bradshaw).

The season was not remarkable for any big money matches, but great interest was aroused by the improvement in play of T. Aiken, the Scottish champion, and A. E. Williams, of Manchester.

CRICKET.

ONE of the most notable features of the first-class season of 1907 was the persistent manner in which it was attacked by rain. So much was that the case during the first half of the campaign that public interest was seriously discounted. However, the visit of the South African eleven, the meritorious performances of Notts, and the controversy that arose over the selection of an English team to visit Australia, considerably enlivened the latter part of the season.

Courtesy demands that a brief *résumé* should first be made of the South Africans' tour. Two years ago, it will be recollected, an England team visited South Africa, and lost four out of five Test matches. This afforded emphatic proof that the all-round standard of play in the colony had undergone considerable improvement. It was therefore decided to treat the 1907 contingent very seriously, and for the three Test matches arranged English elevens of first-class calibre were chosen. The first encounter was at Lord's, on July 1 and 2, rain preventing a finish; and the result was a draw greatly in favour of England, who scored 428 to the South Africans' 149 and 185 for three wickets. At Leeds, on July 29, 30, and 31, England (75 and 162) won by 53 runs, South Africa scoring 110 and 75. At the Oval, on August 19, 20, and 21, another draw resulted, the scores being: England, 295 and 138; South Africa, 178 and 159 for five wickets. England thus won the rubber, but the Colonials did sufficiently well to command the respect of all followers of the game.

In these games twelve batsmen represented England, of whom C. B. Fry (44·20 for five innings), Braund (31·40 for five), Lilley (25·50 for five), R. E. Foster (23·20 for five), and G. L. Jessop (23·20 for five) headed the batting averages. The only centuries on our side were 104 by Braund in the Lord's match, and 129 by Fry at the Oval. Blythe headed the bowling averages with 26 wickets for 10·38, Hirst taking 10 for 18·50. A. D. Nourse, for the South Africans, had a batting average of 31·75 for six innings, P. W. Sherwell (captain) coming next with 25·20 for five innings. Nourse also headed the bowling averages, but only took four wickets. The really best performers in the series were G. A. Faulkner (12 wickets, average 18·16) and A. E. Vogler (15 wickets, average 19·66). In all the South Africans played thirty-one matches—four were not looked upon as first-class—of which they won twenty-one and drew six. Surrey and Notts were the only counties to defeat them, but they also lost to a strong M.C.C. team at Lord's in September. Although it was proved conclusively that there was practically no tail to the batting, it was in bowling that their strength was greatest, and R. O. Schwarz, an old Middlesex player, easily carried off the honours (all matches) with 143 wickets, average 11·51; G. C. White took 72 wickets, average 23·45; and A. E. Vogler 133 wickets, average 15·25. Three batsmen aggregated over 1,000 runs, these being S. J. Snooke, 1,127, average for 41 innings 31·30; G. A. Faulkner, 1,286, average for 48 innings 30·66; A. D. Nourse, 1,329, average for 47 innings 29·53. It is significant of the strength of the South African attack that although fifteen centuries were scored on behalf of the team only four were hit off their bowling.

Now it is time to proceed to a brief review of

the County Championship competition, and as a preliminary thereto it may be well to insert the following table, which shows at a glance the result of every match in the Championship series. The top line gives the outcome of the home fixtures, the bottom line the result of those played away:—

County.	Derbyshire.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hampshire.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Middlesex.	N'th'mpt'shire.	Notts.	Somerset.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwick.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.
Derbyshire..	H	L	W	L	D	L	W	L	W	L	L	L	L	A	L	L
Essex.....	A	W	W	W	D	D	D	D	W	L	L	L	L	W	L	L
Gloucestersh.	A	W	W	W	W	L	W	D	W	D	L	L	L	L	L	L
Hampshire..	A	L	L	L	W	D	D	L	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Kent.....	A	W	L	L	W	L	W	D	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Lancashire..	A	D	L	L	W	W	L	D	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Leicestershire	A	W	D	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Middlesex...	A	D	D	D	D	W	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
N'th'mpt'shire.	A	L	D	D	D	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Notts.....	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Somerset....	A	D	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Surrey.....	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Sussex.....	A	W	L	D	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Warwickshire	A	W	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Worcestershire	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Yorkshire..	A	W	W	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

w Won. L Lost. D Drawn. A Abandoned.
w Unfinished (Lancashire declined to finish game).

The above gives a total of 180 matches played, of which 128 were finished—a rather surprising percentage, considering the long spell of wet weather already referred to. KENT, champions the previous season, can urge as an excuse for their drop to eighth position that the conditions in the early part of the season were all against their brisk methods of batting; that the steady defence of C. J. Burnup, who only played in five innings in all, was greatly missed; and that injuries kept K. L. Hutchings out of the team for over a month! NOTTS secured the Championship for the first time since 1889, when they were bracketed equal first with Lancashire and Surrey. Prior to that they held undisputed sway in 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886. The chief factor in the side's success was the consistently good bowling of Wass and Hallam, who, well served by the wet pitches, captured all but 41 of the 339 wickets that fell to the side. Hallam came out best with 153, average 11·78; Wass's figures being 145 wickets, average 13·57. The team maintained its unbeaten certificate right to the close by drawing with a strong England eleven at the Oval in September. George Gunn headed the batting averages with 815 runs for 28 innings, average 32·60; A. O. Jones was next with 823 runs for 27 innings, average 31·65; and J. Gunn third, 668 for 27, average 30·36. WORCESTERSHIRE—for whom the three Fosters, G. N., R. E., and H. K., all averaged over 40 runs—only lost two matches, and their bowling showed great improvement over that of the preceding season,

Cuffe doing best with an average of 18'91 for 100 wickets, whilst Arnold took 67 for 24'00, and Burrows 57 for precisely the same average.

It was frequently remarked that the rain seemed to follow YORKSHIRE about, and at one period they had seven matches off the reel more or less interfered with. Their receipts dropped from over £6,000 to less than £3,000. The services of the Hon. F. S. Jackson were practically lost to the side, Haigh was frequently absent, Denton had only a moderate season, and, generally, fortune did not smile on the team. Hirst (1,032 runs, average 34'40) and Tunncliffe (1,095 runs, average 30'41) were the most prolific scorers. Haigh headed the bowling averages with 78 wickets for 11'51, but Hirst took 140 wickets for 15'21, and Rhodes 141 for 16'41. SURREY—who will possibly be without Lord Dalmeny, N. A. Knox, and J. N. Crawford next season—did fairly well on good wickets, but poorly on slow ones, and would have fared very badly indeed but for Hayward, Hayes, and Hobbs, whilst the Anglo-Australian, Alan Marshall, scarcely came up to expectations. The bowling figures came out poorly, J. N. Crawford's 110 wickets for an average of 15'59, and Lees' 124 for 18'39 being a long way the best.

The features of the MIDDLESEX season were the wonderfully consistent batting of P. F. Warner, and the admirable bowling of the Australian, Tarrant. The former never displayed such fine form previously, and his non-inclusion in the English team for Australia was generally regretted. He totalled 1,353 runs, and averaged 46'65. Tarrant took 115 wickets for 15'20. ESSEX showed in-and-out form, and a propensity to slovenly fielding. P. A. Perrin, C. McGahey, and F. L. Fane all averaged over 30 runs per innings, the two first-named aggregating over 1,000 runs, but J. W. H. T. Douglas and Buckenham were the only others to average more than 20. Walter Mead was once more the mainstay of the attack, taking 120 wickets for 16 runs apiece, and he was well backed up by Douglas (72 for 20'63) and Buckenham (84 for 21'22).

The appended table shows, at a glance, the position, and percentage, of every county taking part in the Championship:—

Positi.	County.	Played	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.	Per-centage
1	Notts	19..15..	4...	0...	15	...	100'00
2	Worcestersh. 18..	8...	8...	2...	6	...	60'00
3	Yorkshire ...	26..12..	11...	3...	9	...	60'00
4	Surrey.....	28..12..	12...	4...	8	...	50'00
5	Middlesex ..	20..8...	8...	4...	4	...	33'33
6	*Lancashire..	26..11..	8...	7...	4	...	22'22
7	Essex	22..20..	5...	7...	3	...	17'64
8	Kent	26..12..	5...	9...	3	...	14'28
9	Warwicksh. 19..	6...	8...	5...	2	...	9'09
10	Glo'stershire 23..	8...	2...	10...	1	...	20'00
11	Leicestersh. 20..	6...	4...	10...	1	...	25'00
12	Hampshire..	24..	6...	7...	11	...	29'41
13	Sussex.....	26..	7...	6...	13	...	30'00
14	Somerset	18..	3...	3...	12	...	60'00
15	Nthampton. 20..	2...	6...	12...	10	...	71'42
16	Derbyshire..	20..	2...	1...	17	...	78'94

The Yorkshire v. Derbyshire match, at Sheffield on March 24, and 25, Derbyshire v. Warwickshire, at Derby on May 30, 31, and June 1, and Yorkshire v. Notts, at Huddersfield on July 4, 5, and 6, abandoned without a ball having been bowled, are not included in the above table. *Match Middlesex v. Lancashire, at Lord's, July 23, &c., abandoned owing to damage done to wicket by the public, included among the drawn games.

According to the rule laid down by the M.C.C., "One point shall be reckoned for each wicket; one deducted for each loss; unfinished games shall not be reckoned. The county which during the season shall have, in finished matches, obtained the greatest proportionate number of points shall be reckoned champion county."

Having glanced briefly at the doings of the leading shires, a few general remarks may not be out of place. The highest county score of the season was the 596 of Kent v. Hampshire at Tonbridge, whilst Worcestershire (strangely enough, against Kent) got close to it with 567. A new record was set up when for Gloucestershire Dennett and G. L. Jessop disposed of Northamptonshire, on June 10, at Northampton, for 12 runs. The biggest aggregate of the series was the 1,215 for 34 wickets in the Middlesex v. Surrey match at the Oval in August. The highest individual score of the year was 240 by G. L. Jessop for Gloucestershire v. Sussex, at Bristol, on July 15. There were only four other individual innings of over 200, and the total list of centuries dropped from 140 in 1906 to 91. Last season Hayward totalled 2,814, but this year he dropped to 1,570, whilst better aggregates were secured by Hayes (1,721), Hobbs (1,717), and Tyldesley (1,597). Dennett (184) took the highest number of wickets.

Taking the whole first class into account, the leading batsmen were C. B. Fry, innings 34, runs 1,449, highest 187, average 46'74; P. F. Warner, innings 47, runs 1,891, highest 149, average 46'12; Hayward, innings 58, runs 2,353, highest 161, average 45'25; G. N. Foster, innings 33, runs 1,182, highest 163, average 40'75; H. K. Foster, innings 33, runs 1,127, highest 152, average 37'56; Hobbs, innings 63, runs 2,165, highest 166 not out, average 37'45.

In bowling it will be noted that Dennett took the greatest number of wickets (202). The best figures were as follows:—K. O. Schwarz, 711'3 overs, 137 wickets, average 11'79; Hallam, 937'1 overs, 168 wickets, average 12'69; Haigh, 591'3 overs, 102 wickets, average 12'84; Wass, 885 overs, 163 wickets, average 14'28.

Tarrant, Hirst, J. N. Crawford, and Rhodes each scored a thousand runs and captured 100 wickets; and K. L. Hutchings and P. F. Warner joined the band of those who have scored a century twice in the same match. Most overs were sent down by G. Cox (1,228).

The Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's, in the first week of July, yielded decidedly interesting cricket. Cambridge won by five wickets—a result that was quite in accordance with public form, as in the "trials" the Cantabs had won three and drawn two of nine engagements, whilst, for the same number of games, Oxford could only boast of a solitary victory—over Worcestershire—and three draws. In the Lord's match Cambridge totalled 108 and 146 (for five wickets), and Oxford 141 and 112. A. F. Morcom (Clare) and G. G. Napier (Pembroke) bowled exceedingly well for Cambridge, the former taking nine wickets for 98 in the match and the latter the same number for 104. H. A. Gilbert (Christchurch) was Oxford's most successful bowler. Oxford and Cambridge have now played 73 matches, the latter claiming 36 victories to Oxford's 30, the other seven matches having been drawn. Oxford last won in 1903.

The Eton and Harrow match, which ended at Lord's, on July 13, in a win for Harrow by 79 runs, was remarkable in many respects. Harrow totalled 222 and 382 for eight wickets,

and Eton 291 and 234. When Harrow adopted the closure in the second innings, Eton were left to make 314 to win in three hours and twenty minutes. There was little chance of getting the runs, but Eton tried in the most sporting spirit, and were only beaten ten minutes before time. This brought Harrow's victories up to 34 against 31, 17 matches having been drawn.

The Gentlemen and Players match at Lord's, on July 8, 9, and 10, had to be abandoned through rain after the Players had made 278 and 138, and the Gentlemen had scored 160 and 41 for two wickets. Hayward scored 145 for the Players; and Mr. Brearley took ten wickets for 180 for the Gentlemen, and Mr. Napier nine for 111. The Players won the Oval match the following week by 54 runs, totalling 303 and 239 to 255 and 233.

An English team, under the auspices of the M.C.C., sailed for Australia in the *Orient*, on September 20, and was made up as follows:—A. O. Jones (Notts) (captain), F. L. Fane (Essex), K. L. Hutchings (Kent), J. N. Crawford (Surrey), R. A. Young (Cambridge University and Sussex), Braund (Somerset), Rhodes (Yorkshire), Hayes (Surrey), Hobbs (Surrey), Hardstaff (Notts), Blythe (Kent), Fielder (Kent), Barnes (S.) (Staffordshire), and Humphries (J.) (Derbyshire).

CROQUET.

THE croquet events of 1907 produced some very interesting and exciting play. The Croquet Association's Champion Cup Tournament, at Roehampton, was very closely fought, and only resulted in a win for Mr. M. Barry after a tie with Mr. R. C. J. Beaton. In the competition proper each had secured 14 wins out of a possible 18, and on playing off the tie Mr. Barry beat Mr. Beaton by two games to one (28 minus 28 plus 13). Mr. G. H. Woolston, the holder, tied with Mr. T. J. Considine and the Rev. H. C. Launder for third place, with 11 wins; whilst Mrs. R. C. J. Beaton (10 wins) was sixth, Mr. E. A. S. Fawcett (9 wins) seventh, Miss V. Rowley (4 wins) eighth, and Miss N. E. Coote and Mr. C. E. Willis tied for ninth place with three wins each. At the same meeting, in the final round of the Open Singles, Mr. W. E. G. Fisher beat Mr. A. Martlet by 14.

CYCLING.

THE cycling season of 1907 must be regarded as an eminently satisfactory one as regards both the sport and pastime. The trade returns show that the great increase in the ranks of motoring has not weakened those of the humbler form of motion. Although in the sport there arose no Zimmerman or Reed, most of the well-known riders maintained their form, and some of the newer men showed considerable improvement. Ernest Payne, the young Worcester crack, did not stand out so prominently as in the previous year, and the most successful all-round rider—in proportion, at all events, to the number of races in which he took part—must have been B. Jones, of Wigan. The rider, however, who showed the most promising form was undoubtedly V. L. Johnson, of Birmingham.

The National Championships were, as usual, decided at three different meetings. The Quarter-Mile, Five-Miles, and Twenty-Five Miles events all fell to men new to National honours, in G. C. Anderson, South-West Ham, C. W. B. Kingsbury, Gosport, and D. C. Robertson, Peterborough, respectively. The Mile Championship was won by Ernest Payne, Worcester, for the

third successive time; and Leon Meredith, Paddington, regained the Fifty Miles. Jean Devoissoux, the French champion, finished second in the One and Five Miles events. The Tandem Championship was won rather easily by F. G. Hamlin and H. T. Johnson, of the Putney A.C. Anderson, who was thought by some to be a rather lucky winner, showed that his performance at Exeter was no mere flash in the pan, by repeating his success, at the same distance, in the British Empire Championships at Newcastle. In the preliminary heats he defeated B. Jones and E. Payne, whilst in the final his runner-up was J. Lavery, the Irish champion. B. Jones, of Wigan, won both the One and Ten Miles Championships. The International Championships were held in Paris, and were won as follows:—Professional: 100 Kilometres: Louis Darragon, France; 200 Metres: Emile Friel, France. Amateur: 100 Kilometres: Leon Meredith, England; 2,000 Metres: Jean Devoissoux, France. The last named subsequently won the Sportsman Cup at Herne Hill, and then, like all other Continental riders who have attained amateur International Championship honours, became a professional.

The outstanding event of the season, on the road, was the North Road Club's 24 Hours Race, which was won by T. A. Fisher, of the Unity C.C., who covered the excellent distance of 377½ miles. C. Moss, of the Midland C. & A.C., Birmingham, won that club's open 100 Miles Race, with an allowance of 9 mins., and also made the fastest actual time, viz., 5 hrs. 4 mins. 38 secs.—a very fine performance. Later, Moss made fastest time—viz., 5 hrs. 7 mins. 41 secs.—in the Bath Road Club's 100 Miles Race, which, on the handicap, was won by F. C. Higgins, with 29 mins. start, in 4 hrs. 49 mins. 9 secs. F. W. Wingrave, North Road Club, made fastest time—viz., 5 hrs. 17 mins. 44 secs.—in the Anfield (Liverpool) Club's 100 Miles Race, which was won by F. C. Lowcock, Manchester Wheelers, with an allowance of 20 mins., in 5 hrs. 0 min. 50 secs. In the North London C.C. 50 Miles Handicap, A. W. Ashton, Highgate C.C., did the fastest time, viz., 2 hrs. 33 mins. 51 secs., and also won the handicap. Ashton afterwards made fastest time—5 hrs. 26 mins. 28½ secs.—in the Catford 100 Miles, won by E. H. Low, Unity C.C., 50 mins. start, in 4 hrs. 59 mins. 28½ secs.

Although not many records were beaten during the season, those which fell were of more than ordinary interest. On the path, H. D. Buck reduced the quarter-mile, unpaced, standing start, amateur record to 28½ secs. Hamlin and Johnson set the quarter-mile, paced, standing start, tandem record at 28½ secs., and Matthews and Barnard the half-mile, tandem, unpaced, record at 54 secs., and the three-quarter-mile and one mile, flying start, unpaced, records at 1 min. 19½ secs. and 1 min. 49½ secs. respectively. V. L. Johnson reduced the mile, unpaced, standing start, record to 2 mins. 3½ secs. Several attacks were made on the Land's End to John o' Groats and 1,000 miles records, and at the end of the season both stood to the credit of W. Welsh, at 3 days 8 hrs. 4 mins. and 4 days 7 hrs. 40 mins. 38 secs. respectively.

FOOTBALL.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

THE season of 1907 will long be remembered for the most deplorable schism on record. For

several years discord had existed between a section of amateurs and the Football Association on the question of the admission of professional clubs to membership of the London F.A.; and when a special general meeting of that body passed, in deference to the expressed wish of the Council of the F.A., a resolution approving of the principle, a big minority of the amateur clubs revolted. The F.A. followed this with a mandate to the effect that such Associations as Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey should legislate for professional clubs within their respective areas. This led to more friction and the breaking away of hundreds of clubs from their allegiance to the governing body. An Amateur Football Association was formed, the Corinthians, most of the Old Boy (public schools) clubs, and the two Universities going over to it. The new Association claimed to be the governing body of amateur football, and the Rugby Union and the Hockey Association passed resolutions recognising it as such.

The International series of matches resulted in the Championship falling to Wales for the first time in its history. On February 16 England defeated Ireland (1-0) at Everton, and on the 23rd of the same month Wales beat Ireland at Wrexham (3-2). On March 4, at Wrexham, Scotland also succumbed to Wales (1-0); in Glasgow, on March 16, Scotland won against Ireland (3-0). England drew with both Wales (Fulham, March 18) and Scotland (Newcastle, April 6), the score being "one all" in each match. It will thus be seen that Wales went through the campaign without sustaining a defeat. The Scotland and England match was disappointing, and the gate receipts fell as low as £2,725 12s. It is worthy of note that it was Stephen Bloomer's 23rd International game, and in it he scored his 23rd goal in such contests. The full record for the series is appended:—

	Pld.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Goals.	Pts.
Wales	3	2	0	1	5	3	5	5
England	3	1	0	2	3	2	4	4
Scotland	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	3
Ireland	3	0	3	0	2	7	0	0

League football in 1906-7 presented some remarkable features. Newcastle United, after being sensationally defeated at home by Crystal Palace in the English Cup, won the First Division Championship with a record of 51 points out of a possible 76. Of 38 matches they won 22 and drew 7, scoring 74 goals against 46. Bristol City, new to the division, did well in running up with a record of 47 points and 20 matches won; but Stoke and Derby County dropped down to the Second Division. In the two divisions and in the Southern League 1,140 matches were played, and it is estimated that 11,000,000 spectators attended. The Second League Championship was won by Notts Forest, who won 28 and drew 4 of their 38 engagements, totalling 60 points, and scoring 74 goals against 36. Chelsea finished second with 26 wins, 5 drawn games, and 57 points. Notts Forest and Chelsea thus stepped up into the First Division for the season of 1907-8. In the Southern League there was a tough struggle between Fulham and Portsmouth, but eventually the former secured the Championship for the second year in succession. Once more it was Fulham's defence that saved

them, as will be gleaned from the following figures:—

	Pld.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Goals.	Pts.
Fulham	38	20	13	5	58	32	53	53
Portsmouth..	38	22	7	9	64	36	51	51

Before the opening of the 1907-8 season Fulham passed into the Second League, and the Southern League adopted the extraordinary procedure of electing Bradford Park Avenue in their place.

The competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup was as interesting as ever, and some excitement was caused by the Crystal Palace Club reaching the fourth round. Had they got into the final the Association would have been in a dilemma, as the rules insist upon a neutral ground for the semi-finals and the final, whereas the F.A. is under agreement to play the final at the Crystal Palace for a number of years. However, on April 20, Sheffield Wednesday, who had been rather fortunate throughout the competition, and Everton met at Sydenham before 84,584 people, and after an exciting match the former won by 2 goals to 1. Their previous success was against Wolverhampton Wanderers in 1895-6, the first time the present trophy was played for, the original cup having been stolen from a shop window in Birmingham.

Once more the Oxford and Cambridge match failed to rise above the ordinary, and it will suffice to mention that it was won by the Dark Blues by 2-1. Cambridge have now won 17 games and Oxford 16.

In the Western League, Fulham (Section A) and West Ham United (Section B) won, the latter securing the Championship match at Stamford Bridge on April 15 by 1-0. Crystal Palace Club won the United League Championship with 21 points out of a possible 28, and Woolwich Arsenal were successful in the premier division of the London League with 29 points out of a possible 36. The Hospital Cup, as in the previous season, was secured by Guy's, who have now won it ten times since its institution in 1884-5. The Sheriff of London Charity Shield was played for on March 9 at Fulham, when Newcastle United defeated the Corinthians by 5-2. The Corinthians have played in every match since the trophy was first offered with the exception of the 1899 game, but they have not won since 1904. Newcastle United had not previously figured in the competition. Clapton managed to keep the Amateur Cup in the south, and they are the first *bona-fide* London club to win it. They defeated Stockton in the final by 2-1.

Other challenge cups were won as follows:—Army Cup, Royal Engineers; Dunn Memorial Cup, Old Reptonians; English Schools Championship, West Ham; Irish Cup, Cliftonville; Kent Senior Cup, Maidstone; London Charity Cup, London Caledonians and Casuals (joint holders); London Senior Cup, West Norwood; Middlesex Charity Cup, Shepherd's Bush; Middlesex Senior Cup, New Crusaders; Scottish Cup, Celtic; Southern Charity Cup, Tottenham Hotspur; West Ham Charity Cup, Clapton; Welsh Cup, Oswestry.

The Secretary of the Football Association is Mr. F. J. Wall, 104, High Holborn. The Secretary of the Amateur Football Association is Mr. H. Hughes-Onslow, 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Rugby football in 1906-7 certainly showed more signs of vitality than had been observable

in some previous seasons, and there was cause to think that the "All Blacks" campaign a year previously had served a sound educative purpose. One of the features of the season was the visit of a South African combination, which, if it did not arouse quite the interest associated with the previous Colonial tour, nevertheless proved highly successful. Once again national vanity received a rude shock, for the only International that the South Africans lost was that in which Scotland was engaged, although at the Crystal Palace England managed to make a draw.

As regards the full International Tournament, Scotland, at the bottom of the poll the previous season, jumped into first place. The actual positions will be readily gleaned by perusal of the following tables:—

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP, 1906-7.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

	G. T.	G. T.
Swansea Wales (22)...	2 4 bt England ...	0 0
Edinburgh Scotland (6)	0 2 bt *Wales (3)	1 0
Dublin †Ireland (17)	2 3 bt *England (9)	1 2
Edinburgh Scotland (15)	3 0 bt *Ireland (3)	1 0
Cardiff... †Wales (29)	4 4 bt Ireland.....	0 0
Blackth Scotland (8)	1 1 bt England (3)	0 1

*One penalty goal. †One goal from mark.

‡One penalty, one dropped goal.

RELATIVE POSITIONS.

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	For.	Agst.
					G.T.Pts.	G.T.Pts.
1 Scotland ...	3	0	0	6	4 3=29	*2 1=9
2 Wales	2	0	1	4	17 8=54	0 2=6
3 Ireland ...	1	0	2	2	13 3=20	†8 6=53
4 England ...	0	0	3	0	9 1 3=12	‡5 8=47

*Two penalty goals. †Two penalties, one dropped goal. ‡One penalty, one mark goal. §One penalty goal. ¶One mark goal.

By winning all the Internationals, including that against South Africa, Scotland created a record, and a glance at the figures shows that her strength was mainly in defence. Only once was the goal line crossed, whilst it speaks well for their stamina that against Wales and against England they were in a minority at half-time. Scotland had not carried off the International Championship since the season of 1903-4. England's display in the series of matches was very disappointing indeed, and but little consolation could be gleaned from the fact that the team beat France at Richmond in January by 41 points to 13. The South Africans won 2, drew 1, and lost 1 of their 4 International matches, scoring 29 points to 22.

The North v. South match, at Blackheath, on November 24, was somewhat farcical, the South winning anyhow by 33 points to 3. A week later the selected England side was defeated at Coventry by "The Rest" by 13 points to 9; but the West v. The Rest of the South, and the Champion County v. The Rest of England games were not played.

For the first time since the Rugby County Championship was officially recognised in 1889-90, the competition was not finished. In the Northern Division, which embraces Durham, Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, the first named headed the list with 10 points. There were two groups in the Southern Division, Devon heading the South-Western section and Kent the South-Eastern. In the

Southern final, at Blackheath, on February 20, Devon defeated Kent by 28 points to 3. Then in the final tie Devon and Durham, after playing a draw (1 try each) at West Hartlepool on April 13, and another draw (0-0) at West Hartlepool on April 30, became joint holders. Of other leading games, that between Oxford and Cambridge, decided at Queen's Club on Dec. 12, was played on ground made rotten by rain following upon frost. Oxford had exactly the same set of forwards as in the previous season. They won by 4 tries to a goal and a try, play being distinctly good all round. The Army and Navy met at Queen's Club on Feb. 27, the representatives of the Navy just snatching a victory by 15 points to 14.

At the Union's Annual General Meeting it was announced that a ground near Twickenham had been purchased by the Union as headquarters.

The Union Offices are at 35, Surrey Street, Strand; and Mr. H. B. Marriott is the Secretary.

GOLF.

THE year 1907 saw the game of golf continue to grow in importance. Many new clubs and courses were formed in different parts of the world; and there was hardly an instance of a club failing to obtain the amount of support necessary to make it a success. The leading events were, for the greater part, played in wet and generally unfavourable weather, and, in the Open Championship, scoring was higher than it had been for many years. Oxford v. Cambridge was, as usual, the first of the outstanding fixtures to be decided. It took place on the Royal Liverpool Club's course, at Hoylake, on April 17, and resulted, after a most interesting day's golf, in a win for Cambridge by one hole—23 holes to 22. M. T. Allen, the Cambridge captain, beat the Hon. C. N. Bruce, the Oxford captain, by 13 holes, a performance which practically won the contest. The Parliamentary Tournament, which was begun in May, fell to Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P. Ireland was visited for the Ladies' Open Championship, which took place at Newcastle, co. Down, on May 7, 8, 9, and 10. Victory rested with Miss May Hezlet, of Portrush, who, in the final, defeated her sister, Miss Florence Hezlet, by 2 and 1. Indeed, the home country triumphed all along the line, Ireland also securing the annual International Tournament. The Amateur Championship, held at St. Andrews on May 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, ended in a success for the older school of players. Mr. John Ball, of the Royal Liverpool Club, won for the sixth time (and that at the age of 44 years), defeating Mr. C. A. Palmer, a Birmingham golfer, who entered from the Royal and Ancient Club, in the final by 6 and 4. In the Amateur International contest, Scotland beat England by 8 matches to 1—the easiest success in the annals of the contest. On June 15, at Hoylake, however, England conquered Scotland in the Professional international contest by 8 matches to 5. On the same course, on June 18, 19, 20, and 21 came the Open Championship. For the first time it fell to a foreigner, Arnaud Massy, a Basque, born and bred at Biarritz and subsequently associated with the Société de Golf de Paris, gaining a brilliant victory. In the qualifying competitions he made easily the best score, and, in the Championship proper, he proved successful with rounds of 76, 81, 78, and 77, total 312. J. H. Taylor, of Mid-Surrey, was second with 79, 79, 76, and 80, total 314; while,

for third place, Tom Vardon, of Sandwich, and G. Pulford, of Hoylake, tied at 317. James Braid, the holder, and E. Ray came next with 318 each. Braid, Harry Vardon, Tom Vardon, and other British professionals crossed to Paris to endeavour to wrest the French Championship from Massy, on the course at La Boulie, on June 29 and 30, but they sustained another reverse. Massy won with 77, 72, 74, and 75, total 298; and another Frenchman in Jean Gassiot was second with 77, 76, 75, and 72, total 300. Braid finished third with 301. Braid subsequently challenged Massy to a match, over neutral courses, for £100 a side, but the champion did not accept. Mr. C. E. Dick, of Royal Liverpool, secured the St. George's Challenge Cup, at Sandwich, with a score of 82 and 79, total 161; and in September, at Portmarnock, the Irish Open Amateur Championship resulted in favour of Mr. J. Douglas Brown, a comparatively unknown member of the Murrayfield Club, Edinburgh. There were many surprises in this event, Mr. Ball, Mr. Palmer, and other well-known players being beaten. So far as concerns the leading events, the year practically concluded with the match-play stages of the Professional Golfers' Association's tournament for £240, presented by the proprietors of the *News of the World*, which took place at Sunningdale on October 15, 16, and 17. James Braid won the first prize of £100 for the third time in five years. In the final he beat J. H. Taylor by 4 and 2. In matters legislative, items of interest were the election of Mr. C. B. Macdonald, an American member of the Royal and Ancient Club, to the Rules of Golf Committee, and the selection of Deal as an additional open championship course.

GYMNASTICS, BOXING, AND FENCING.

DURING 1907 the Amateur Gymnastic Association carried out much about the same programme as formerly. The winner of the Individual Championship under their auspices was W. Tysall, Birmingham Athletic Institute. In the International Clubs Championship (teams of six) the Dolobran Athletic Club proved successful, as in the preceding year. England won the International Team Championship. The Annual Amateur Fencing Championships were held at the Sword Club, Durham House Street, Strand, London, on Monday, March 18, and at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 25. Mr. Seligman retained the Foils Championship, and Mr. Fielmann won the Sabres, in which Mr. C. A. Wilson, of Leeds, the winner for three previous years, did not defend. The Amateur Boxing Championships were held at the Alexandra Palace in the last week of March. There was a record entry, and from one standpoint the meeting was a success. Only three previous winners defended their titles, but there were entries from New Zealand, South Africa, France, and Denmark. The class, however, was, generally speaking, poor. The winners were:—Bantam Weights (8 st. 4 lb.): E. Adams, Columbia B.C.; Feather Weights (9 st.): C. Morris, Polytechnic B.C.; Light Weights (10 st.): M. Wells, Lynn B.C.; Middle Weights (11 st. 4 lb.): R. C. Warner, Gainsford A.C.; Heavy Weights (any weight): H. Brewer, Polytechnic B.C. Some excellent sport resulted from the meeting of Oxford and Cambridge, at Cambridge, on March 5. The Cantabs won five of the eight events on the programme, taking the Bantam Weights (G. H.

Fisher, Clare College); the Middles (D. Portway, Downing College); the Heavies (A. H. Van der Byl, Pembroke College); and the Sabres (J. Greenwood, Peterhouse). Oxford won the Feather Weights (J. L. Walker, Trinity); the Light Weights (C. C. Wilson, Queen's); and in the Foils the Oxford first string (P. G. Doyne, Trinity), and the Cambridge second string (R. Pilter, Emmanuel) proved successful. There were record entries for the Public Schools Boxing Championships, at Aldershot, on March 21 and 22, 55 names being sent in for the four events, and all the entrants appearing. The "Feathers" went to R. M. R. Anderson, a useful two-handed boxer from Bedford Grammar School. The Light Weights were nearly all above the average, and after quite a number of warm heats W. G. Gabian (Charterhouse School) won the final heat from G. L. M. Warne (Dulwich College). The "Middles" furnished considerably more slogging than science, a remark that also applies to the Heavy Weights. Both went to St. Paul's by the success of the brothers C. O. and G. A. Lilley. St. Paul's, always prominent at Aldershot, only just missed three firsts. In the Fencing competitions C. M. G. Ogilvie (Bedford) won the Foils and W. S. L. Baird (Epsom) the Sabres. For the Gymnastic competitions there were no fewer than 34 couples entered, including representatives of the following schools:—Dean Close, Cheltenham, Marlborough College, Merchant Taylors, Cheltenham College, Bromsgrove School, Radley College, Harrow School, Bedford, Epsom College, Woodbridge, Berkhamsted, Haileybury College, St. Paul's, Blundell's, Dulwich College, Sherborne, Bradfield, Rugby, Aldenham, Felsted, Highgate, Wellington College, Cranleigh, Repton, King's College School, Wimbledon, Ipswich, St. John's, Westminster, Clifton, King's School, Canterbury, Oundle, Elizabeth College, Guernsey, Forest, and Eltham. The result was:—W. G. Hull and A. E. Bullock (St. Paul's School, Kensington), 194 points (winners of the shield, &c.), 1st; D. R. J. Halliday and M. C. Bird (Harrow School), 191½ points, and; C. G. Dickson and E. L. Farley (Blundell's School, Tiverton), 184 points, 3rd; F. H. St. Hill and L. M. Clark (Cheltenham College), 178½ points, 4th.

HOCKEY.

THE popularity that hockey attained during 1906 was fully maintained during 1907. As was the case the previous year, the International programme was a complete triumph for England. The various teams doing duty for the "predominant partner" won all four International engagements, and went through the season without having a goal scored against them. Ireland were defeated by 5-0, Wales by 10-0, Scotland by 3-0, and France by 14-0, giving a total of 33 goals to none. With the exception of the game against Wales, all the games were decided on English soil, the exception to the rule being played at Llandudno. Of the other leading games, the South of England had the best. They defeated the North by 4 goals to 2, the West by 3 goals to 2, and the Midlands by 2-1. The Midlands had the next best record, beating the West by 6-0 and the North by 5-1. The North only won one match—against the West—by 3 goals to 2. It will thus be seen that the West of England did not register a solitary success. The annual game between Oxford and Cambridge, played at Bromley on Feb. 15, was won

by the latter by 3 goals to 2. Generally speaking, the sport is in a highly flourishing condition. To the Hockey Association are affiliated the Midland Counties, the Northern, Southern, and Western Associations, and the New Zealand, Transvaal, Western Australia, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, and Dutch governing bodies. In addition, numerous county associations are affiliated. His Highness the Prince of Wales is President of the Hockey Association, whose Hon. Sec. is Mr. H. M. Tennant, 12, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.

LAWN TENNIS.

ALTHOUGH the wet weather seriously interfered with many of the tournaments, the season of 1907 was, on the whole, highly successful. A start was made early in April with the Covered Courts Championships at Queen's Club, London. In the Singles, A. F. Wilding proved successful, and with Mr. J. G. Ritchie carried off the Doubles, whilst with Miss Eastlake Smith as partner he won the Mixed Doubles. Miss Smith had previously taken the Ladies' Singles, whilst all the players mentioned met with success in the Paris Championships. Oxford and Cambridge met at the Queen's Club in June, the Dark Blues scoring 14 games to 4. A. F. Wilding won further honours in the Kent Championships in June, when Miss Sutton carried off the Ladies' Singles. The Irish Championships, at Dublin, only attracted a poor class entry, the only "crack" to compete being J. G. Ritchie, who won the Singles. T. D. Good and H. N. Craig were to the fore in the Doubles, and the successful lady was Miss Garfit, who also scored in the Mixed Doubles with W. Carey as partner. For the All England Championships, which commenced at Wimbledon on June 24, there was a record entry, including representatives from Germany, Austria, New Zealand, and Australia. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales patronised the meeting, but some disappointment was felt at the absence of the brothers Doherty, S. H. Smith, and F. L. Eiseley. N. E. Brookes won the Gentlemen's Singles, and with Wilding was successful in the Doubles. Miss Sutton won the Ladies' Singles, and with Beals Wright took the Mixed Doubles; whilst the Ladies' Doubles fell to Miss Wilson and Mrs. Lambert Chambers. Results of other important events during the season were: Welsh Championships—Gentlemen's Singles, J. M. Boucher; Ladies', Miss Sutton. Inter-County Championship—Gentlemen, Yorkshire; Ladies, Durham. Scottish Championships—Gentlemen's Singles, A. M. Mackay; Ladies', Miss A. M. Ferguson; Mixed Doubles, Miss A. M. Ferguson and A. M. Mackay.

RACKETS AND TENNIS.

RACKETS followed about the same course in 1907 as during the previous year. The first event of general importance was the Army Championship Meeting at Prince's on March 9. In this the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry, once more represented by Messrs. H. M. Balfour Bryant (U.V.O.) and M. P. Bramwell Davis, won the Doubles for the fourth year in succession. Mr. Balfour Bryant also won the Singles. In the Amateur Championships at Prince's Club Mr. E. B. Wall proved successful, on March 25; and on the 28th Capt. W. L. Foster, D.S.O., and Mr. B. L. Foster proved successful in the Doubles. The Public Schools Championship in April fell to Wellington, represented by H. Brougham and

E. C. Harriman; whilst Oxford vanquished Cambridge in both Doubles and Singles matches, being represented in the former by Mr. G. N. Foster and Mr. C. V. L. Hooman, and in the latter by Mr. G. N. Foster.

The principal tennis events of the year were won as follows:—Amateur Championship, on May 4, Mr. Jay Gould; the U.C.C. Gold Prize, on July 16, by Mr. Vane Pennell; the Professional Championship, on May 16, 8, 11, by Peter Latham; and the Oxford v. Cambridge Doubles, on July 31, by Oxford; the Singles, on Aug. 1, by Oxford.

ROWING.

A PECULIAR feature of the 1907 season was that, although rain sadly interfered with most outdoor sports, the chief regattas were generally favoured with fine weather. Henley, unfortunately, proved the exception, and regular visitors of between twenty and thirty years' experience could not recall a more miserable celebration of the royal meeting. The racing, however, was quite up to, if not above, the average. Early in the year it became public property that the Amateur Rowing Association had consented to undertake the management of the rowing section of the Olympic Games in 1908. Those races will be decided over the Henley Regatta course at the close of next July, after the usual regatta at the beginning of the same month. The Henley stewards are members of the A.R.A., and in order that the Olympic races might not suffer by anything fixed to precede them, it was arranged that no foreign entries would be accepted for Henley in 1908. Probably this ruling would have been generally approved had not the Belgians won the Grand Challenge Cup at the previous gathering. The fact that they will be debarred from defending their possession next July gave rise to criticism.

The University Boat Race, over the usual Putney to Mortlake course, on Saturday, March 16, resulted in a most hollow victory for Cambridge, who led from the first two or three strokes, and won by four and a half lengths in 20 min. 26 secs. With five of the previous year's crew in the boat—including D. C. R. Stuart, the stroke—it was not surprising that the same modification of the usual English style of rowing observable in 1906 was adopted. This is partially modelled upon that of the Americans, and partially upon the best points of professional scullers, and, in the opinion of many experts, is bound to displace the old order of things. Oxford had three "old blues" in the boat, the crews and their weights being as follows:—

Oxford: W. T. Heard (Fettes and Balliol), bow, 11 st.; *† H. C. Bucknall (Eton and Merton), 11 st. 8 lb.; G. E. Hope (Eton and Christ Church), 12 st. 13 lb.; R. M. Peat (Sedburgh and Trinity), 11 st. 12 lb.; J. A. Gillan (Edinburgh Academy and Magdalen), 12 st. 7 lb.; * A. G. Kirby (Eton and Magdalen), 13 st. 10 lb.; * E. H. L. Southwell (Eton and Magdalen), 12 st. 1 lb.; A. C. Gladstone (Eton and Christ Church), stroke, 11 st.; A. W. Donkin (Eton and Magdalen), cox., 8 st. 5 lb.

Cambridge: G. A. B. Close-Brooks (Winchester and First Trinity), bow, 11 st.; † J. H. F. Benham (Fauconbergh and Jesus), 12 st. 5½ lb.;

* Rowed against Cambridge in 1906, and † against Cambridge in 1905. † Rowed against Oxford in 1906, † against Harvard University in 1905, and † against Oxford in 1905.

† H. M. Goldsmith (Sherborne and Jesus), 12 st. 6 lb.; J. S. Burn (Harrow and First Trinity), 12 st. 9½ lb.; H. G. Baynes (Leighton Park and First Trinity), 14 st.; † J. B. C. Johnstone (Eton and Third Trinity), 12 st. 9 lb.; † E. W. Powell (Eton and Third Trinity), 11 st. 6 lb.; † D. C. R. Stuart (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall), stroke, 11 st. 1 lb.; R. Boyle (Bradfield and Trinity Hall), cox., 8 st. 10 lb.

Aggregate weight—Oxford, 96 st. 8 lb.; Cambridge, 97 st. 9 lb. Average weight—Oxford, 12 st. 1 lb.; Cambridge, 12 st. 2½ lb.

Reference has been made to the bad weather at Henley. The entries beat all records, and college crews entered in greater numbers than for some years. For the second time the actual regatta extended over four days, starting on the first Tuesday of the month. Notable features were the gigantic entry for the Diamond Sculls, and the fact that a Belgian crew once more entered the lists for the Grand Challenge Cup. The visiting eight included several of the men who had secured the trophy the previous year—the first time it had been out of England. Leander were thought to be the most dangerous rivals of the foreigners, but they threw chances away. Thus, members of the eight were entered in fours, pairs, and sculls, and consequently could not give up the time for practice in the eight which would have welded them into one harmonious whole. Further, there were alterations in the order of rowing only a few days before the race. The Belgians and Leander met in the second heat, when half a gale of wind was blowing against the crews. A desperate race ensued, Leander leading until less than a furlong from home, when the Belgians spurted splendidly and won by a third of a length. That was on the Thursday, and the following afternoon the Sport Nautique de Gand, Belgium (to give them their official title), won the final from Christchurch, Oxford. The latter, stroked by A. C. Gladstone, had the worst station, but put up a most plucky fight, and were only vanquished by a bare length. The Belgian crew were P. De Geyter (bow), 10 st.; 12 lb.; G. Visser, 11 st. 6 lb.; Hugh Mourans, 10 st. 10 lb.; A. Van Roy, 12 st. 6 lb.; F. Vergucht, 12 st. 1 lb.; P. Vierman, 12 st. 5 lb.; O. Desonville, 12 st. 3 lb.; R. Poma (stroke), 11 st. 1 lb.; R. Colpaert (cox.), 8 st. 1 lb. The previous year, H. T. Blackstaffe, of the Vesta Rowing Club, had, at the thirteenth attempt, succeeded in winning the Diamond Sculls. He failed to retain his title, being defeated by Capt. W. H. Darrell, of the Household Brigade B.C., by a bare half-length. The foreign element in this competition was rather poor, but fine form was displayed by St. Bernard von Gatz, Viking Rowing Club, Germany. Capt. Darrell won the final by a length and a quarter from a very promising young sculler in Alexander McCulloch, University College, Oxford. The winners of the other trophies were:—Wyfold Cup: Magdalen College, Oxford; Thames Challenge Cup: Christ College, Cambridge; Ladies' Challenge Plate: Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Stewards' Challenge Cup: Magdalen College, Oxford; Silver Goblets: B. C. Johnstone (12 st. 12 lb.) and R. V. Powell (12 st. 6 lb.); Leander; Visitors' Challenge Cup: Magdalen College, Oxford. On the last day (Friday), Lord Desborough presented Baron Pierre Coubertin's cup to the Henley Regatta stewards. This cup is voted every four years by the International Olympic Committee to the association which has done the most during the

past year for the promotion of amateur sport, and the Henley stewards were unanimously voted as its recipients at its last meeting. In a private match (fours), Royal Engineers beat Royal Artillery by 2½ lengths.

At the Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, held under the management of the London Rowing Club on July 11, Captain W. H. Darrell followed up his Henley success by winning the London Cup. The London R.C. won the Metropolitan Pairs, and Thames R.C. (J. Beresford and K. Vernon) took the Champion Pairs. The Thames Cup for Senior Fours fell to the London R.C., and the Old Barnes Challenge Cup (eights) was secured by Vesta R.C. The Metropolitan Champion Cup for Senior Eights resulted in London beating Thames by a length, their crew being as follows:—O. M. Moullin, 11 st. 2 lb.; W. D. Lancaster, 12 st. 3 lb.; J. R. K. Fenning, 12 st. 5 lb.; H. J. Bryant, 11 st. 13 lb.; Guy Nickalls, 12 st. 11 lb.; R. B. Freeman, 13 st. 1 lb.; M. Donaldson, 13 st. 3 lb.; P. Dewar (stroke), 10 st. 5 lb.; C. H. L. Boyton (cox.), 8 st. 8 lb.

After his defeat at Henley, H. T. Blackstaffe decided to resign his title to the Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames). The race took place on July 15, from Putney to Mortlake, and resulted in a great surprise. J. de G. Edey, Auriol R.C., who had made a poor show at Henley, and had been beaten at the Metropolitan Regatta, won easily from R. V. Powell (Leander R.C.) and Capt. Darrell, who steered very badly. The time was 23 min. 51 secs. There was but a small entry for the Amateur Punting Championship, decided over the Shepperton course on Tuesday, July 23. The distance was three-quarters of a mile—out and home—and J. H. Secker won from F. C. Covell. With H. T. Jaffe as partner, the latter won the Doubles Championship from J. H. Serker and A. Bennett. On July 24, A. T. Cook, of Hammersmith, was successful in the final heat for Doggett's Coat and Badge. The course was from London Bridge to Chelsea, and for the first time all restrictions as to the build of the boats were removed, and the competitors used ordinary outrigger racing craft. On the 25th of the month, W. Haines, of Old Windsor, once more secured the Professional Punting Championship. This was his ninth success.

The Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Rowing Association is Mr. G. M. Gridley, Leander R.C., Putney, or Henley-on-Thames.

SWIMMING.

THE year 1907 was a memorable one as regards swimming, and no doubt both as a sport and as a pleasurable exercise the art has made vast strides in popularity during recent years. There were the usual number of attempts to emulate Captain Webb's feat of swimming the Channel, J. Wolfe being the most persistent tryer in this respect; but although many good performances were put on record, actual success was not attained. Four members of the City Police force attempted to cross the Straits of Dover as a "relay" team, but they also were unsuccessful. The Oxford v. Cambridge races were decided at the Bath Club, London, on June 25. N. F. Howe Brown (Oriol, Oxford) won the 50 Yards race, and T. Williams (Peterhouse, Cambridge) the Hundred and the Quarter. Oxford took the Team race and drew (2-2) in the Polo. Owing to the system of awarding points in the swimming events, however, the match, as far as those three races were

concerned, was declared a tie, so that Oxford carried off the honours of the evening as the only actual winners of one contest—the Team race.

Under the conditions which govern the National and Southern Counties Championships in Life-Saving which are promoted by the Royal Life-Saving Society, it is not now necessary for the teams to travel, the officials examining clubs in their own baths some time before the end of October in each year, and sending the results of their examination, together with the aggregate times, to the executive of the Society, who, subject to the right to order a second test, either as a final or otherwise, award the medals and shields to the teams whose aggregate times are the lowest. The returns for 1907 disclose that the Bath Dolphin team—consisting of T. Crisp, W. H. Whipper, P. H. Morris, and S. W. Crisp—won the Southern Championship, their time being 16 mins. 37½ secs., as against 17 mins. 2½ secs. by the City of London Police (A. J. Greenop, M. H. Blackmore, J. G. Jagger, and G. L. Horton), who were second.

For the National Championship there was keen competition, victory resting with the Sheffield Otters, whose team—consisting of F. A. Unwin (Amateur Champion of England), C. Blatherwick (Amateur Champion of Yorkshire), S. Martin, and J. E. Clements—only occupied 13 mins. 57½ secs. in completing the tests. Edinburgh Police, the holders, came second (R. Work, C. L. Bruce, J. Hempseed, and D. S. Dakers), taking 15 mins. 58 secs.

Each member of a team had to be fully attired and carry another member of his team a distance of 20 yards, in four separate methods of rescue, and also pick up an iron object from the bottom by diving from the surface 15 yards from the starting point, and swimming back with it. Thus each team had to cover a distance of 760 yards, over 380 yards of which various methods have to be shown.

The competition which is annually promoted by the Royal Life-Saving Society for the Ladies' Championship Challenge Cup, and which is open to teams of six members from any ladies' swimming club whose headquarters are in the United Kingdom, provides that two members of each team swim 108 yards any stroke, two members 72 yards with the breast stroke, and two members 72 yards with the back stroke, and four members each to carry another member a distance of 18 yards, each rescuing member to perform separate methods of rescue. The aggregate times of each team are reported to the Society by the duly appointed officials, and the club with the lowest aggregate takes the Cup. The Weston-super-Mare Club team—consisting of Nellie Davey, Dorothy Thould, Daisy Baker, Margery Thould, Daisy Gillham, and Janet Basker—whose time was 10 mins. 22 secs., won the Cup; Sheffield Excelsior Ladies (time, 10 mins. 26½ secs.) being second.

As regards the Amateur Swimming Association Championships there were numerous notable incidents. Four new records were set up. Standing out by themselves are the wonderful performances of Mr. Daniels and Miss Fletcher over 100 yards, the former breaking record by 2 secs., and the latter by 3½ secs. The championship holders were very much the same as a twelvemonth previously. Indeed, except that Mr. Naylor, who won the Breast Stroke, had to take second place to Mr. Courtman, Mr. Hal-

may's win in the 220 Yards (which a year ago provided only one competitor, Mr. Healy), and Mr. Radmilovic's victory in the Long-Distance Championship, the winners were identical. Mr. Taylor again took the four events he won a year previously, and, curiously enough, was again beaten into second place in the Long-Distance Championship. The complete list of winners of Amateur Swimming Association Championships follows:—100 Yards, at Manchester, on Sept. 7, C. M. Daniels, time 55½ secs. (best on record); 100 Yards, Ladies, Miss J. Fletcher, at Manchester, Sept. 27, time 1 min. 27 secs. (best on record); 150 Yards, C. M. Daniels, at Liverpool, Sept. 14, time 1 min. 33 secs. (best on record); 150 Yards Back Swimming, F. A. Unwin, at Salisbury, Sept. 18, time 1 min. 59½ secs. (best on record); 200 Yards Breast Swimming, P. Courtman, at Birmingham, Sept. 16, time 2 mins. 55½ secs.; 220 Yards, Z. de Halma, at Weston-super-Mare, Aug. 19, time 2 mins. 34 secs.; 440 Yards, at South Shields, Aug. 14 (time 4 mins. 43 secs.); 500 Yards, at Walsall, Sept. 5 (time 6 mins. 22 secs.); Half-Mile, Highgate, July 6 (time 11 mins. 16½ secs.); and One Mile, at Swindon, Aug. 3 (time 25 mins. 4½ secs.). H. Taylor; Long Distance, in the Thames, July 13, P. Radmilovic 1st, H. Taylor 2nd, E. Brausch 3rd, 69 mins. 15½ secs.; Diving, London, Sept. 2, H. Smyrk; Plunging, London, Oct. 7, H. W. Allanson, 75 ft. 10½ ins. The Schoolboys' Team Championship was won, at Bradford, on Sept. 28, by the Seaman's Orphanage, Liverpool. In the final for the Club Water Polo Championship, at Birmingham, on Sept. 15, Weston-super-Mare, who had won the previous year, beat Wigan by 3 goals to 2; and in the decider for the Inter-County Polo Championship, at Newcastle, on Sept. 30, Lancashire retained their right to the title, defeating Somerset by 4 goals to 2. The International Water Polo matches did not lead to a complete series, but the record, as far as it went, was—

	Plyd.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	For.	Goals Asst.
England	31	27	1	3	176	30
Scotland	26	12	1	13	65	82
Wales	26	10	3	13	76	99
Ireland	27	3	1	23	40	146

District Championships may be briefly summarised. In the South, H. W. Faircloth proved in wonderful all-round form, and won the 100 Yards, 150 Yards, 220 Yards, and 440 Yards; Miss F. Footman took the 100 Yards Ladies' event, and R. H. Hassall the Mile. In the North, H. Taylor took the Quarter, and the 1,000 Yards Salt Water, and J. H. Derbyshire the 150 Yards. P. G. Graham was the most prominent swimmer in the North-Eastern District, and W. Kell in the Midlands.

On Sept. 7 a race "through London," from Richmond to Blackfriars, in the Thames, was witnessed by many thousands of spectators. From an enormous entry over 30 competitors were selected, and finally J. A. Jarvis won with very great ease, beating, amongst others, some of the finest Continental swimmers of the day, and fairly establishing his right to be considered the Long-Distance Amateur Champion of the World.

THE TURF.

IN some respects the season of 1907 was a replica of its predecessor. The same moderate form was observable amongst the leading three-year-old horses, and there was the same en-

couragement to believe in the brilliancy of the foremost of the younger generation of thoroughbreds, although it is doubtful if any of the two-year-olds proved as excellent as did Polar Star in 1906. When the campaign ended in 1906 general regret was felt that Polar Star was not entered for the classic races of the ensuing season. How he would have fared in them can only be conjectured, as his three-year-old career was disappointing, with the exception that, with the stiff burden for a three-year-old of 7 st. 12 lb., he won the Great Jubilee Stakes at Kempton on May 12 from 11 very useful opponents. Polar Star was ridden by Higgs, and started favourite at 6 to 4 against. Probably his preparation for this event and the severity of the task taxed his constitution to such an extent that he was never the same animal after. Once again the horses bearing the colours of H.M. the King had a poor season. D. Maher, who in 1906 carried all before him as a jockey in big races, did not maintain his form, and had a comparatively poor time, although he rode over 100 winners.

The season presented few remarkable features, if the continual success of Irish-bred horses be omitted. There were far fewer instances of foul riding than in 1906. The first big handicap of the season produced a startling coincidence, for the six-year-old French horse Oh, ridden by G. Stern, won the Lincolnshire Handicap (£1,435) for the second year in succession, and thus created a record. There were 24 runners, and the winner's price in the betting was 25 to 1. The Liverpool Spring Cup (£225), over a distance of 1 mile 3 furlongs, was won on March 21 by the four-year-old Bridge of Canny, 8 st. 6 lb., ridden by D. Maher. This horse maintained excellent form throughout the season, and this success was the first for runner of others. On Friday, March 23, Eremon, 7 yrs., 10 st. 11 lb., ridden by A. Newey, starting at 8 to 1 against, won the Grand National Steeplechase by 6 lengths. Tom West (H. Murphy) was second, and Patlander (J. Lynn) third. It was Newey's first win in this race, in the course of which 15 of the 23 runners fell.

Newbury, the youngest of the enclosed meetings, again proved highly popular with owners, trainers, and public. Its Spring Cup (£1,052), on April 13, attracted no fewer than 17 good-class handicappers to the post. An aged importation in Dalkeith, 7 st. 12 lb., with William Griggs in the saddle, started at 8 to 1 and won by three-quarters of a length. Father Blind, 4 years, 6 st. 2 lb. (J. Howard), created a great surprise by winning the Great Metropolitan Stakes (£935) at Epsom; and on the following day that grand, but not quite dependable, five-year-old Velocity presented weight to a dozen others in the City and Suburban Handicap (£1,675), over 1½ miles, and won easily under the substantial burden of 9 st. 2 lb., H. Jones being the rider. Dalkeith, just referred to, was amongst the beaten lot, he, together with Magic Balm and Kolo, falling. More than one horse destined for distinction later in the year was behind the winner. The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes (£5,100) was decided at Newmarket on Wednesday, May 1. Slieve Gallion, who had retired into winter quarters with a fine reputation, started favourite, odds of 11 to 4 being betted on him. These he justified by beating nine competitors, winning by 3 lengths from Bezonian (Maher) and Linacre (W. Halsey); but later running proved the latter two to be decidedly moderate, and Slieve Gallion himself finished up

the season under a cloud. On the following Friday Witch Elm (B. Lynham) won the One Thousand Guineas (£4,150) easily from 16 opponents, none of whom, however, were destined to make turf history.

The Frenchmen once more gave English trainers a shock when, on Wednesday, May 8, Querido, 4 yrs., 8 st., ridden by John Reiff, cantered away with the Chester Cup (£2,030) from 11 opponents, including Bridge of Canny, who, under the welter weight of 9 st. 5 lb., finished fourth. As usual, the Kempton Jubilee Handicap, decided on Saturday, May 11, proved a great success. Polar Star's win has already been mentioned, but it may be added that amongst the horses finishing behind him were Dalkeith (8 st. 7 lb.) and Velocity (9 st. 12 lb.). The Newmarket Stakes (£2,050), on May 15, attracted an ordinary class field, of whom Acclaim, ridden by Higgs—who for a long while was almost as invincible in big races as Maher had been the previous season—defeated the better fancied Linacre by a short head. This race, in some previous years, had thrown light on the Derby, but it was not so this time. When the great event of the Epsom Summer Meeting was decided, on Wednesday, June 5, yet another surprise was in store. The race (worth £6,450) was won by Mr. Richard Croker's Orby, who had not previously been seen on an English racecourse, although he had won in Ireland, where Mr. Croker races and trains. J. Reiff was the jockey. Slieve Gallion (W. Higgs), on the strength of his success in the Two Thousand Guineas, was favourite at 13 to 8 on, but could only finish third to Wool Winder (Madden). The winner started at 100 to 9 against, and scored by 2 lengths, but the time (2 mins. 44 secs.) compared unfavourably with Spacemint's record of 2 mins. 36 secs. in 1906. Unfortunately, like his immediate predecessor, Orby later in the season succumbed to the exigencies of training, but not before he had won the Irish Derby at the Curragh.

The Royal Ascot meeting, which commenced on June 18, was notable for better going than is usually the case. In the hands of D. Maher, Golden Measure, 5 yrs., 9 st. 8 lb., won the Gold Vase (£900) on the Tuesday; and Torpoint, aged, 8 st. 4 lb., ridden by Madden, secured the Ascot Stakes (£1,660) from 10 opponents, the time for the 2 miles being 3 mins. 24½ secs. The Prince of Wales' Stakes (£2,175) on the same afternoon fell to Qu'Appelle, who was ridden by Maher. The Royal Hunt Cup (£2,110), over 7 furlongs 166 yds., was the feature of Wednesday's card. It attracted 24 competitors, and resulted in a great surprise, as Lally, the Derby disappointment of the previous season, who carried 8 st. and started at 100 to 6, won by half a length from Andover, Malua being third. The winner was ridden by L. Hewitt, an Australian jockey, whose first season in England it was. On Thursday The White Knight, starting at evens, and Eider ran a dead-heat for the Gold Cup (£3,570), but the latter was disqualified for bumping. Some unfavourable comment was directed towards the owners of The White Knight for lodging an objection, protests being almost unknown at the Royal meeting. On Friday the popular Wokingham Stakes (£860) was won by the three-year-old Forerunner II., 6 st. 11 lb., from 22 opponents, Watts riding.

On Wednesday, June 26, the Northumberland Plate (£925), now sadly shorn of its one-time

importance, was won by Killigrew (6 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb.), ridden by C. Ringstead. The rich July Stakes (£1,260), for two-year-olds, at Newmarket, on July 2, was noticeable for the success of His Majesty the King's Pearl of the Loch (H. Jones). This is a chestnut filly by Persimmon—Loch loon, which had won a little race at Newmarket in April. The Princess of Wales' Stakes (£4,840), next day, was taken by Polymelus (9 st. 7 lb., D. Maher) from a very poor field, as will be gathered from the fact that the badly named Nulli Secundus finished second. When, on Friday, July 19, Lally, ridden by Dillon, carried 9 st. 13 lb. into first place for the Eclipse Stakes (£9,285) at Sandown Park, beating Sancy, on whom odds of 5 to 2 were laid, by a head, it began to look as though the colt had indeed been unlucky in the previous year's Derby, but he fell off in form after this, and is evidently a delicate horse. On the succeeding afternoon the National Breeders' Produce Stakes (£4,357) was won by White Eagle. It was the fourth successive victory of the two-year-old son of Gallinule and Merry Gal, and this naturally caused the colt to be loudly proclaimed as the best of his year; but when in September he could only finish fourth to Lesbia in the Champagne Stakes (£1,770) at Doncaster, this opinion had to be modified. Lesbia, a filly by St. Frusquin—Glare, prior to winning the Champagne Stakes, on the occasion of her *debut* carried off the Prince of Wales' Plate (£887) at the York August meeting.

On Friday, July 26, Dinneford, 5 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (D. Maher up), won the Liverpool Summer Cup (£1,055); and a day later Fugleman, 4 yrs., 9 st. (Higgs), and Manaton, 6 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb. (Madden), ran a dead heat for the Newbury Summer Cup (£1,027). Goodwood, which opened on Tuesday, July 30, was a great success. On the first day Romney, 3 yrs., 6 st. 13 lb. (Watts), won the Stewards' Cup (£517) from 14 opponents, starting at 10 to 1. On the following afternoon Royal Dream, 4 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (Randall), starting at 3 to 1, defeated 10 others for the Goodwood Plate (£825); whilst on Thursday The White Knight, 4 yrs., 9 st. 10 lb. (Halsey), secured the Goodwood Cup (£800) from a field of five. The Rous Memorial Stakes (£1,185) only attracted three moderate two-year-olds, Persuasion winning; but for the Prince of Wales' Stakes (£2,800) there were eight competitors, of whom Lamose, ridden by W. Halsey, proved best. On the Friday Galvani, ridden by Dillon, defeated six moderate three-year-olds for the Gordon Stakes (£929), over one mile; and Velocity, 5 yrs., 9 st. 10 lb. (H. Jones), giving "lumps" of weight away to his 10 opponents, won the Chesterfield Cup (£547).

The next important race was the City of London Breeders' Foal Plate (£1,180), on August 15, and so easily did Wool Windr (W. Halsey) score in a field of six that he was at once talked of as the likely winner of the St. Leger (£4,125). Expectations were realised, for, with Halsey again on his back, Col. Baird's colt won by six lengths from Balinglass, with Acclaim third. Despite this decisive defeat, Balinglass was a hot favourite for the Cesarewitch (£825); but when that race was decided, on October 16, the colt was unplaced to Demure, 4 yrs., 6 st. 9 lb. (F. Wootton), who started at 4 to 1. The honours of the race, however, belonged to The White Knight, 4 yrs., 9 st. 12 lb. Had he won with that great weight he would have created a

record. The Cambridgeshire Stakes (£1,210), on Oct. 30, was won by the thoroughly exposed 4-year old Land League (7 st. 13 lb.), who, ridden by W. Higgs, beat the favourite, Malua (4 yrs., 8 st. 8 lb.), and 13 others by a neck. Next day the Irish filly Rhodora (W. Bullock) took the Dewhurst Plate (£1,492), and The White Knight was beaten by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Radium in the Jockey Club Cup (£648).

YACHTING.

THE season of 1907 was the most successful which has so far been experienced during the present century, and yachtsmen regard it as only the beginning of the long-looked-for revival in the sport. The international rating rules came into operation, and this fact assisted in giving an impetus to racing. A big class of yachts of 23-metre rating was formed, and consisted of three vessels—*Nyria*, built in 1906; *White Heather II.* and *Brynchild II.*, both new boats, built respectively for Mr. Myles B. Kennedy and Sir James Pender, Bart. *Brynchild* was most unfortunate throughout the season. In the opening race of the year she lost a man—killed by falling from aloft—and during the Cowes Week had another man washed overboard and drowned. *White Heather* proved almost invincible, and won twenty-three first prizes and one second as the result of thirty-one starts. Her prizes included a King's Cup, won at the regatta of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club. *Nyria* sailed the first four races of the season on even terms with her two opponents, and then, owing to having been built under an old rule, was given a time allowance of four seconds per mile; after sailing another three matches, this allowance was increased to seven seconds.

The class next in importance to that referred to was the 15-metre class, which is the equivalent of the 52-ft. class, which for many years alone sustained the interest in "class" racing. In the opening matches this fleet numbered five—*Maymon*, the champion of the 52-footers in 1904, now belonging to Mr. George Terrell; *Britomart* and *Sonya*, both old 52-footers; and *Shimna* and *Ma'ona*, new vessels built for Mr. W. Yates and Mr. J. Talbot Clifton respectively. *Shimna* was a life design, while the other was designed by Mylne. *Maymon*, after winning the first match of the season, performed very indifferently, and her owner withdrew from the "class," and sailed for the remainder of the season with the limited handicap yachts. *Sonya* did not compete after the Royal Cinque Ports Regatta, owing to the indisposition of her owner, Mrs. Turner Farley; so that the class for the remainder of the season consisted of three yachts. Before the racing season commenced, it was recognised that some time allowance might be necessary between the old and the new vessels, as it was not known how the new international rating rule might affect the new craft—whether they would be faster or slower than the old 52-footers. The racing, however, was sufficiently close to dispose of all consideration of time allowance. *Britomart*, champion of the 52-ft. class last year, repeated her success, and came out at the head of the records for the year.

In September, Sir Thomas Lipton forwarded a challenge for the America Cup, which was, however, declined by the New York Yacht Club on grounds which, in yachting circles, were regarded as merely technical and trivial.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

THE following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive:—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug. and 31st Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Bustard	None.	None.	11th Jan. to 31st Aug.
Deer, Male.	None.	None.	1st Jan. to 9th June.
„ Fallow Male	None.	None.	to 9th June.
Grouse or Red Game	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	1st Apr. to 11th Aug.
Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.
Landrail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11th Dec. to 11th Aug.	11th Dec. to 19th Aug.
Partridge	and Feb. to 31st Aug.	and Feb. to 31st Aug.	and Feb. to 31st Aug.
Pheasant	and Feb. to 30th Sept.	and Feb. to 30th Sept.	and Feb. to 30th Sept.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. to 19th Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1904, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked * to be omitted therefrom.

American quail.	Kittiwake.	Scout.
Auk.	Lapwing.	Sealark.
Avocet.	Lark.	Seamew.
Bee-eater.	Loon.	Sea parrot.
Bittern.	Mallard.	Sea swallow.
Bonxie.	Marrot.	Shearwater.
Colin.	Merganser.	Sheldrake.
Cornish chough.	Murre.	Shoveller.
Coulteneb.	Night-hawk.	Skua.
Cuckoo.	Night-jar.	Sniew.
Curlew.	Nightingale.	Snipe.
Diver.	Oriole.	Solan goose.
Dotterel.	Owl.	Spoonbill.
Dunbird.	Ox-bird.	Stint.
Dunlin.	Oyster-catcher.	Stone curlew.
Eider-duck.	Pewwit.	Stonehatch.
Fern-owl.	Petrel.	Summer snipe.
* Fulmar.	Phalarope.	Tarcock.
* Gannet.	Plover.	Teal.
Goatsucker.	Ploverspage.	Tern.
Godwit.	Pochard.	Thicknee.
Goldfinch.	* Puffin.	Tystey.
Grebe.	Purre.	Whaup.
Greenshank.	* Razorbill.	Widgeon.
* Guillemot.	Redshank.	Wild duck.
Gull (except black-backed)	Reeve or Ruff.	Willcock.
Hoopoe.	Roller.	Wimbrel.
Kingfisher.	Sanderling.	Woodcock.
	Sandpiper.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

By the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1904, penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. November 1st is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about Aug. 12 to October 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for

hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from April 1st to August 12th.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon (including all migratory fish of the genus salmon, are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for any of such fish is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st September, and for rods on 2nd November; for both nets and rods it ends on 1st February. By an Act of 1907 the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by a bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it does not begin for nets later than 1st November, with a minimum of 154 days, or for rods not later than 1st December, with a minimum of 92 days. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law. The following are the cases in which the other dates have been varied:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire††	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn††	16 Aug. to	16 Oct. to
Wye	10 1 May**	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taff and Ely..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Teify	—	1 Oct. to
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Ayron	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Yorkshire ...	—	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Eke	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	1 Nov. to
Seilout	" "	2 Nov. to
Tamar & Plym.	" "	1 Nov. to
Usk, Ribble,	" "	2 Nov. to
Weart	" "	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Teign	to 2 Mar.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Towy	to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Dee	to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Ouse (Sussex).	to 1 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rumney	to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Conway	to 30 Apr.	2 Nov. to 1 May
Stour (Kent).	to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	to 1 Mar.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Eden	10 Sept. to 10 Feb.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Dorset	14 Sept. to 30 Apr.	to 31 Mar.
Taw & Trridge	" "	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Kent & Leven.	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	to 10 Mar.
Dwyfach	to 1 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
D'rwent (Cunn.)	to 10 Mar.	to 31 Jan.
Teddy	to 15 Mar.	14 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Coquet	to 25 Mar.	to 15 May
W. Cumberland	to 31 Mar.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Ogmore	to 30 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	to 15 May	" "
Axe	20 Sept. to 30 Apr.	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Avon (Devon)	30 Sept. to 1 May	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Rowey	11 Nov. to	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been

taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st February and 3rd November, may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the onus probandi lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, i.e., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time may be varied by the local conservancy boards, provided it is not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, and that it is fixed between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday.

II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the annual close time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and, for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Forth	—	ditto.
Add, Aray, Eckraig,	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
N. & S. Esk, Fyne,		
Ruel, Shira.		
Beaully, Dunbeath,		16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Lossie, Ness, Spey.		1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathly,		
Naver, Borgeie,		
Hehnsdale.		
Earn	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale,	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Fleet, Garnock,		
Girvan, Howmore,		
Inner, Iorsa, Ir-		
vine, Laggan, Luce,		
Sorn, Ugie, Ythan,		
and rivers of Ork-		
ney, Harris, & Uist.		
Nith	ditto.	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchard ...	ditto.	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland.	ditto.	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Urr	ditto.	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Hope, Polla	—	11 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sept. to 15 Apr.

† Above S. Biddick.

†† Above Hope Hill.

‡ Below Old Sandsfield. § Below Lostwithiel only.

** Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April.

‡‡ 16 Aug. to 1 Feb. below Bigweir Bridge.

§§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April.

‡‡ West of Needles Lighthouse.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. IRELAND.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin.....	Skerries	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford	Wicklow	16 Sept. to 1 Oct.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H.	16 Aug. to 14 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry	Mizen Head	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Killarney	Lamb Head	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	Do.
Limerick	Dunmore Head	1 Aug. to 11 Feb.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Galway	Hags Head	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn.	6 Aug. to 31 Jan.	Do.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor	Pigeon Point	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina	Benwee Head	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	16 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore	19 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letter-kenny	Rossan Point	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
London-derry	Malin Head	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	11 Oct. to 2 Apr.
Coleraine	Downhill	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk	Donaghadee	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head	5 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday. Salmon and trout must not be sold in Ireland in the close season.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between and October and 1st February, except (1) in parts of Norfolk and Suffolk where, under a local Act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877), the conservators have fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10th Sept. to 25th Jan.; (2) in the Thames, where the close season is from 11th Sept. to 31st March; and (3) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked* the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd Oct. to 1st Feb. :-

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Urk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taft & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Feign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seint	15 Sept. to 1 Mar. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar.
W. Cumberland	Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), Conway	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Adu, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
*Hampshire	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Clwyd and Elwy, Dart	2 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Camel, Powey	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Esk, *Tee, *Ayron	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Severn, Towy, *Lunc, Ribble, Wear, Rummy, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dec	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bioton only: above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

1 Char close-time throughout district 22 Oct. to 1 Mar. 2 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§ 1 April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwilli to G.W.R. Bridge.

June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken (with the leave of the owner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon and Stour, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Leven and Severn districts, as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In the navigable rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads connected therewith, close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of eels, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of

the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a general close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14th May to 4th August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to 31st August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and, until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till June 16 in each year. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Achill Sound, Clew Bay	2nd April to 30th Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and	
Drumcliffe Bays ..	30th April to 1st June.

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 458.

SALMON, TROUT AND CHAR LICENCES.—In all

salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribbles, *Dec, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), Yorkshire, Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Eden, *Seoint, *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; Avon, Brue, & Parret, *Fowey, 15/-; *Camel, 12/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmere, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayr, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed for waters containing

These Boards of Conservators consist of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the County Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, or those qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by the persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line, used for salmon fishing in public waters.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
+Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton.....	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
+Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head.....	E. Hughes Dodgson, Cockermouth.
+West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point.....	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
+Kent, &c.	Haverigg Point to Warton.....	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
+Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
+Ribbles	Blackpool to Formby Point	H. Backhouse, Blackburn.
+Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church.....	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
+Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay.....	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
+Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
+Seint	(Garth Point to Llanaelhaearn Point, and to Twyn y Pare Point, in Anglesey.....)	R. P. Griffiths, Carnarvon.
+Dwyfach	Llanaelhaearn Point to Criccieth.....	David Jones, Portmadoc.
+Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	R. D. Richards, Barmouth.
+Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head.....	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
+Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head.....	H. W. Howell, Lampeter.
+Cledy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head.....	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
+Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
+Ogmore and Ewenny	Portcawl to Cold Knap.....	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
+Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock.....	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
+Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
+Usk and Ebbw	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
+Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Beresford Peirse, D.S.O., Hereford.
+Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery.....	J. Stallard, Worcester.
+Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary.....	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
+Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon.....	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
+Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point.....	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
+Pouey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, junior, Lostwithiel.
+Tamar and Plym.....	Rame Head to Stoke Point.....	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
+Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
+Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness.....	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
+Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
+Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth.....	H. Ford, Exeter.
+Oter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	W. Forward, Axminster.
+Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	
+Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
+Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
+Adur	West Tarring to Portobello.....	E. W. Oxborough, Brighton.
+Ouse (Sussex).....	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
+Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
+Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
+Stour (Kent).....	North to South Foreland.....	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
+Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coast Gd. Sn.	
+Norfolk and Suffolk	W. Boudry, of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	H. Brittain, Norwich.
+Ouse and Nene.....	Lapwater Hall to Western Point.....	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
+Welland	Western Point to Gibraltar	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
+Witham	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	H. Snaith, Boston.
+Trent	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
+Yorkshire	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck.....	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
+Ask (Yorkshire)	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall.....	W. Brown, Whitby.
+Tees	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point.....	T. M. Barron, Darlington.
+Wear	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point.....	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
+Tyne.....	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn.....	J. Gibson, Hexham.
+Coquet.....		C. Percy, Alnwick.

salmon or freshwater fish. Such Boards have been appointed for 53 Districts. [The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked + also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.]

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway. These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain

cases for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such Fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, &c.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to appoint local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. They have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including

shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—

1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Happisburgh. 4. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon. 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. Glamorgan, from Nash Point to Worms Head. 10. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmas Head. 11. Lancashire and Western, from Cemmas Head to Haverigg Point. 12. Cumberland, from Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

The following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then

in their prime; the dagger (†) signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the double dagger (‡) signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Lobster	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†
Bass	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Mackerel	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†
Bream	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Mullet (red)	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	†
(sea)	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	(grey)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Brill	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Mussel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Carp	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Oyster (h)	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Catfish	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Perch	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Char	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Periwinkle	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Chub	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Pike	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Coal fish or Saithe	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Pikehard	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Cockle	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Plaice	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Cod	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Pollack	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Conger	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Prawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Crab	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Salmon & Sea Trout (c)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Crayfish (a)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dab	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shrimp (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dace	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Skate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dory	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Smelt or Sparling	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eel	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sole	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Flounder	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sprat	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grayling	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sturgeon	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Gudgeon	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Tench	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Gurnard (red)	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Thornback	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
(grey)	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Torsk or Tusk	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Haddock	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Trout	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Hake	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Turbot	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Halibut	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Whelk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Herring	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Whitebait	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lampurn	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Whiting	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lamprey	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Wrasse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ling	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†													

(a) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(c) In the close season salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(d) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Automobilism, 1906-7.

ON 14th November, 1896, a measure by which self-propelled vehicles other than traction engines were once again permitted to use the public highways of this country became law, and England then set out on her long stern chase of France and Germany in the production of automobiles. Although still in pursuit of her Gallic neighbour, the leeway made up in a decade has been enormous, and in the matter of industrial vehicles quite extraordinary, for in that section this country most undoubtedly leads the world to-day. The Bill of 1896 is called the "Motorists' Emancipation Act," and the anniversaries of its passage through Parliament have been celebrated by automobilists in various kinds of ways. Last year the decennial period was marked with more than usual ceremony by the pioneers of the industry and those connected with the movement prior to the passing of the Act above mentioned taking lunch together, under the chairmanship of that earliest apostle of automobilism, Sir David Salomons, Bart. The Automobile Club and the Motor Union celebrated the auspicious day in a similar manner.

During the month of November, 1906, it was announced that the Grand Prix Race in France in the following year would be run on a consumption basis of 30 litres of spirit to every 100 kilometres, without weight restriction; while the Automobile Club also propounded and issued its now well-known H.P. Rating Formula,

namely, $\frac{D^2 N}{2.5} = \text{H.P.}$, D being cylinder diameter in inches, N number of cylinders, and 2.5 the adopted constant founded on average piston speed. During the latter part of the year, motorists generally were considerably exercised in their minds with regard to a report current to the effect that the Government contemplated the imposition of a new tax on automobiles to the extent of £1 per horse-power, which would have formed a crushing impost and gone very far towards crippling the industry. The announcement of the intention of the authorities to impose this unconscionable tax was made in the *Autocar* of 8th September, 1906, considerable doubt being expressed at the time with regard to its probability. That the smoke was not without a solid substratum of fire was clearly shown upon the occasion of the Motor Union Emancipation Day dinner on the 14th November, when the Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board stated plainly that the Government had relinquished their idea of imposing a horse-power tax on automobiles.

During the latter part of November was held at Olympia the Third Exhibition of Automobiles conducted by and for the trade under the direction of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, proving the most complete, the most interesting, and the most successful show of self-propelled vehicles yet held in this country. Huge as is the floor area covered by the roof of Olympia, it had on the occasion of the previous exhibition been found quite inadequate to the demands of the whole trade and industry if space were to be found for the machines which the heavy traffic and motor boat interests could stage. The heavies and the boats were accordingly banished, a separate exhibition being held for them, also at Olympia, in the early part of the present year. The magni-

tude of the exhibition of 1906 may be more or less realised by the consideration of the fact that the huge building at West Kensington then sheltered no less than 435 complete pleasure cars and 135 chassis, to say nothing of large exhibits of the varied accessories which appertain to motoring generally. As happened in 1905, the date of the English Show, preceding as it did the French Automobile Salon by nearly a month, forced the French makers, to whom the British market is at present all-important, to put their new types first on view in this country—a fact which tended largely to discount the importance of the Champs Elysées fixture.

The world could not have been said to be electrified by any great fundamental departure in automobile mechanism at Olympia, but all-round improvement in detail, finish, and accessibility was more than noticeable. The adoption of the six-cylinder engine was more general than was the case in 1905, for notwithstanding the stern fight put up by the staunch disciples of the four-cylinder petrol engine, the additional sweetness of running and evenness of torque of the six-cylinder motor has found favour with all to whom price is a secondary consideration. The general tendency shown in engine design was to cast the cylinders in pairs, put the valves all on one side, thus getting rid of one cam shaft, though magneto and water-circulating pumps were frequently driven off a common jointed spindle on the side of the engine opposite to the valve chambers. Separate exhausts from the cylinders gave way to a single horizontal exhaust port running at level of exhaust exits and so giving greater accessibility to the valve tappets below. Forced lubrication either to sight feeds or direct to the crank-shaft bearings and cylinder walls was more in evidence than before. A few of the leading makes deliver the oil under pressure through leads drilled in the crank-shaft cheeks, pins, and connecting rods. An oil sump is formed in the lowest part of the crank chamber from which the oil is raised by the circulating, mechanically driven pump. With this system, which it is hoped will become general, the emission of the horrible vapour of burnt lubricating oil does not occur.

In the matter of ignition, cylinder firing by current delivered from high-tension magnetos had largely increased, the improvement in the construction of magnetos being manifest on all hands. Chain drive for either ignition distributors, magnetos, or pumps had nearly disappeared. There was no increase in the number of engines fitted with low-tension magneto ignition, only a few of the leading foreign cars being so furnished. In the case of a French engine, steam engine practice had been followed to the extent of giving lead to the induction valves in proportion to the engine speed. It is by no means certain that this refinement has been embodied in the engines since issued. The carburetter, vital though this apparatus is to the efficiency of a high-speed internal combustion engine, marked no great advance in design. Accurate adjustment, and accessibility of float, jet, and petrol leads had, however, received a commendable amount of attention. There was a tendency shown to make the carburetter quite automatic and withdraw control of any sort from the driver. The employment of multi-disc clutches on Hele-Shaw lines was more general than at any previous show, although the leather-faced cone clutch, simple and effective as it is when well made,

quite held its own. In change-speed mechanism the slotted sector had almost entirely given way to the gate change with locking striking rods, although there is room for the simplification of the gate movement in many cases. The direct drive on third and geared drive on fourth speeds, introduced by Messrs. Rolls, Royce, Limited, in connection with their first Tourist Trophy car, had gained considerable ground. In but two or three instances only were ball-bearings used on crank-shafts, and those in connection with foreign engines. Ball-bearings were, however, very general to clutch and gear shafts and back axles. In the case of live axle cars the adoption of a tail-bearing either in balls or plain to the rearward end of the driving bevel-wheel spindle was welcome. Internal segmental expanding brakes still held their own, though in one or two cases both pedal and side lever applied brakes were relegated to drums on the road driving wheels. The adjustment of the steering gear and connections still leaves much to be desired. This consideration appears to have received less attention than any other part. The combined steel and wood frame dies hard, for examples were present. Evidences of the more general adoption of the wholly pressed frame, in which side members, cross members, engine and gearbox supports, and under-apron were all pressed out of the same sheet, were frequent. The adoption of a quarter elliptical laminated spring as a dumb iron, and the transverse rear spring with central carriage of body, showed some favour. Metal wheels, either pressed disc or cycle-built, did not obtain. Detachable rims and tyres were shown, but none of the special devices exhibited have become popular. The Michelin detachable rim, which has held the field throughout the present year, was not in evidence. It has only come into use since the beginning of the year. No specially fresh departure in body design was noticeable save the increasing favour of the covered carriage for town use. The attendance for the nine days during which the exhibition was open at Olympia totalled 192,496 in all, or 36,685 more visitors than in 1905.

November 14 was, amongst other things, remarkable for a National Conference of automobilists, presided over by the Hon. Art. Stanley, M.P., to consider particularly the Report of the Royal Commission on Motor Cars.

The French Show, which extended from 7th to 23rd November, was largely discounted by its anticipation by the Olympia Exhibition on this side of the Channel, and the English visitors were far fewer than in former years.

At the end of December the motoring public felt that the hitherto much-discussed Brooklands Motor Course was likely to become a factor in matters automobile, for racing rules, dates of meetings, and lists of events were issued. The Motor Car Act of 1903 was continued for another year by inclusion in "The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, 1906."

In the beginning of January of the present year a very successful Automobile Show was held by the Irish Club in Dublin, and was characterised as quite the finest Automobile Show ever held outside London. The exhibition is to be an annual affair.

On 11th February died M. Leon Serpollet, who for many years had stood alone as the champion of the use of steam on common roads. The success of the well-known Serpollet cars was largely ascribable to an improved form of the

flash boilers invented by our own Hancock, seventy years before.

At the Automobile Club's Annual Dinner, which took place on the 8th March, the announcement was made that His Majesty the King had commanded that thenceforward the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland should be known as the Royal Automobile Club. This sign of royal favour is earnest of the fact that His Majesty is entirely in accord with the work and aims of the Club, and that it is devoted to labours which must redound to the national weal. At this same function was announced the assumption of the chairmanship of the Club by Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P. for Newmarket, *vice* the Hon. Art. Stanley, M.P., resigned. The month of March was also remarkable for the most successful holding of a Commercial Motor Vehicle and Motor Boat Show, the vehicle portion of which was very interesting and largely patronised. The heavies and the motor boats will continue to have an exhibition always to themselves in future.

Smoke emission by self-propelled vehicles having long been the subject of complaint with the general public, the Royal Automobile Club held Smoke Emission Trials in March last, which were hardly so successful or so strongly supported as was expected. The method upon which the awards were made was also considered somewhat unsatisfactory under the circumstances.

In the early part of April it was announced that the Renault Patent, by which the French firm of that name claimed a master patent on gear-driven cars, had been amended, and it was thought that actions for infringement would follow, but up to the moment of writing nothing further has been heard of the matter. It is held on good authority that in this country, at least, the Renault divided shaft device has been anticipated.

Long-distance trials became the April fashion, a Deasy car completing 1,000 miles in Ireland, and a Siddeley car over 4,000 miles in the United Kingdom. But these were very soon to be overshadowed by much more ambitious performances.

In May a 30-h.p. Siddeley car completed an officially observed run of 10,000 miles, 7,089 miles of which were covered without an involuntary stop. Rivals in the shape of a six-cylinder Hotchkiss and a 40-h.p. six-cylinder Rolls-Royce were soon to share these honours. In the course of the month of May, and just previously to the Fuel Limit races in the Isle of Man, the Irish Automobile Club ran some very successful and well-patronised Reliability Trials. On Thursday, the 13th May, the Tourist Trophy and Heavy Touring Car Races were decided over the Isle of Man Course. Twenty-two cars started for the Trophy, and nine in the Heavy Event. The light cars were limited to a petrol allowance of one gallon for every twenty-five miles to be covered, while the original allowance for the heavies was one gallon per sixteen miles. This was increased, however, by a total of one gallon five pints, owing to the terrible condition of the roads. The rain fell heavily long before and throughout both races, turning the road surfaces into quagmires. The road over Snaefell—about ten miles—was traversed by the winning cars six times through a dense mist. The Tourist Trophy Race was won by a 20-h.p. Rover car which averaged 28.0 miles per hour, while the heavy honours fell to a 30-h.p. Beeston Humber at 28.7 miles per hour. The Rover had 32 ozs. of spirit to spare. The day following the *Graphic* Trophy was raced for, and

won by Mr. J. E. Hutton on a 60-h.p. Berliet. In the early part of June Russia rejoiced in her first great racing event, contested between Moscow and St. Petersburg by fourteen cars, of which a 70-h.p. De Dietrich, driven by Duray, was the winner.

The greatest speed competition of the year was undoubtedly the keenly contested race for the Kaiser's Cup on the 14th June. The entered cars, numbering fifty-four, were reduced to thirty-nine by a double eliminating contest on the previous day. In the actual race Nazarro on a Fiat won by five minutes from Hautvast on a Pipe. His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor was present on both days.

On Monday, 17th June, the Brooklands Track was informally opened by some exhibition speed driving on the part of many well-known drivers. The Herkomer Trophy Competition was concluded in Germany just before the Kaiserpreis Race.

In June, likewise, the Yorkshire A.C. held their annual races on Saltburn Sands, but the meeting, like many others of its kind during the past year, was spoiled by the weather. In the week ending 29th June that classic fixture, the Scottish Reliability Trials, was brought to a successful conclusion over a difficult series of Scottish roads. Ninety-six cars left Glasgow on the first day, and eighty-two returned on the evening of the last day. Eleven cars made non-stop runs throughout the whole five days.

On Friday, 28th June, and Saturday, 29th June, Mr. S. F. Edge drove a six-cylinder Napier car, 582 miles in twenty-four hours on the Brooklands Track—equal to an average speed of 65 miles 1,594 yards per hour throughout. In the fourteenth hour he covered 72 miles 152 yards.

The race for the Grand Prix, contested on a course near Dieppe 482½ miles in length, was won on the 2nd July by Nazarro on a Fiat car, beating the Renault driver Szisz by over six minutes. The petrol allowance was 30 litres per 100 kilos.

On the 6th July the first race meeting was held on the Brooklands Track, with a very large attendance, but the competitions did not arouse much enthusiasm.

On 27th July the *Autocar* published a Motor Census compiled from the registers, which showed that in the United Kingdom cars totalled 61,617, heavy cars 4,124, motor cycles 53,877, and driving licences 205,606. These totals show increases over 1906 of 15,917, 1,423, 8,232, and 58,041 respectively.

Dust Trials were held in July by the R.A.C. at Brooklands, and much valuable information gathered. It was conclusively shown that the wheels of a car are primarily responsible for lifting the dust off the road, although the vortices produced by the passage of the body through the air are responsible for throwing it aloft.

The second meeting at Brooklands, on 20th July, was very poorly attended, and it appeared that motor racing had failed to attract the public. On the same date the Motor Union held its Annual Meeting at Southport, the Hon. Art. Stanley, M.P., presiding.

The racing on the famous Ardennes Circuit lost some of its interest by division into three events—one for cars complying with Kaiserpreis conditions; one for vehicles complying with a special formula of the Belgian A.C.; and the Liedekerke Cup, a race for cars of 3,750 litres cylinder capacity.

The Kaiserpreis race was a triumph for Belgian (Minerva) cars and British drivers, the winner being steered by Moore-Brabazon. That popular Continental driver the Baron de Caters won the A.B.C. on a Mercedes car, followed home at less than a minute's interval by Lee-Guinness, who drove a Darracq. The Liedekerke Cup was won by Porliet on a Minerva, with Moore-Brabazon only 35 seconds behind on a car of the same make.

On 2nd August the Motor Yacht Club held the British International Motor Boat Race in Southampton Water. Two native and one American boat competed, the French craft all holding aloof. Dixie, the American boat, won in a very hollow fashion.

End to End Trials, Land's End to John o' Groats, have been frequent in the past, but in August a Sunbeam car made an end to end and back trip in Ireland as a reliability test.

Reliability Trials have lengthened considerably during the past year. Whereas 4,000 to 5,000 miles was previously considered an all-sufficient trial, the Siddeley suddenly broke fresh ground with 10,000 miles, and the 40-h.p. six-cylinder Rolls-Royce followed with 15,000 miles in forty days, a considerable portion of the latter distance being driven continuously day and night. At the conclusion of this trial the entrants permitted the club officials to totally dismantle the car and estimate the cost of the repairs to make all equal to new. The estimate for the work to be done was under £5. This has set the fashion for all future trials; indeed, a French car, the Hotchkiss, which completed a similar distance later, underwent a similar examination.

The report of the judges of the Royal Automobile Club Dust Trials was issued in the early part of August, but it merely awarded positions to the tested vehicles and described method of trial. It failed to draw any conclusions as to what might be valuable to designers contemplating the construction of cars which should raise the minimum amount of dust when on the road.

On Saturday, 10th August, Prince Scipion Borghese entered Paris on his 24-h.p. Itala, upon or with which he had travelled in some wise or other from Peking. Four other vehicles left Peking with the Prince, but at the time of his arrival they were still struggling in the bogs and morasses of Southern Siberia.

During this month an announcement was made to the effect that in 1908 the R.A.C. would hold and conduct a 2,000 miles Reliability Trial, somewhat on the lines of the classic 1,000 miles tour in 1906. The 1908 event is to include the 700 odd miles of the Scottish Reliability Trials, but held first and as a distinct feature.

The Wind Resistance Tests carried out by Mr. S. F. Edge on the Brooklands Track, the results of which are given in the technical journals of the week ending 24th August, are of immense value as showing the huge amount of power required to overcome the wind pressure on large carriage bodies when travelling at speed. The results deduced cannot but be of the greatest value to body builders.

On 20th August the six-cylinder Hotchkiss car already referred to completed a tale of 21,250 miles, of which, however, 6,250 miles were covered in France unobserved by the officials of the English Club. The final examination showed the wear on vital parts to be infinitesimal.

The Board of Trade Returns issued at the end

of August showed that the total value of motor cars and parts brought into this country during the seven months ending 31st July, 1907, was £2,934,688, as against £2,726,895 for the like period of 1905. The value of foreign cars and parts re-exported was £191,911, as against £312,201; while the value of British-built cars exported was £692,542, as against £358,239 over similar periods.

The relationship of the Automobile Association and the Motor Union became somewhat strained during the latter part of the year, chiefly by reason of the adoption of a car badge by the Motor Union, which was alleged by the road scouting body to be a colourable imitation of the insignia carried by their members for identification by their road scouts. The work done by the Association during the past year has proved invaluable in rendering roads upon which motorists had previously been pestered by police traps possible for driving without persecution. The A.A. men were posted upon nearly all the main roads out of London; and upon special occasions great lengths of the road, such as London to Edinburgh, London to Liverpool, and London to Bexhill, were covered by the scouts.

At the end of August some particularly valuable and interesting experiments to determine the effect of weight on speed were carried out by Mr. S. F. Edge on the Brooklands Track, a 40-h.p. six-cylinder car being used for the purpose. The results were not only astonishing, but should prove most useful.

The race for the Florio Cup, maximum cylinder capacity 8 litres, held on 1st September over the Brescia Circuit, was won by Minoia on an Isotta-Fraschini car; while the second great race, the Coupe de Vitesse (Grand Prix conditions) fell to Cagno on an Itala car.

On 9th September a huge train of no less than fifty-six commercial motor vehicles of all sorts and descriptions set out from Chiswick on a five weeks' trial of varying distances, with certain interspersed exhibitions. The vehicles ranged from 5-ton lorries with 2-ton trailers to 10-cwt. tradesmen's vans.

The fourth open meeting at Brooklands was, from a sporting point of view, infinitely more successful and attractive than its predecessors.

Motor Marks.

COUNTIES.—Anglesey, E.Y.; Bedford, B.M.; Berks, B.L.; Brecon, E.U.; Bucks, B.H.; Cambridge, C.E.; Cardigan, E.J.; Carmarthen, B.X.; Carnarvon, C.C.; Cheshire, M.; Cornwall, A.F.; Cumberland, A.O.; Denbigh, G.A.; Derby, R.; Devon, T.; Dorset, F.X.; Durham, J.; Ely, Isle of, E.B.; Essex, F.; Flints, D.M.; Glamorgan, L.; Gloucester, A.D.; Hereford, G.F.; Herts, A.R.; Hunts, E.W.; Kent, D.; Lancs, B.; Leicester, A.Y.; Lincs. (parts of Holland), D.O.; Lincs. (parts of Kesteven), C.T.; Lincs. (parts of Lindsey), B.E.; London, A., L.C., L.N.; Merioneth, F.F.; Middlesex, H.; Monmouth, A.X.; Montgomery, E.P.; Norfolk, A.H.; Northants, B.D.; Northumb., X.; Notts, A.L.; Oxon., B.W.; Pembroke, D.E.; Peterborough, Soke of, F.L.; Radnor, F.O.; Rutland, F.F.; Salop, A.W.;

Somerset, Y.; Southampton, A.A.; Staffs, E.; Suffolk, E., B.J.; Suffolk, W., C.F.; Surrey, P.; Sussex, E., A.P.; Sussex, W., B.P.; Warwick, A.C.; Westmoreland, E.C.; Wight, I. of, D.L.; Wilts, A.M.; Worcester, A.B.; Yorks (E. Riding), B.T.; Yorks (N. Riding), A.J.; Yorks (W. Riding), C.

COUNTY BOROUGHs.—Barrow-in-Furness, E.O.; Bath, F.B.; Birkenhead, C.M.; Birmingham, O.; Blackburn, C.B.; Bolton, B.N.; Bootle, E.M.; Bournemouth, E.L.; Bradford (Yorks), A.K.; Brighton, C.D.; Bristol, A.E.; Burnley, C.W.; Burton-on-T., F.A.; Bury, E.N.; Canterbury, F.N.; Cardiff, B.O.; Chester, F.M.; Coventry, D.U.; Croydon, B.Y.; Derby, C.H.; Devonport, D.R.; Dudley, F.D.; Exeter, F.J.; Gateshead, C.N.; Gloucester, F.H.; Grt. Yarmouth, E.X.; Grimsby, E.E.; Halifax, C.P.; Hanley, E.H.; Hastings, D.Y.; Huddersfield, C.X.; Hull, A.T.; Ipswich, D.X.; Leeds, U.; Leicester, B.C.; Lincoln, F.E.; Liverpool, K.; Manchester, N.; Middlesbrough, D.G.; Newcastle-on-T., B.B.; Newport (Mon.), D.W.; Northampton, D.F.; Norwich, G.L.; Nottingham, A.U.; Oldham, B.U.; Oxford, F.C.; Plymouth, C.O.; Portsmouth, B.K.; Preston, C.K.; Reading, D.P.; Rochdale, D.K.; Rotherham, E.T.; St. Helens, D.J.; Salford, B.A.; Sheffield, W.; Southampton, C.R.; South Shields, C.U.; Stockport, D.B.; Sunderland, B.R.; Swansea, C.Y.; Walsall, D.H.; Warrington, E.D.; West Bromwich, E.A.; West Ham, A.N.; West Hartlepool, E.F.; Wigan, E.K.; Wolverhampton, D.A.; Worcester, F.K.; York, D.N.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, S.A.; Argyll, S.B.; Ayr, S.D.; Banff, S.E.; Berwick, S.H.; Bute, S.J.; Caithness, S.K.; Clackmannan, S.L.; Dumfries, S.M.; Dumbarton, S.N.; Elgin, S.O.; Fife, S.P.; Forfar, S.R.; Haddington, S.S.; Inverness, S.T.; Kincardine, S.U.; Kinross, S.V.; Kircudbright, S.W.; Lanark, V.; Linlithgow, S.X.; Midlothian, S.Y.; Nairn, A.S.; Orkney, B.S.; Peebles, D.S.; Perth, E.S.; Renfrew, H.S.; Ross and Cromarty, J.S.; Roxburgh, K.S.; Selkirk, L.S.; Stirling, M.S.; Sutherland, N.S.; Wigtown, O.S.; Zetland (Shetland), P.S.

TOWN COUNCILS.—Aberdeen, R.S.; Dumdee, T.S.; Edinburgh, S.; Glasgow, G.; Govan, U.S.; Greenock, V.S.; Leith, W.S.; Paisley, X.S.; Partick, Y.S.

IRELAND.

COUNTY COUNCILS.—Antrim, I.A.; Armagh, I.B.; Carlow, I.C.; Cavan, I.D.; Clare, I.E.; Cork, I.F.; Donegal, I.H.; Down, I.J.; Dublin, I.K.; Fermanagh, I.L.; Galway, I.M.; Kerry, I.N.; Kildare, I.O.; Kilkenny, I.P.; King's County, I.R.; Leitrim, I.T.; Limerick, I.U.; Londonderry, I.W.; Longford, I.X.; Louth, I.Y.; Mayo, I.Z.; Meath, A.I.; Monaghan, B.I.; Queen's County, C.I.; Roscommon, D.I.; Sligo, E.I.; Tipperary (N. Riding), F.I.; Tipperary (S. Riding), H.I.; Tyrone, J.I.; Waterford, K.I.

COUNTY BOROUGHs.—Belfast, O.I.; Cork, P.I.; Dublin, R.I.; Limerick, T.I.; Londonderry, U.I.; Waterford, W.I.; West Meath, L.I.; Wexford, M.I.; Wicklow, N.I.

Real Property Sales of the Season.

IN a year which cannot be described as a good one, the transactions with which this brief sketch is concerned have not been so important as has been the case in some previous seasons. As usual, however, what may be termed the "heavy" firms of auctioneers have disposed of some notable properties both at auction and by private contract, and in dealing with the chief of these we shall first touch upon estates possessing some historical or general interest.

On 25 May Messrs. G. Trollope & Sons sold the Villa Palmieri at Florence, the property of the Earl of Crawford, which will be remembered as the occasional sojourn of the late Queen Victoria. The sale was a private one, and prices do not usually transpire in such cases, but that the figure was substantial may be presumed from the fact that when previously put up to auction the start suggested was £50,000. On 7 October another royal residence (that of the Dukes d'Aumale and d'Orleans) in Orleans House, Twickenham, was put up to auction, but withdrawn at £18,500, the "lot" being, no doubt, reserved by Messrs. Marler & Marler for private treaty negotiations. At the commencement of the year (26 January) Messrs. Giddy & Giddy sold Aubrey Manor, near Marlborough, Wiltshire (850 acres), privately, the property being part of the Meux Estates, which up to date, in the hands of the auctioneers mentioned, have realised in all £300,000. Stowe House, the ancient seat of the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos, was also disposed of privately (8 June), the purchaser being the Baroness Kinloss, the daughter of the third Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, for whom Messrs. Collins & Collins were acting. On 28 May Messrs. Hampton & Sons obtained £23,905 for the Earl of Cottenham's Felcourt Estate, at Lingfield and Goldstone, Surrey, and extending to 1,108 acres, whilst the remainder of the property (1,100 acres) was subsequently sold by them by private treaty. Another sale of aristocratic property was that of the Farleigh Hungerford Estate, Somersetshire (1,133 acres), for which Messrs. Beadel, Wood & Co., on behalf of Lord Alington, obtained £50,000 from Earl Cairns (10 July). Portions of Lord Lucas's estates in the Midlands (457 acres) made £19,225 in July, in the hands of Messrs. Driver, Jonas & Co. Glastonbury Abbey, at one time one of the most celebrated and magnificent institutions in England, was purchased by Mr. E. Jardine, of Nottingham, for £30,000 on 6 June.

Other estates besides those just mentioned have, of course, associations of more or less interest, to which, however, the exigencies of space will not allow us to refer. In the height of the season Messrs. F. Lloyd & Sons sold the Mollington Estate, Cheshire (102 acres), for £39,000; Messrs. Bidwell & Sons disposed of Wellington Hall, South Runcton, Norfolk (1,741 acres), for £37,815; and Messrs. Ludlow & Briscoe obtained for the Little Aston Estate, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire (776 acres), £35,882. The Elms Estate, Nottinghamshire (505 acres), fetched £20,000 (Messrs. Humbert & Flint, 12 June); the Pigeonsford Estate (747 acres), Llangrands, South Wales, £15,270 (Messrs. Francis & Son, 14 June); Godmanstone Manor, Dorchester (1,140 acres), £13,000 (Messrs. H. Duke & Son, 23 February); and West Cliff Hall, Hampshire, £12,250 (Messrs. Alex. H. Turner & Co., 23 July). Auctions, it may be noted, are very commonly regarded simply as "bold adver-

tisements" for estates which are intended to be made the subjects of private negotiation. Of properties which were dealt with in this confidential manner, and of which the price can only be approximately calculated by experts, the following may be mentioned: Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Richardson & Co. sold Barhatch, Cranleigh, Surrey (460 acres), on 24 August, the estate having been previously withdrawn at auction at £40,000. Judging also from the sums at which they were "passed" in the rostrum, the prices obtained for the Chessell Estate, Southampton (30 March), and the Littleton Park Estate (20 July) must have been high. Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield, in conjunction with Messrs. Perkins & Sons, were the agents in the former case, and Messrs. Weatherall & Green in the latter. Messrs. G. Trollope & Sons, on 12 January, sold Polesden Lacey, Dorking (1,000 acres), formerly the seat of Sir Clinton Dawkins, and on 17 August also disposed of Taplow Lodge, Taplow, which adjoins Mr. W. W. Astor's Buckinghamshire seat of Cliveden. The same firm sold North Aston Hall (989 acres), Deddington, Oxfordshire, on 16 October, for £41,000. We believe we are correct in saying that just on £100,000 was the price obtained for Sherfield Manor, Basingstoke (850 acres), by Messrs. J. D. Wood & Co., on 20 July. Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis & Co. sold by private treaty in the months of May, June, and July respectively, Coverwood House, Shere, Surrey (231 acres); Snowdenhall Hall, Bramley, Surrey (258 acres); and Monkfield and Great Common Farms, Bourne, Lincolnshire (864 acres). In the spring Messrs. Chinnock, Clarke, & Chinnock sold Hundon Hall, Clare, Suffolk (2,700 acres), the property of the Right Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., to Mr. T. Bower, of Stradishall Place, Newmarket; and Messrs. F. Newman & Blunt disposed of Carlton Hall, Halesworth, in the same county (700 acres), the property of the late Countess of Stradbroke. On 2 February Sir Percy Bates was the purchaser of Hinderton Hall, Liverpool (10,000 acres), which was in the hands of Messrs. Boulton, Sons & Co., and towards the end of the same month Mr. Frank Stubbs sold Beauworth Manor, Hampshire, and the "whole of the village." Silverlands, Virginia Water, the property of Sir P. H. Waterlow, was purchased by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on behalf of Sir John Brunner. On 24 September Messrs. W. Grogan & Boyd obtained, we believe, just on £35,000 for a portion of the Sutton and Cheam Building Estate, Surrey.

For high-class West End properties, whether business or residential, special customers are required, and vendors generally know into whose hands to put themselves. In this district freehold premises are rarely in the market, but at the commencement of the year Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield obtained £3,500 for the site of No. 195, Oxford Street, held by this tenure; and other transactions later on that may be mentioned are the sale of Nos. 25 and 27 in the same thoroughfare, which Mr. Joseph Stower disposed of for £19,360, and that of No. 154, Strand (yearly rental £680), which realised £15,850 in the hands of Messrs. Chesterton & Sons. No. 114, New Oxford Street, a "Crown" lease, was sold by Messrs. Hodges & Redfern on 26 January. The sale on 16 March by Messrs. Godwin, Basley & Co. of Nos. 13 and 13A, Cockspur Street was also private, but here we are enabled to give the price as £33,000. On 11 July, Messrs. Farebrother,

Ellis & Co. found a purchaser for No. 2, Pall Mall (yearly rental £550) for £11,000. Coming further west, Messrs. Montagu & Robinson, in February, disposed of Nos. 129 to 161, High Street, Kensington, a consistently "improving" neighbourhood. These premises were part of the estate of the late Mrs. S. Lewis-Hill, and the price realised was just on £60,000. The residence of that lady, No. 16, Grosvenor Street, was subsequently disposed of privately by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley, and we may proceed to notice some other residences in the aristocratic quarters of the town. On 24 January Messrs. G. Gouldsmith, Son & Co. obtained £15,190 for Nos. 9 to 17, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park (term 28 years, net rental £1,339). Messrs. W. Grogan & Boyd, on 18 May, sold No. 3, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly (term 59 years), for £30,000, and approximately the same price was obtained on 14 September by the firm for No. 2, Carlton House Terrace, the residence of the Earl of Liverpool. In the following private transactions prices did not transpire: No. 54, Portland Place, the property of the Right Hon. James Bryce, and No. 35, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park (Messrs. Hampton & Sons, 9 February and 6 July); No. 45, South Street, Park Lane, and No. 61, Cadogan Place (Messrs. G. Trollope & Sons, July and September); and Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington. This was disposed of by Messrs. Giddy & Giddy in the early part of the year, and in July the firm added to their list of business done No. 1, Lowther Gardens, Prince's Gate, the residence of the late Sir W. T. Makins, No. 1, Prince's Gate, No. 26, Queen's Gate, and No. 43, Portland Place. On 19 October a notable transaction occurred, as Messrs. Hampton & Son sold Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster (rental £25,000) for £143,000.

It would be impossible here to mention all the superior City properties dealt with by such firms as Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Richardson & Co.—this year, by-the-by, saw Mr. Tewson's business "jubilee"—Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield, and others. All we can do is to select some more or less "glit-edged" transactions. A notable sale held by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Richardson & Co. was that of the freehold site of the Church of St. Peter le Poer, Old Broad Street. The date was 2 July, and the price £96,000, which works out at nearly £23 per foot. The purchasers were Messrs. St. Quintin & Son, on behalf of a firm of bankers. Another big freehold area disposed of by the same firm (23 July) was No. 48, Cheapside (1,200 feet), for which £25,500 was obtained, whilst £14,100 was realised by No. 6, Aldermanbury (freehold, 1,250 feet), on 26 February. Two other noteworthy freeholds were sold by Messrs. Edwin Fox & Bousfield in No. 5, Crosby Square and No. 8, Newgate Street, the prices being respectively £8,700 and £6,300 (6 March and 17 July). On 20 March Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield sold Nos. 39 and 41, Great Arthur Street, Finsbury (term 74 years, yearly rental £692) for £9,000, and on 19 April Messrs. Jones, Lang & Co. obtained £9,200 for Nos. 68 to 70A, Queen Street, and No. 107, Cannon Street. A letting transaction by the same firm (18 February) was that of a site of 14,180 feet in West Smithfield. The auctioneers were acting by order of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Mr. Asher Wertheimer, to whom they let the property at £2,140 per annum, had to covenant to spend £23,000 on the buildings to be erected. Another letting transaction was that of a site of

57,000 feet in Jubilee Street, Mile End (Mercers' Estate), Messrs. Daniel Watney & Son, on 10 January, letting at £370 per annum (over 1½d. per foot), and here £20,000 were to be spent on the new buildings. On 31 March Messrs. Green & Son obtained £17,000 for Nos. 127 to 141, Queen Victoria Street (term 45 years, yearly rental £1,950), and £11,500 was the price fetched by the City Orthopedic Hospital, Hatton Garden (Messrs. Venton, Bull & Cooper, 26 February). Two private sales were those of No. 6, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street (Mr. George Stockings, 18 May), and of the headquarters of the Salvation Army in Queen Victoria Street, of which the London County Council are the owners (Messrs. S. Walker & Son, 27 July).

In May Messrs. Hibbard & Whittingham sold the Champion Vinegar Works, in the City Road (and 2 acres), by private treaty. The price we believe, was just on £100,000, and no doubt a heavy sum was forthcoming for another block of well-known trading premises—those of Messrs. Watling & Sons, in Brewer Street, Pimlico, which, together with the business of wholesale provision merchants, was disposed of by Messrs. Horne & Co. on 23 February.

To turn to the suburbs, the Battersea Rise Estate, Clapham Common (22 acres, including the house of the philanthropist Wilberforce), was sold by Messrs. Thurgood & Martin for £51,000 to Mr. Edwin Evans (20 June). The Statesbury Estate, Deptford, comprised 70 properties, and realised £20,676 in the hands of Messrs. Dyer, Son & Hilton (18 June); whilst for the Cuff Estate, New Barnet and Holloway (30 properties), £16,876 was given (Mr. E. Fergusson Taylor, 24 May), and for the Collis Estate, South Norwood (75 properties), £14,125 (Messrs. Browett & Taylor, 10 April). On 25 April Messrs. Stimson & Sons obtained £8,420 for 27 houses on Brixton Hill, and on 27 June the Forest Estate, Camberwell (42 properties) realised £12,960 through the same firm, the extent of whose business in the southern suburbs is well known. The Short and Pugh Estate, in Chelsea and Hampstead Road, was the subject of three sales on 15, 22, and 29 April respectively, which, under the conduct of Mr. Percival Hodson, realised £6,615, £9,505, and £8,542. Ten freehold properties in Albion Street, King's Cross (together with freehold ground rents amounting to £172), fetched £10,670 (Messrs. Jones, Lang & Co., 8 April), and for the High View Building Estate, Walthamstow, £6,000 was given (Messrs. David Burnett & Co., 6 May). In Hammersmith and the adjacent West London and West Middlesex districts our quotations must be restricted. In July Messrs. C. Rawley, Cross & Co. sold Nos. 15 and 16, The Broadway, Ealing, for £9,000, and in the same month Mr. J. C. Platt obtained £6,500 for the site of Nos. 271 and 273, in King Street, the leading Hammersmith thoroughfare. The big Anglo-French Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, which it is designed to open in the spring of 1908, is calculated, no doubt, to have a stimulating effect on the enterprise of house and flat speculators in a district where the movement of business is always active.

With regard to those popular securities, freehold ground rents, a quite exceptional transaction was the sale, in June, for £109,092 of freehold ground rents amounting to £6,849, secured on properties in the city of Limerick. Messrs. James H. North & Co., acting for the Earl of Limerick, were the agents. On 9 January Messrs.

Edwin Fox & Bousfield sold freehold ground rents amounting to £116, secured on property at Notting Hill, at a price which worked out at 28½ and 25 years' purchase, and on 26 February Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Richardson & Co. obtained £12,000 for a property of the kind, namely freehold ground rents of £370, secured on No. 44, Lombard Street. On 1 May Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield realised £29,940 for freehold ground rents amounting to £340 and peppercorns in King's Road, Chelsea (Mr. W. Prince's Estate), and on 4 July rents amounting to £443 10s. fetched £15,235 in the hands of Messrs. Stimson & Sons. The rents were secured on property in London, but other lots were included in the sale. Other transactions which may be alluded to are:—£18,270 for freehold and leasehold ground rents of £835 18s. on suburban property (Messrs. Stocker & Roberts); £16,335 for £473 on property in Metropolitan districts (Messrs. Furber & Co., 4 July); £15,855 for freehold and leasehold ground rents of £853, secured on suburban premises (Barbrook Estate), which were sold by Messrs. Hunter & Hunter on 19 February; £9,000 for £275 on property in the Charing Cross Road (Messrs. D. Young & Co., 29 June); £8,200 for £369 on premises in Redcross

Street (Messrs. Jones, Lang & Co., 19 April); £7,720 for £260 on five houses in Queen's Gate, reversion in 49 years (Messrs. Chesterton & Son, 14 March); and £7,460 on freehold ground rents of £142 and three suburban properties (Messrs. Arber, Rutter & Co., 2 May). On 6 March Messrs. Rogers, Chapman & Thomas obtained £5,625 for freehold ground rents secured on Pimlico property and having early reversions. This was the second portion of Sir F. E. Waller's estate, the third portion being disposed of on 12 March by the same firm for £4,170, the total realisation up to date being £17,790.

On 5 June Messrs. Weatherall & Green obtained £12,550 for Gorleston Ferry, Yarmouth, of which the rent is £680. This special transaction of the well-known Chancery Lane firm is entitled, we suppose, to be included amongst "real property" sales. That heading, however, is scarcely appropriate to some of the transactions carried out by Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield, though these may be of interest to those who attend the firm's popular sales at the Mart. The following may be noted:—£15,000 for bonus of £26,000 from Irish estates, payable in two years (21 February); absolute reversion to £12,490 gas stock (4 April).

Importation of Wine U.K. 1906.

THE following table shows the quantity of wine imported in *cask* during the year 1906. In addition to the figures here given 1,803,974 gallons of wine were imported in *bottle* (the alcoholic strength of which cannot be tested), making a total for the year of 13,103,304 gallons.

Country.	Not exceeding 30°.	Exceeding 30°.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Portugal	518,124	3,173,994	3,692,118
Spain	2,277,751	509,895	2,787,646
France	2,645,442	2,919	2,648,361
Australasia	622,704	2,162	624,866
Holland	552,742	7,391	560,133
Germany	391,797	29,313	421,110
Italy	176,423	53,082	229,505
Madeira	8,496	47,006	55,502
Other Countries	259,260	10,829	280,089
Total	7,462,739	3,836,591	11,299,330

Coal Exports 1906.

IN 1906 55,599,771 tons of coal were exported from the U.K. at prices varying from below 5s. to above 16s. per ton. The prices are given at the time of shipment and are *exclusive of the duty*. 954,638 tons did not exceed 5s. per ton; 4,969,422 between 5s. and 6s.; 603,729 between 6s. and 7s.; 5,803,425 between 7s. and 8s.; 10,211,584 between 8s. and 9s.; 8,969,926 between 9s. and 10s.; 4,614,958 between 10s. and 11s.; 4,853,484 between 11s. and 12s.; 7,861,297 between 12s. and 13s.; 3,632,560 between 13s. and 14s.; 1,936,704 between 14s. and 15s.; 591,808 between 15s. and 16s.; and 591,236 exceeding 16s. per ton; total 55,599,771 tons. The export duty of 1s. per ton was imposed by the Budget of 1901-2 and repealed by the Budget of 1907-8. It produced £1,494,777 in the financial year 1906-7; £2,183,973 in 1905-6; £2,052,774 in 1904-5; £2,051,652 in 1903-4; £1,991,764 in 1902-3 and £1,311,706 in 1901-2—a total of £11,086,649 in six years and a yearly (and increasing) average of £1,847,775.

TIDES AND TIDAL WAVES.

It is not possible within the limits assigned to this article to enter minutely into all the causes which produce the complex phenomena of the tides, though the most prominent factors may be explained without having recourse to the higher mathematics necessary to a full comprehension of this difficult subject.

The Newtonian law of gravitation teaches us "that every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force varying inversely as the square of their mutual distances, and directly as the mass of the attracting particle."

Suppose the Earth to be a sphere covered by a sea of uniform depth, and the Earth and Moon relatively at rest, then the layer of water immediately under the Moon will be attracted more per unit of mass than the Earth, and heaped up towards the Moon; the layer of water on the opposite side of the Earth will be attracted less than the solid Earth per unit of mass: being further off, the water here will be heaped up away from the Earth and Moon. At these opposite places there will be high water, though in this latter case not quite so high as in the former. The sea will thus have very nearly the form of a prolate spheroid, with the major axis passing through the Earth and Moon. At places situated on a circle 90° from the major axis there will be low water.

As the Moon revolves around the Earth, and the Earth rotates on its axis, this figure never has time to perfect itself, and an imperfect form of it travels round the Earth in a lunar day, which is longer than a civil day by about 50 minutes. So that high water occurs, generally speaking, about that timelater at the same place each day.

Besides the Moon, the Sun exerts a considerable disturbing force, producing tides exactly similar to those produced by the Moon, but smaller in effect, for although the mass of the Sun is immensely greater than that of the Moon, yet his distance from the Earth is such that the ratio of his tide-producing force to that of the Moon is as x to x^2 . The observed tide, therefore, is the effect of the superimposed lunar and solar tides. Calculation shows that the difference between the major and minor axes of the spheroid due to the Moon alone amounts to 58 in., and according to the ratio above would make the same difference due to the Sun alone about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

At New or Full Moon these two bodies are acting in concert, and as a consequence the tides are higher and lower; with the Moon in quadrature they are acting in opposition, and these tides are neither so high or low: in the former we have the Spring, and in the latter the Neap tides. It is not strictly true to say that high water takes place immediately under the Moon, because, owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, with the variation in the depth of the ocean, an amount of friction is caused which retards the passage of the tidal wave, making it come later than it otherwise would. This retardation is a matter of observation peculiar to each locality, and known technically as the Establishment of the Port. The actual high tide being that produced by the united action of the Sun and Moon, makes it necessary to correct the Establishment of the Port, in calculating the times of high water at any place, by a quantity depending upon their relative positions; thus, at the intermediate

phases of the Moon between New Moon and First Quarter, the Sun passes the Meridian before the Moon and, pulling the tidal wave towards the West, accelerates the time of high water: this is called the priming of the tides. On the other hand, between First Quarter and Full-Moon the tide lags. In like manner, between Full Moon and Last Quarter the tide primes, and from Last Quarter to New Moon lags. Since Newton's time the theory of the tides has been improved by the several mathematicians who have taken the problem in hand, but, from our want of knowledge of the depth of the ocean and the geography of its bottom, cannot yet be considered perfect.

With our actual geography many local complications arise: seas like the Mediterranean, Baltic, or Euxine offer so small an area that the Moon can only act upon each as a whole, and there is practically no tide. The disturbing action requires a very wide expanse of deep water, such as the great Southern Ocean, or the S. Pacific; and there, accordingly, is assigned the birthplace of our great tidal wave, to which many tides in distant seas are referred. One mighty pulse enters the Pacific in a N.W. direction, and another the Atlantic, both to be modified by the depth of water and the form of the coasts, and both extending to the bottom of the ocean. Owing to the islands of the Pacific the tides there become small as the impulse travels north; but in the long deep trough of the Atlantic the tidal force attains a velocity of from 600 to 650 miles an hour. The western impulse across the S. Pacific reaches Tasmania in 12 hours, and in 12 hours more dashes against Hindostan and S. Africa. Another 12 hours and the tidal wave has reached Newfoundland on the West, and the African Cape Blanco on the East. Turning eastward across the N. Atlantic, the tide in 4 hours is split into two waves at Land's End, one of which goes slowly up the shallow English Channel, while the main branch is borne round the North of Scotland—to bring high water to Aberdeen and the coasts of Norway and Denmark—and finally reaches the mouth of the Thames in 48 hours after leaving the Antarctic Ocean. The Atlantic, being deep and free of islands, produces an independent tide, which helps to modify the tidal impulse from the South, one result being the famous high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The tides are locally affected by the configuration of the coasts, and also to a slight extent by the changes of atmospheric pressure. Where the tidal wave enters gulfs or estuaries which open in its direction, the difference between high and low water is much increased—e.g., Bristol Channel, 40 to 60 ft.; St. Malo, in the English Channel, 50 ft.; Chepstow, 60 ft.; Bay of Fundy, 70 ft. up to 100 ft. in the highest spring tides. The "bore" or "eagre" on certain rivers occurs when the advanced portion of the tidal wave moves so slowly, owing to shallowness or other circumstances, that the succeeding waters gather in a heap—e.g., Severn "head," 3 ft. high; Hoogly, 5 ft.; Amazons, 12 to 15 ft.—that on the Tsien Tang in China has been estimated to flow up the river with a velocity of 13 miles an hour. Another curious local modification of the tides is seen at Southampton, Poole, Weymouth, &c., where two tides occur in 12 hours; a similar anomaly near Clackmannan, on the Firth of Forth, is known as the "leaky tides."

The following heights of tides on the Thames,

with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* (cxliii. 204):—

	Height.	Distance.
	ft. in.	m.
London Docks.....	28 10	60
Putney	10 2	67½
Kew	7 2	73
Richmond	3 10	76
Teddington	1 4½	79

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe, a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of a year. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator, the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing the phenomena of Summer and Winter: giving long days and Summer to the Northern Hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and short days and Winter when South of it.

This inclination of the two planes causes the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., in the Spring and Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one-half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit and the Law of Areas—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. The Earth when farther from the Sun, as at the Summer Solstice, must move more slowly than at the Winter Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is longer. The effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably farther, but becoming, at only a few miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and, when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The

amount of heat absorbed in its passage through the atmosphere will depend upon the thickness of the stratum which the rays have to penetrate, and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our Seasons would depend solely on our geographical latitude; but being, as it is, made up of water and land very unequally distributed, the former occupying two-thirds of the entire surface of the Globe, the temperature of the Seasons at places on the same parallel of latitude is modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The great capacity of water for heat, and its low power of radiation, make the great Ocean, extending from Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for us the heat it has received from the Sun; while the land, radiating its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. The principal medium by which this heat is conveyed to the land is that of the Winds, which, receiving their warmth and moisture from the water, pass over the land, and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. From this cause it is that islands enjoy more equable Seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; since the same clouded skies that retard the cooling of the land by radiation also shield it from the rays of the Sun in Summer. But in the interior of continents, where the winds have lost their moisture on their passage from the coast, great extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. We must not forget that the oceans and seas are traversed by currents of warm water from the Equatorial regions, which greatly promote the distribution of heat.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars, is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of α Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly $33\frac{1}{6}$ days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. Quite recent observations seem to show that this Star has now settled down to the 8th magnitude, after having exhausted its changes of magnitude. It will be found in R.A. 21^{h} . 14^{m} . 42^{s} , and South Declination $3^{\circ} 24'$.

Another remarkable Variable Star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period—not quite three days—and has a range of magnitude from $2\cdot2$ to $3\cdot7$. It continues at its maximum for two days and a half, then begins to decrease very suddenly, and in rather more than four hours is reduced to a Star of nearly the fourth magnitude; after remaining at this magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it again

attains to its maximum in the same time that it took in passing from it to the minimum. This Star will be found in R.A. 3^h. 27^m. 11^s. and North Declination 40° 36'. It can be well observed in October and November.

U Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6½ magnitude, with a period of 20^h. 8^m. It may be observed in June, something about midnight on the 9th. Will be found in R.A. 17^h. 12^m. 52^s. and North Declination 1° 19'.

The Variable Star β Lyrae is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. 18^h. 46^m. 41^s. and North Declination 33° 15'. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this Star.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5½ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 28 hours to 91. It is to be found in R.A. 22^h. 25^m. 45^s. and North Declination 57° 56'. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain the phenomena exhibited by the variable or periodical Stars; one of which endeavours to account for the variations in magnitude by supposing that opaque bodies are revolving around these particular Stars, and that at certain times they are interposed between the Earth and the Star, and so cut off from us a portion of the luminous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis suggests that the Stars themselves may have portions of their surface of unequal brightness, and that in their rotations they present to us in turns these more or less bright parts, and so cause the variations that we observe. This theory fails to explain the changes observed in the stars of the Algol type, and is only applicable to such as are quite regular in their fluctuations. Professor Pickering has shown that none of the theories put forward to account for the variability of the light of such stars as Algol will satisfy the observed changes, except that of an opaque or less bright satellite. Adopting this theory (which is now generally accepted), he finds theoretically a satellite whose position and movements would agree with the observed facts.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets: beyond this idea very little, if any, meaning is popularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, as the term implies, exactly opposite properties, such that if we suspend one magnet by a thread free to move in any direction it will be found that on bringing another magnet, held in the hand, near to one end of the suspended magnet, if the opposing poles of each are of like properties, they will repel each other, but if of unlike, they will be attracted towards each other. In the

mariner's compass we have a case of this kind, where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic South Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or astronomical north by a quantity called the "variation." The variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is, moreover, liable to slow variation from year to year. In 1580, at London, the needle had an eastern variation of about 11½°; between 1657 and 1662 its direction coincided with the plane of the astronomical meridian; that is to say, the variation, or declination, as it is generally called, was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1908) slowly moving towards the East.

The compass-needle, being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis, placed in the magnetic meridian, and left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies in different places on the Globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situated in 97° W. longitude and 70° N. latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated in about 168° E. longitude and 70° S. latitude. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which magnetic observatories have been established all over the world, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of suspended magnets (their movements in most observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

All outdoor pursuits, undertaken for profit or pleasure, depend so much upon the weather that we can imagine mankind to have taken an interest in its study from very early times; and, as a matter of fact, the popular ideas about weather prognostics are much the same as those which were in vogue in the earliest ages. Aristotle, in his book on Meteors (which, in his time, were supposed to have an atmospheric origin), collected all the then known prognostics of the weather, but in this work no serious attempt is made to explain the phenomena observed. In the cases where the attempt is made, the explanations offered are often very absurd, and show entire ignorance of the principles of physical science.

The observation of the state of the sky taught

the meteorologists of early times when to expect variations in the weather, and the result of these observations, formulated into short and pithy sayings, made up, until quite recent times, the science of weather prognostics.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive to coming changes in the weather, and by observation of their movements, warning of changes in the weather may be obtained. Among other instances, it is observed that sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

It was not until the discovery of the barometer, in 1643, that the first great step was made towards a knowledge of the nature of our atmosphere. We were then, by its help, enabled to ascertain the weight and pressure of the great aerial ocean which surrounds us, and to learn when and where it was in a state of calm or storm. The invention of the thermometer, shortly afterwards, gave the means of determining its temperature. The hygrometer, for showing the amount of moisture it contained, and the anemometer, for giving the direction and force of the wind, are also instruments of great importance to the meteorologist. The indications of these instruments, combined with the careful observation of atmospheric appearances, interpreted by the results of former observations, will enable the individual observer generally to predict the kind of weather that may be expected in his immediate locality for a day or sometimes longer in advance.

A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygrometer for practical purposes, provided it be not kept in a room warmed artificially. In fine weather it will keep dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become limp and sticky, indicating a probable change of weather in the shape of rain.

Since the time of Admiral FitzRoy the science of weather forecasting has made much progress in its details, but, for the individual observer, the method remains much the same now as then. The principal rules in use for forecasting the weather may be briefly stated as follows:—

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west; a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather. If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly

gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A considerable and rapid fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east, and wind *veers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to *raise* the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

Predictions founded solely on the indications of the barometer and thermometer may be made with more certainty if combined with careful observation of the appearance of the sky, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the particular locality.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is, when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon), all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions:—Soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

At the present day, by the help of the electric telegraph, the meteorologist can obtain from as many stations as he desires the height of the barometer, direction and force of wind, &c., data which will inform him of the condition and movements of the aerial ocean at a definite time. He then marks on a map the height of the barometer at each place, and, drawing lines through all the places where the quicksilver stands at the same height, at any convenient interval he obtains a series of lines of equal pressure or weight, called shortly *isobars*, which show the height or depression at those places as the contour lines on a map show the different altitudes of the mountains and valleys. The thermometer readings, treated in the same way, are called *isotherms*. To make these synoptic charts (as they are called) complete, the force and direction of the wind, the amount of humidity, character of clouds, and other weather signs are also marked down, so that the chart may furnish a view of the weather at that particular time over the area from which reports have been obtained.

Supposing now that at the same time the next day a new set of data are received and marked on another chart, a comparison of the two will show the nature and direction of the change going on, and enable the meteorologist to pre-

dict, to a certain extent, what will be the immediately coming weather. This is a general description of the way in which the forecasts of weather, printed in the daily papers, are made. The interpretation of these synoptic charts may not appear to the reader to be a very difficult operation, but it must be remembered that meteorology is purely a science of observation, and as such will be most successfully handled by the observer of the greatest experience. From want of knowledge concerning the laws which govern the fluctuations of the weather, failures in the forecasts must happen now and again, and no reason can be given why certain states of the atmosphere, which previous observation would lead us to believe should be stable, suddenly break up without any apparent warning.

The extended use of the telegraph, due to the introduction of wireless telegraphy on board ships, especially on the great liners between Great Britain and America, has already done much, and will probably do still more in the future, to improve our means for forecasting the weather.

Besides the meteorological instruments mentioned above, there is one often used to indicate weather changes which is known as the chemical weather-glass, camphor-glass, or storm-glass.

Though sold in London more than a hundred years ago, no scientific explanation of its indications seems to have been attempted till the late Admiral FitzRoy took it in hand. He considered that this instrument had a scientific value, used in conjunction with the barometer and thermometer, in predicting local storms. Some other writers are at variance with the Admiral on this point, affirming that the weather indications of the storm-glass are not to be relied on; another, that light and temperature are the agents that bring about the changes observed.

The instrument itself consists of a mixture of camphor, nitrate of potassium, and muriate of ammonia, partly dissolved in alcohol, with a little water. This solution is placed in a long glass vial or tube, with some air, and hermetically sealed. Some authorities say that a small hole should be left in the top to admit the external air.

At one time the upper part of the liquid in the tube will appear quite clear, the bottom portion being occupied by a shapeless mass like melting white sugar. Again, the liquid portion will be more or less filled with crystallizations like fern-leaves or hoar-frost, and under some circumstances, like stars.

The general rules given for interpreting the readings of the storm-glass are as follows:—

(a) If the undissolved substance lies low and smooth at the bottom of the tube—fine weather.

(b) If it rises gradually in the shape of fern or feather-like crystallizations—rain.

(c) If it rises much higher than in (b), and if the liquid portion is less clear, with star-like crystals in motion, high wind or storm will follow.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from that point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic known as the Vernal Equinox. In the time of the ancient astronomers this point was situated in the constellation of Aries, and called by them the "First Point of Aries," but it has since then retrograded considerably behind that constellation, and is at present in the constellation Pisces. Modern astronomers, however, still speak of this zero point, whence Right

Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian passing through the Vernal Equinox.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *oh. om. os.* when the First Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of Southing, and the approximate Mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, printed on the second page of each month. The rule may be thus stated:—*From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. an hour. If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then 24 hours must be added to it. As an example:—At what time will α Orionis South on March 4?*

R. A. of α Orionis + 24h. 25h. 50m. 11s.
Sidereal time at Mean Noon (sub.) 24h. 47m. 23s.

7h. 2m. 48s.

Diminish by the Acceleration for 7h. 2m. 48s. at 10s. 1m. 10s.
per hour

Approximate Mean time of Southing, March 4 7h. 1m. 38s.

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any Mean time may be found by adding the Mean time to the Sidereal time at Noon of that day. As an example, let it be required to find the Sidereal time corresponding to 9h. P.M. on September 16.

Sidereal time at Mean Noon 11h. 40m. 7s.
Mean time (add) 9h. 0m. 0s.

20h. 40m. 7s.

Add for Acceleration for 9h. }
at 10s. per hour 1m 30s.

Approximate Sidereal time }
Sept. 16 at 9h. P.M. 20h. 41m. 37s.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS, ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF SATURN'S RING, OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1908.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 9	38" 83	— 0" 04	Jan. 16	0.998	0.867
Feb. 18	37" 13	— 1" 27	Feb. 15	0.423	0.794
Mar. 9	36" 75	— 1" 98	Mar. 16	0.314	0.696
April 18	37" 04	— 3" 43	April 15	0.763	0.566
May 8	37" 69	— 4" 12	May 15	0.925	0.388
June 7	39" 24	— 5" 04	June 14	0.253	0.131
July 7	41" 29	— 5" 68	July 14	0.097	0.029
Aug. 6	43" 45	— 5" 89	Aug. 18	0.995	0.327
Sept. 5	45" 11	— 5" 55	Sept. 17	0.820	0.247
Oct. 5	45" 57	— 4" 78	Oct. 17	0.289	0.054
Nov. 4	44" 63	— 3" 99	Nov. 16	0.687	0.761
Dec. 4	42" 70	— 3" 58	Dec. 16	0.993	0.845

The figures in the second and third columns of the preceding table give the apparent dimensions of Saturn's Ring as seen from the Earth, and refer to the outer limit of the outer Ring. The sign + signifies that the northern surface will be visible, and - the southern surface. The Ring will be invisible when its plane passes through either the centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth, or when the Sun and Earth are on opposite sides of the plane of the Ring.

The figures in the fifth and sixth columns represent respectively the illuminated portions of the discs of Mercury and Venus.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12' in summer and 7' in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10h. a.m., and again about 6h. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2h. p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies, from hour to hour, in a similar manner to the declination. The declination and dip are also subject to secular variations, the duration of which is not accurately known. Accidental perturbations, due to magnetic storms, affect the needles. These variations in the position of the magnets occur with great suddenness, deflecting the needle right and left with great rapidity, almost like ordinary telegraphic signalling, and are, generally speaking,

coincident with the passage of great outbursts of sun spots across the sun's central meridian.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
1889	17 24.9	1821	67 24.9
1890	17 28.6	1823	67 22.9
1891	17 23.4	1825	67 21.4
1892	17 17.4	1826	67 19.8
1893	17 11.4	1829	67 17.8
1894	17 4.6	1829	67 17.3
1895	16 57.0	1832	67 14.7
1896	16 52.0	1833	67 15.0
1897	16 46.0	1836	67 13.0
1898	16 39.0	1837	67 12.0
1899	16 34.2	1842	67 10.2
1900	16 29.0	1844	67 8.5
1901	16 26.0	1848	67 6.1
1902	16 22.8	1850	67 3.4
1903	16 19.1	1850	67 0.9
1904	16 15.0	1852	66 57.2
1905	16 9.9	1852	66 55.55
1906	16 3.0	1852	66 55.17

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Founded 10th August, 1675.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
Sir George Biddell Airy	1835
Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie, K.C.B.	1881

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

(INCORPORATED 14 MAY, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890 AND 1907.)

<i>Sovereign Head and Patron</i>	H.M. King Edward VII.
<i>Grand Prior</i>	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
<i>Sub Prior</i>	The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T.
<i>Balliff of Eagle</i>	H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

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Chancellor—The Earl Egerton of Tatton.
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Receiver-General—Edwin Freshfield, LL.D.
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Registrar—Maj.-Gen. Lord Chylesmore, C.V.O.
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Librarian—Lt.-Col. R. Holbuehe.
Secretary—Colonel Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.
Chairman of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem, The Earl Egerton of Tatton.
Chief Secretary of the Ambulance Department, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bt., C.B.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

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Assist. Hon. Sec. for Scotland—J. H. Stevenson, M.A. (Unicorn).

Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1908.

THE following is a summary of the more prominent and interesting astronomical objects and occurrences visible during the year. The information is intended as a guide to that ever-increasing band of amateur observers who "consider the heavens" and take a delight in watching the many attractive pictures displayed therein. Of course, certain phenomena, according to the brightness and size of the objects implicated, may require a good telescope in order to be effectively witnessed, others will need an opera-glass only, while others again will afford satisfactory spectacles to the unaided eye. We have only attempted to describe such events as are capable of being definitely predicted. There are various sights and wonders presented in the firmament which do not admit of being foretold with accuracy. Among the latter class of objects may be included large Sun-Spots, displays of Aurora Borealis, bright Comets, New Stars, and brilliant Meteors or Fireballs. As regards these objects, observers must be on the look-out for them, and the most diligent are likely to be the most successful. Occasional phenomena of the sort alluded to are usually noticed in the newspapers at about the times of their apparitions. If a new star appears or if a conspicuous comet should come into view the public journals usually give some particulars concerning it, including its position in the sky, so that observers can often find such objects without difficulty. In the case of some appearances, such as those of Aurora and Meteors, they are so fugitive in their durations that they are only witnessed by those persons who happen to be on the look-out at the times when they are presented. Everyone, therefore, desirous of being spectators of these transitory, though sometimes brilliant, objects should examine the sky on clear nights specially in quest of them. The firmament is always liable to present us with some unexpected though possibly beautiful aspect, and in the course of each year the persevering student who seeks to behold natural wonders of this kind will be successful on not only one but many occasions. Though no particular phenomenon may be known to be in progress, the heavens should be frequently scanned in the hope of discovering some indications of one or other of the many highly interesting displays it is so well calculated to afford, and whenever anything unusual is detected by the student it should be accurately observed and carefully described as regards its time of occurrence, position, and changes of aspect. In fact, amateurs should always recognise the importance of keeping records of the progress in detail of every noteworthy event or appearance which may arrest their attention. At the time of observation, things may appear unimportant which are not really so, and which if properly recorded may afterwards acquire considerable value for comparison with others of similar character. It is not too much to say that many useful facts have been lost to science owing to the negligence of spectators in omitting to preserve all the salient details of their visible characteristics. It should indeed be the object of every scientific enquirer to keep a diary or notebook in which records should be kept of things attracting his attention.

The successful student of Nature is not always

the individual who possesses keen powers of observation. It is rather the man who combines good sight with the sound judgment necessary to interpret what he sees, to recognise the essential features requiring detailed notice, and the perseverance to suitably marshal his facts, to form them into summaries, and to publish them in a form most useful for reference by other observers. There have been astronomical workers who have really laboured very earnestly in observational work during a great number of years and who have accumulated numerous facts in certain departments of astronomy, but who have really assisted scientific progress very little because they failed to properly arrange, discuss, and publish their results, except in fragmentary or detached form. The really master-hand in the field of Nature observation is he who is scrupulously accurate, who accepts every opportunity offered for acquiring materials, who capably records all the details presented, and who puts his imagination entirely on one side. This is particularly the case in telescopic work, in which there are a great many difficulties and complicated features, some of which contribute to bring about very erroneous views, and this has especially been noticeable with regard to the study of planetary markings by several observers in recent years who have announced results of so chimerical a nature that they are obviously more suitable for the pages of the novelist than for the realm of serious science.

Eclipses.—In the year 1908 there will be three eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon, but only two of these will be visible at Greenwich.

On January 3rd there will be a total eclipse of the Sun, but it will occur some time after sunset in this country.

On June 28th there will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, which will be perceptible in England as a small obscuration of the Sun's southern limb. At Greenwich the magnitude of the eclipsed portion of the Sun's disc at the time (5.38 P.M.) of greatest phase will equal about 1-15th of the whole surface, for if the solar diameter is considered equal to 1 the relative proportion eclipsed will be 0.065.

On December 7th, 1908, there will occur a penumbral eclipse of the Moon, which will be visible at Greenwich, the middle of the phenomenon being at 9.55 P.M. This, it may be mentioned, is not an ordinary eclipse by the Earth's dark shadow, but merely a faint obscuration by the outlying fringe of shade surrounding the dense shadow. And when the Earth is involved in this feeble secondary shade, the Moon apparently loses little of her brilliant aspect. In fact, spectators not acquainted with the circumstance that an eclipse is in progress will probably fail to notice any peculiar effect about the appearance of the lunar disc. An attentive examination of her features will, however, reveal the fact that her southern limb is involved in a dim, smoky veil, rendering it palpably less luminous than the bright silvery lustre of the northern limb.

On December 23rd there will be another annular eclipse of the Sun, but it will only be visible at places far south of this country.

Occultations.—There will occur no occultations of very bright objects during the year; in fact, the various stars hidden by our satellite in 1908 will

be less than the 3rd magnitude. The principal events will be as under:—8 Geminorum (mag. 3.6) on January 17 and February 13, ζ Tauri (mag. 3.0) on February 12, μ Geminorum (mag. 3.2) May 4, ϵ Tauri (mag. 3.7) September 26 and November 9. The particular times at which these occurrences may be witnessed will be found in the calendar portion of the Almanack.

Planetary Conjunctions occasionally supply spectacles of a very agreeable kind, and, as they are often observable without instrumental aids, form events specially calculated to engage the interested attention of amateur astronomers, the only essential to success being a clear atmosphere.

Feb. 10, 7h. 50m.	Venus	$1^{\circ} 18'$ N. of Saturn.
Apr. 4, 3h. 27m.	Venus	$1^{\circ} 37'$ N. of Mars.
June 7, 4h. 24m.	Mercury	$0^{\circ} 19'$ N. of Mars.
June 22, 8h. 32m.	Venus	$2^{\circ} 4'$ S. of Mars.
July 27, 23h. 45m.	Mercury	$0^{\circ} 44'$ S. of Neptune.
Oct. 13, 15h. 58m.	Venus	$0^{\circ} 36'$ S. of Jupiter.
Nov. 30, 11h. 15m.	Venus	$1^{\circ} 17'$ N. of Mars.

In the conjunction of July 27, when Neptune will be implicated, it will be necessary to employ a powerful telescope.

Jupiter's Satellites.—Amateurs possessing telescopes of moderate dimensions will find the four bright Galilean satellites of Jupiter very attractive objects for study. They can be distinctly perceived in any small glass, and the circumstance which, more than any other, renders them so interesting is that their relative places vary from hour to hour and from night to night. The different positions they successively occupy are entertaining to the observer, who experiences nothing of the monotony which often arises from a view stationary in all its details. And the satellites not only change their positions at brief intervals, but frequently become eclipsed in the shadow of Jupiter or occulted by the large globe of the planet. They also make transit across the disc, and it is at these times that they occasionally become visible as circular dark spots projected on the bright surface of Jupiter. The shadows of the satellites are also to be distinguished on the face of the planet at such time, and a telescope will sometimes reveal the gratifying spectacle of two or three black spots coursing along the line of the Jovian belts and imparting quite an abnormal appearance to the planet's scenery. The satellites are not generally known by distinguishing names, it being customary to refer to them by the Roman numerals I., II., III., IV., V., VI., and VII., but of late the idea of employing the names given to the four brighter ones by Simon Marius, soon after their discovery in 1610, has been more favourably regarded. The fifth satellite, which was discovered by means of the great 36-inch refracting telescope at the Lick Observatory in California on September 9, 1892, is exceedingly faint and close to the planet, so that it requires a large instrument to reveal it. The sixth and seventh satellites, discovered by photography at the same Observatory by Perrine in 1905, are also far beyond the reach of ordinary appliances. The Satellites III. and IV. are the two outermost of the four Galilean Moons from Jupiter, and they are frequently seen transformed into dark spots when in transit. Under such circumstances they are fairly conspicuous objects even in small instruments. Appended are the occasions in 1908

when Satellite III. may be discerned in transit:—

SATELLITE III. (Ganymede).

1908.	Ingress.		Egress.		Duration of Transit.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Jan. 15	3	32	7	14	3	42
" 22	6	48	10	31	3	43
" 29	10	4	13	46	3	42
Feb. 5	13	19	17	1	3	42
Mar. 5	2	43	6	24	3	41
" 12	6	12	9	54	3	42
" 19	9	47	13	28	3	41
April 24	4	45	8	27	3	42
May 1	8	46	12	28	3	42
June 6	5	37	9	20	3	43
" 13	9	57	13	39	3	42
Oct. 13	13	1	16	37	3	36
" 20	17	20	20	54	3	34
Nov. 25	14	18	17	46	3	28
Dec. 2	18	19	21	45	3	26
" 31	9	42	13	4	3	22

Similar transits of Satellite IV. (Callisto) will take place as follows:—

1908.	Ingress.		Egress.		Duration of Transit.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Feb. 5	6	22	11	12	4	50
Mar. 9	11	42	16	31	4	49
" 26	3	35	8	23	4	48
May 15	8	42	13	31	4	49
June 1	3	54	8	45	4	51
Oct. 30	18	0	22	35	4	35
Nov. 16	13	12	17	37	4	25

Astronomical time, counted from noon to noon, has been employed in the foregoing tables.

A telescope of about three inches aperture will exhibit the satellites Ganymede and Callisto and their shadows during these transits, for the dark circular spots representing them will be very obvious on the bright surface of the planet. The shadows are larger and more conspicuous from their darker tone than the satellites themselves, and mistakes in identifying them from one another are frequently made. The times of occurrence included in the foregoing tables should, however, prevent errors of this kind, for, except at the period of opposition, the satellites and their shadows will differ materially in their times of transit. Before opposition the shadows precede the satellites; after opposition the order is reversed, the satellites taking precedence of their shadows.

Thus, on October 20, 1908, more than four months before opposition, Satellite III. (Ganymede) commences its transit 3h. 54m. after its shadow; while on June 6, more than four months after opposition, the same satellite begins its transit 4h. 15m. before its shadow. In the case of Satellite IV. (Callisto) the differences are often much greater, for they occasionally extend to 22 hours.

The third satellite of Jupiter is so bright that it has been occasionally glimpsed with the naked eye. All four of the old Galilean satellites would be visible without telescopic aid but for the brilliancy and neighbouring position of the planet. The fifth, sixth, and seventh satellites are only objects for the professional astronomer

who has an exceedingly large telescope at his command. Their periods of revolution are:—

Satellite.	Period.	Discoverer and Date.
	D. H. M. S.	
Fifth ...	0 11 57 22.7	Barnard, 1892, Sept. 9
Sixth ...	250 12 . . .	Perrine, 1904, Dec. 3
Seventh 257 . . .		Perrine, 1905, Jan. 2

The two latter have very long periods, which have not yet been very exactly determined.

The four bright satellites are usually seen ranged in a line approximately parallel with the belts and with the planet's equator, but there are notable exceptions. Sometimes they are symmetrically arranged, two being on one side and two on the other. On certain dates they are placed three on one side and one on the other, while occasionally they are all clustered on one and the same side of Jupiter. The following are some of the dates when they may be observed in the latter position:—

Satellites on East side of Jupiter.	Satellites on West side of Jupiter.
February 4 P.M.	January 8 P.M.
April 18 "	" 22 "
May 23 "	March 26 A.M.
June 13 "	March 15 P.M.
July 11 "	April 29 "
" 16 "	April 13 "
September 22 A.M.	May 18 "
October 13 "	June 1 "
November 11 "	" 8 "
December 2 "	" 22 A.M.
" 16 "	October 16 "
" 30 "	November 6 "
	December 26 "

Interesting conjunctions of three of the satellites will occur on the evenings of March 22, April 12 and 21, May 23 and 31, June 10 and 17, and July 16; and on the mornings of September 28, October 22, November 16, and December 11. Only one satellite will be visible on May 12, 7h. 52m. to 9h. 59m., and May 19, 9h. 36m. to 10h. 38m., I. being in transit, while II. and III. will be occulted. On December 20 only Satellite IV. will be perceptible between 11h. 33m. and 13h. 42m., I. and III. being eclipsed, and II. in transit.

The four brighter satellites of Jupiter deservedly form one of the first and certainly one of the most attractive natural pictures viewed by the young telescopic observer, for they may be detected and followed with great facility, taking up, as they do, a series of extremely interesting positions as a result of their different periods of revolution. The student may find a little agreeable entertainment in watching the satellites and delineating on a number of diagrams their changes in relative positions on different nights. They may be individually identified by reference to the calendar portion of this Almanack, which contains a monthly column exhibiting their daily configurations. It often happens that two of the satellites approach each other so closely as to be scarcely separable with moderate powers, the appearance being analogous to that of a difficult double star.

The Sun, forming as he does the great central source of light and heat and the mainstay of planetary life, is naturally entitled to marked attention from everyone interested in astronomy. A mighty orb, exhibiting evidences of great activity and capable of exerting physical influences of far-reach-

ing and forcible character, it is not to be wondered at that he has always been studied with distinguished regard, and that the investigation of solar phenomena is considered to be of the highest importance. Many persons have heard something about the "spots on the Sun," but comparatively few have ever seen these curious formations. That an object so dazzlingly luminous to our vision as the Sun should exhibit dark markings is a circumstance very surprising in itself, but when it is stated that these markings are often of enormous dimensions (individual spots may be 50,000 miles in diameter, while groups may be 150,000 miles or more in length), and that they undergo exceedingly rapid changes, sometimes appearing or disappearing in a few hours, the attention becomes riveted on phenomena occurring on so gigantic a scale and so materially affecting the leading body of our system. The spots are occasionally sufficiently large to be distinguished without instrumental aid; indeed, their discovery antedates the invention of the telescope by many centuries. Whenever this instrument is employed for solar observation a dark-tinted glass should be attached to the eye-piece, in order to moderate the intense brilliancy of the Sun, for unless precautions of this kind are taken serious damage may result to the observer's sight. A very convenient plan of effecting observations of the Sun is to detach the coloured glass from the instrument, and to allow the telescopic image of the Sun to fall upon a piece of white cardboard. The details of the spots may be readily perceived in this manner, and the speckled appearance of the whole disc will be displayed satisfactorily. This method is to be recommended for general purposes, inasmuch as it prevents possible injury to the eye and affords an easy means of exhibiting the spots to several persons at the same time. For critical examination of sun-spot structure and variation in detail, we must, however, resort to the ordinary plan of direct vision as decidedly the most effective. During the ensuing few years solar phenomena as evidenced in the spots (including the facule and dark cyclones) will become decreasingly numerous. The maximum epoch of these appearances occurred in 1905, and in 1908 we shall be approaching a minimum. But large groups and isolated spots will occasionally appear and afford the observer ample scope for continued study. In 1907 some spots of unusually great dimensions were seen; there was one on the central meridian on June 19 which was 120,000 miles long, and again in July the solar disc was marked by a very extensive group. In late years certain scientists have countenanced the view that the weather is influenced by solar disturbances, but it is very difficult to believe that this theory can be substantiated on adequate evidence. The weather is not subject to similar vagaries over the whole globe; some parts experience atmospheric changes and phenomena quite distinct and indeed opposite to others. We should expect the Sun's influence to have a general widespread effect. In June, 1907, we had very bad weather during the time the great sun-spot was visible, yet at its return in July we experienced a beautiful summer-like spell. The spots are abundantly displayed at intervals of about eleven years with intervening times of minima. We may look at the Sun many times during two or three successive years, and scarcely ever see a large dark spot amid the bright stippling of the solar surface. In other

years we shall see spots distributed in plentiful array along zones lying not far N. and S. of the Equator. Thus in 1901 and 1902 the Sun was practically free from conspicuous spots, while in the last two or three years they have been very abundantly presented. But with a decline in these solar disturbances students will now find more time to engage in investigating the large array of significant facts which have accumulated in recent years and which promise some considerable additions to our knowledge of the subject.

For a long period it had been known that sun-spots and magnetic storms present some suggestive coincidences in their times of occurrence, but the nature and extent of the connection has remained doubtful for the want of suitable and sufficient data. Recently, however, the whole question has been ventilated, with the result that the sun-spots and magnetic storms appear to be directly and closely associated. But though the main fact may be said to have been demonstrated on conclusive evidence, the subject is a complicated and difficult one, and further observations and comparisons are necessary before the problem will be fully and completely solved.

The spots apparently transit the solar surface in about 13½ days, and merit close study when near the margin of the disc, for certain modern observers object to the idea that they represent cavities in the sun's atmosphere. When the dimensions of a sun-spot reach one minute of arc, it may be considered large enough to be distinguished by the naked eye. A spot of this size can generally be well seen through a piece of smoked or coloured glass, or possibly near the times of sunrise or sunset without any protection for the eye if the sun's light is sufficiently moderated by fog, mist, or thin cloud.

The Moon admittedly forms the most diversified, attractive, and distinct object in the firmament for telescopic study. Her invariable features present a striking contrast to the evanescent formations disturbing the luminous atmosphere of the Sun. The lunar landscape is, it is true, subject to many apparent variations quite altering the visible aspect of the features in detail; but these are merely due to the constantly changing angle at which the Sun's rays fall upon them. Objects differently illuminated undergo some curious transformations of aspect; but real changes in the actual surface formations of the Moon have never been conclusively proved, though often suspected. The expanse of hill and valley, mountain, crater and ridge, with extensive plains here and there, seen on our satellite are permanent features liable to no rapid alterations of shape or size, though it is perhaps quite possible that many of them undergo slight modifications during long periods of time. Evidences of great activity in the earlier stages of the Moon's existence are distributed abundantly over the lunar orb, but the markings appear to have settled down into a rigid, immovable state so far as the imperfect and somewhat limited evidence afforded by our telescopes enables us to judge. The most suitable period at which to view the craters and mountainous regions of the Moon is when her disc is only partly illuminated, and she is in a crescent form, near the first or last quarter. At these periods the shadows of the various inequalities of landscape near the terminator are strikingly manifested, and the diversified character of the formations most attractively portrayed.

This is not the case at the period of full Moon, for lunar objects are then placed under a vertical Sun, and their shadows have disappeared, so that the features seem to have lost their distinctive characters. The great brightness of the full Moon is also an impediment to successful observations, especially when a large telescope is employed. Let the observer, therefore, avail himself of the period near the first quarter, for the Moon is then very conveniently situated in the evening sky, and especially so in the spring months. The surface of our satellite has already been thoroughly surveyed, but there remains much to be done in the re-examination and drawing of details in regard to which our knowledge is far from perfect. Observers should specially search for evidences of active change, and compare reliable charts of the Moon with new observations at the telescope. Splendid photographs of our satellite have been obtained in late years in America and elsewhere, and these exhibit a surprising amount of detail far more accurately reproduced than on the best drawings. Should any marked differences be discovered between old and new records, the observer should not too hastily infer the occurrence of real changes. There are imperfections and errors in the best charts of the Moon, some delicate features have been omitted altogether, while others have been incorrectly delineated. And it must be remembered that as the Sun's altitude above a lunar object varies so does the object alter in appearance. Fair comparisons can therefore only be instituted when the conditions are identical. It is fair to suppose that we must look to photography, rather than to direct telescopic observation, to supply us with new facts and clear up some long-standing mysteries, in connection with the visible details of the lunar surface and their physical condition.

In past years, several interesting instances of supposed real change on the Moon have been discussed and investigated, but without definite issue as regards proof of the alleged variation. The crater Linné, in the Mare Serenitatis, was thought to have been filled up, and a depression near the cleft of Hyginus, in the Mare Valorum, was said to have materially altered its character: but these instances could not be demonstrated on sufficient evidence. We are now in a much better position than we were a generation ago to detect cases of lunar activity, should they occur, for drawings and photographs have multiplied to such an extent that we possess tolerably full and reliable means of comparison. Selenographical students should, therefore, by the most accurate means available, continue to apply themselves to the search for instances of lunar activity, as it forms a most attractive branch of investigation on a wonderfully diversified and beautiful object.

Mercury will shine in the evening sky during the first half of February. He reaches his greatest distance East of the Sun on the 13th (18° 9' E.). He should be looked for low in the western horizon soon after sunset. As he never departs more than 28° from the Sun it is considered an interesting feat to pick him up whenever the atmosphere is of sufficient clearness to reveal his flashing lustre. It is best to use an opera-glass when looking for Mercury, until the exact position is known, after which it is generally easy to see him with the naked eye. He shines with a strongly sparkling light, in contrast to most of the primary planets. English astr.

nomers, both professional and amateur, are always interested in obtaining naked-eye observations of this small planet, because our climate makes him a difficult object. In the clear air of the Mediterranean and Australia he was seen every evening for a month during his Eastern elongation in June, 1907!

The late Rev. S. J. Johnson made it a point to look out for Mercury at favourable times, and viewed him as an evening star with the naked eye about 150 times during the years 1858-1905. The writer, at Bristol, has seen the planet 130 times since February, 1868, but has not availed himself of many opportunities. Probably this object could be seen on about 15 occasions annually in England if searched for systematically. In the spring apparitions Mercury should be looked for before the date of maximum E. elongation, and in the autumn after W. elongation. The alteration of phase is rapid, and though near E. elongation the planet is approaching the Earth, the decrease in the illuminated portion of the disc is so great that the increased diameter does not compensate, and a considerable decline in lustre becomes apparent. Mercury is sometimes quite a striking object for about 10 evenings before maximum E. elongation, but may be utterly invisible a week or so after passing that position. The albedo of Mercury is not nearly so great as that of some of the other planets, being only 17, whilst that of Venus and Jupiter is about 65, and that of clouds 72. Under normal conditions he becomes visible to a good eye about 30 minutes after sunset, and is brightest when the western quarter is clear right down to the horizon, about the same period before his setting. The times of Mercury's setting and also those of the Sun are given in the following table:—

seeing the smallest of the primary planets. The times of his rising and those of the Sun are given in the following table:—

1903.	Mercury rises.	Sun rises.	Interval.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov. 12	5 18	7 14	1 56
" 13	5 18	7 16	1 58
" 14	5 19	7 18	1 59
" 15	5 22	7 20	1 58
" 16	5 26	7 22	1 56
" 17	5 29	7 23	1 54
" 18	5 33	7 24	1 51
" 19	5 37	7 26	1 49
" 20	5 41	7 28	1 47

The conditions under which Mercury is presented alternately as a morning and evening star are repeated at nearly the same dates every 13 years. Viewed telescopically his disc shows very few certain markings; all observation is most difficult owing to his nearness to the Sun. The true rotation period is still unknown, but the most probable is that of Harding, 24 hrs. 5 mins. 28 secs.; although the eminent Italian astronomer Schiaparelli thinks that the planet turns on his axis in the same time that he performs a revolution around the Sun, *i.e.*, 87.969 days, and therefore always presents the same hemisphere to that luminary, as our Moon does to the Earth. Definite markings appear to have been first seen on Mercury by Schröter; he observed a blunting of the S. horn, an irregular contour of the terminator (the border between the illuminated and unilluminated portion of the planet), and projections from the limb. From these appearances he inferred the planet's surface to be mountainous. The rotation of Mercury in little more than a terrestrial day was derived from these results. This rotation period was also confirmed by many observations made at Bristol in 1882 and succeeding years. Schiaparelli thinks it probable that Mercury has a very dense and imperfectly transparent atmosphere. In 1896 Herr Brenner saw polar spots similar to those on Mars. In 1900 the planet was observed by Professor Barnard with the great 40-inch refractor at the Yerkes Observatory. He found for the diameter at mean distance 2,965 English miles; there were three or four large dark spots very much resembling those seen on the Moon with the naked eye. His surface markings have at different times been compared to Mars and the Moon. There was a transit of Mercury across the disc of the Sun on November 14th, 1907; another will not occur for seven years, *i.e.*, on November 6th, 1914. The planet only appears as a small black spot on the dazzling surface of the primary orb of our system.

Venus has always upheld her title to be considered the most beautiful, as a naked-eye object, of all the planetary members of the solar system. She will be a very brilliant evening star during the last half of April and the whole of May, and is particularly well placed for observation, as she is then above the horizon for a period of about 4½ hours after sunset. Like Mercury, Venus may be best observed at the evening apparitions which occur in the first half of the year, and at the morning apparitions in the last half, because

1903.	Mercury sets.	Sun sets.	Interval.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb. 5	6 17 P.M.	4 54	1 23
" 6	6 22 "	4 56	1 26
" 7	6 27 "	4 58	1 29
" 8	6 33 "	5 0	1 33
" 9	6 39 "	5 2	1 37
" 10	6 43 "	5 3	1 40
" 11	6 46 "	5 5	1 42
" 12	6 49 "	5 7	1 42
" 13	6 52 "	5 9	1 43
" 14	6 55 "	5 12	1 44
" 15	6 57 "	5 13	1 44

Mercury will again present himself after sunset in the western sky at the beginning of June, being at greatest elongation (23° 58') East of the Sun on the 8th. At 4h. 24m. P.M. on the 7th he is only 19 mins. of arc N. of the planet Mars.

In July Mercury will appear as a morning star shortly before sunrise towards the end of the month. He is at greatest elongation West of the Sun (19° 50') on the 25th, and should be visible for about 11 days after this date. In conjunction with the Sun at the end of October, Mercury will emerge from his rays and again be visible to the naked eye before sunrise in November. He is at greatest elongation West (19° 18') of the Sun on the 13th, and this is the last occasion during this year on which observers will have a chance of

at such periods her position is N. of the Sun's place, and she is a long time above the horizon in the absence of that luminary. Her elongations usually extend to between $45\frac{1}{2}'$ and $47'$, and she displays maximum brilliancy at a time preceding or following inferior conjunction by 36 days, when her disc is one-fourth illuminated and her apparent diameter about 40 seconds of arc.

At the opening of the year Venus is in the constellation of Capricornus, passing from thence during February and March through Aquarius, Pisces, and Aries. On March 1 she is in conjunction with ζ Piscium, and on April 1 only 3 degrees S.W. of the well-known asterism of the Pleiades. She is very near β Tauri on April 23, and is at greatest elongation ($45^\circ 37'$ East of the Sun) on the 26th, when she can easily be identified by her intensely white light, in the western sky shortly after sunset. On May 4, at 9h. 59m. A.M., she will be $4^\circ 15'$ N. of the crescent Moon, and on the 10th about 5° to the West of ϵ Geminorum and N. of the variable star η Geminorum. Venus will also be in conjunction with ϵ Geminorum on the 16th (Venus $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N.). During May she gradually increases in brilliancy, becoming more crescented in phase, and arriving at maximum on the 29th, after which she will decrease and become invisible to the naked eye, being at inferior conjunction with the Sun on July 5. In conjunction with the Moon on June 2, at 10h. 43m. A.M. (Venus $1^\circ 12'$ N.), and on the 13th about 6° S. of the 1st magnitude star Pollux (β Geminorum); at 9h. 0m. P.M. on the same date she will appear stationary in the heavens, after which her course is retrograde in Gemini until July 27, when she will resume her motion eastwards.

When viewed through a telescope Venus shows fewer markings even than Mercury, although when crescented she makes a beautiful picture and presents an attractive effect when in conjunction with the Moon, at which times the surprising brilliancy of her light forms a pleasing contrast to the dull and yellowish colour of our satellite. Galileo appears to have been the first telescopic observer of Venus, and he discovered the phases of the planet in 1610; but no further advances seem to have been made until 1643, when Fontana, at Naples, saw irregularities along the inner edge of the crescent. Two years later he detected a dark spot. In 1665 Bursellini is said to have noticed spots on Venus similar to those on the Moon. The greatest astronomer of the seventeenth century, J. D. Cassini, was the first to really study the markings on this planet. His earliest observation of them was in 1665, when he saw a bright point near the inner edge, and three very obscure spots at the W. part of the disc. From observations in that and the following year he concluded the rotation period to be 23 hrs. 21 mins., although the exact time was somewhat doubtful. Bianchini, La Hire, the younger Cassini, Maraldi, Schröter, and Madler were some of the most successful observers of the planet's markings up till 1836. Little substantial progress appears to have been effected of late years in regard to our knowledge of the forms, character, and motion of the indefinite shadings and spots, and many striking differences exist in the work and conclusions of the various observers. With regard to the rotation period, most modern observations seem to point to a short period of about 23 hrs. 21 mins. or 24 hrs. The Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, on

the contrary, favours a much longer time, probably 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ days—that is, in a period exactly equal to the duration of the sidereal revolution of Venus. He accounts for the rapid changes in the aspect of her disc by the varying altitude of the planet above the horizon and the different illumination of the background of the sky. In 1862 Trouvelot, as a result of 20 years' observations, concluded that the brilliant spots on the limb are permanent, and are very high mountains occupying only the two regions where one ordinarily sees the horns. Flammarion in 1864 said that Venus has polar caps similar to those on Mars, but they are less evident owing to the difference in the general tone of the discs of the two planets. In 1899 the Abbe Moreaux agreed with Antoniadi that the scattering of light by atmospheric particles of the planet hides all surface markings from our view. Thus we see that after all the earnest application of telescopic observers during three centuries the problem of this planet's real aspect and axial velocity remains unsolved. Both Mercury and Venus are attractive to the eye, Venus for her dazzling beauty amid the twilight, Mercury for his flashing rosy light; but they are apt to disappoint telescopic students, although the phases have always furnished interesting spectacles ever since Galileo first saw Venus in the form of a glittering crescent about three centuries ago.

Mars.—At the commencement of the year Mars is in the extreme south of the constellation Pisces, moving to the N.E.; he is very near ζ and in conjunction with ϵ Piscium on February 3, when the planet is less than 1° E. of the star. He passes through Aries in March, and Taurus in April, on the 3rd being only 3° S. of the Pleiades; and on the 17th is in conjunction with κ Tauri and 6° N.W. of Aldebaran (α Tauri), the easily recognised brilliant of the Hyades. In October he enters Virgo, and on the 2nd is in conjunction with β Virginis, being only $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W. of the star, and with η Virginis on the 14th (Mars $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W.). On November 1 he is $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W. of θ Virginis, and on the 12th in conjunction with Spica (α Virginis), the brilliant 1st magnitude star of Virgo (Mars $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N.). On December 16 there will be a very close conjunction of the planet and α Libræ, the most southern of the two conspicuous stars in the constellation of Libræ the Balance. At the close of the year his position is $3\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ S.S.W. of γ Libræ, and 8° W.N.W. of the well-known stars β and δ Scorpil. Mars will be in conjunction with the Moon on the following dates:—

Jan. 8	at	10 7 P.M.	Mars 5°	8' N.
Feb. 6	"	5 21	"	5' 49' N.
Oct. 23	"	6 49 A.M.	"	4' 24' S.
Nov. 21	"	3 49	"	4' 0' S.
Dec. 20	"	1 56	"	2' 58' S.

The planet Mars will not be a very conspicuous object this year, as he approached near the Earth and was in opposition to the Sun in July, 1907. He will not be so favourably presented again for telescopic study until September 23, 1909. Unfortunately, in 1907, although very well placed for southern, he was badly situated for northern observers, owing to his low altitude of only 10° when viewed from Greenwich. The study of his surface is, perhaps, of more interest than that of any other planet, as the markings we discern are stable features of his actual globe. Our telescopes to-day show us precisely the same objects as were glimpsed by Fontana, Huygens, Hooke, and Cassini about two and a half centuries ago.

There is no dense atmosphere on Mars to curtain his ground formations or obscure his natural scenery, nor any very rapid rotation to drift such vapours as he may possess into bands parallel with his equator as is the case with Jupiter and Saturn. What we see may be regarded as appertaining to the real surface, and as representing the outlines of continents, seas, snow areas, or, at least, regions of very different reflective power and very definitely bounded forms. Mars is the only planet (apart from the Earth) whose rotation period is accurately known, and the best values place this at 24h. 37m. 22^s. The two hemispheres of Mars are notably dissimilar in their respective configurations. The southern presents large, irregular, dark patches, with light areas and some brilliant spots. The northern exhibits a large number of dusky streaks and delicate lineaments extending over long ranges and apparently intersecting or interlacing in certain positions. These streaks are knotted in places and are by no means straight, very dark, and sharply outlined, as they have been represented by some observers. Of the objective existence of these canal-like markings there is no doubt whatever, though their number has been multiplied beyond reasonable belief by very imaginative observers.

Minor Planets.—These small bodies, revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, lie quite beyond the sphere of popular observation. Over 600 of them have been discovered up to the present time, and hundreds of others await detection. Several have recently been found which revolve in orbits about equal to that of Jupiter. One only of the large number mentioned moves in a path the mean distance of which falls between the Earth and Mars. This particular planet is named Eros, and is the most important minor planet known, since its occasional near approaches to the Earth will enable the Sun's distance to be determined more accurately than is possible by any other object or method. Eros, however, is usually extremely faint, and may be dismissed as beyond our scope, for it is only visible as a tiny telescopic star. A really favourable opposition will not occur until 1924. Of the ordinary members of this abundant family, four are of some importance, viz.: Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. They were discovered early in the 18th century, and are brighter than the others.

Whenever it is desired to identify one of these small planets, or any other object of similar character beyond reach of the naked eye, its exact position relatively to a known star should be found, and the telescope directed to the place. The observer should then construct a diagram of the small stars visible, and on succeeding nights, by comparing this diagram with the same spot in the heavens, the object sought for will reveal itself by its motion.

Ceres arrives at opposition to the Sun on March 31, therefore she is favourably situated for observation during March and April. At the date of opposition her position is in the northern region of Virgo, 2½° E.S.E. of the 3rd magnitude star ε Virginis, almost midway between a Böötis (Arcturus) and β Virginis. She rises in the evenings and is visible through the night in the spring and early summer. Her motion is retrograde N.W. until May 25, after which date her course is to the S.E. On April 11 she is in conjunction with ε Virginis, Ceres being only ¼° S., and on several succeeding nights she will be less than 1° S. of the star. Ceres was the first

of the minor planets discovered in 1801 by Piazzi at Palermo. She is also the largest, having a diameter of 477 miles.

Pallas.—This minor planet will be visible, by the aid of a small telescope, during the spring evenings; she is fainter than Ceres, being only of the 8th magnitude even when at opposition to the Sun on March 10. On this date the planet is 3½° W. of α Leonis, and 7° S.W. of β Virginis. Her course in Leo is to the N.N.W.; after April 17 she moves N. until the end of the month, and E. to July. On March 22 she is 1½° to the S.W. of σ Leonis, on April 1¼° E. of χ Leonis, and on May 1¼° W. of θ Leonis. For more than a week Pallas is less than 1° N.W. and N. of this 3rd magnitude star. On June 16 she is 2° N. of Denebola (β Leonis), in the extreme E. of Leo. These well-known stars should enable the planet to be picked up in a telescope of low power and large field. Pallas was discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1802, and is the second largest of the asteroids, having a diameter of about 304 miles.

Juno is at opposition to the Sun on July 4, and is an evening star during the summer and autumn months. At the beginning of June she is in the S.W. region of Aquila, on the 13th is in conjunction with λ Aquilæ (the small planet 1° N.W.), and on the 19th only ½° N. of the 3rd magnitude star. Her course being retrograde until the end of August, she enters Scutum Sobieski in July, and on the 4th is 3° W. of λ Aquilæ. On August 2 she is 4° S.E. of η Serpentis. From the end of August to November her course is eastwards through Scutum and the S.W. portion of Aquila. On November 9 she is 5° S.E. of λ and 4° S.W. of κ Aquilæ. Juno was discovered by Harding in 1804. She is the smallest of the four first asteroids, her diameter being only 120 miles. At the time of opposition her magnitude is 8.65.

Vesta is the brightest of the minor planets, and is occasionally distinctly visible to the naked eye. She will be favourably presented in the evening sky during the first quarter of 1908, as she is at opposition to the Sun on January 4, when her magnitude is 6.94; and may also be seen during the last quarter of the year, in the morning sky. Her position at the date of opposition is 2° N. of the variable star ζ Geminorum, and 4° W. of δ Geminorum (3rd magnitude); at the same time she is in conjunction with the small star 44 Geminorum. Her course in Gemini is retrograde during January and until February 22, after which her movement is eastwards. On January 17, at 3 A.M., Vesta is only 52' N. of the full Moon, and on the 23rd she is 1° S. of ε Geminorum. On March 23 the planet is ¼° N. of ε Geminorum—Vesta 7½ magnitude at the time; and on May 10 she is less than ¼° S. of κ Geminorum, and a little N. of two variable stars marked T and S on the maps; κ is about 4¼° S. of Pollux (β Geminorum), the well-known 1st magnitude star. Vesta was discovered by Olbers in 1807. Her diameter is 239 miles, and her albedo very high, being almost as great as that of fresh-fallen snow.

Jupiter.—At the opening of the year the largest of the planets, Jupiter, will occupy a position in Cancer 5° E.S.E. of δ Cancri; he is in conjunction with the Moon on the 19th at 2h. 57m. P.M. (Jupiter 1° 33' S.). Arriving at opposition to the Sun on January 29, he will be a conspicuous object in our evening sky during the spring months, being visible throughout the night. In January, February, and March he will slowly retrograde through that superb cluster of stars

known as "Præsepe," between γ , δ , and ζ Cancri. When viewed through a telescope of low power and wide field Jupiter and his satellites will form a beautiful picture against a background sparkling with innumerable points of light, for this region is one of the richest in the heavens. On February 10 he is in conjunction with δ Cancri, being only $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N., and for more than a week he remains within 1° distance from this star. On the 20th he is 2° S.W. of γ , and N.W. of δ Cancri, and therefore amongst the southern portion of the cluster of Præsepe. On March 10 Jupiter is in conjunction with η Cancri, being 1° S.; and on the 13th, at 4h. 7m. P.M., with the Moon (the planet $1^{\circ} 7' 8''$). He is stationary on March 30, 1° S.W. of η Cancri, after which date he resumes his direct motion eastwards. In conjunction with the Moon on April 9, at 10h. 55m. P.M. (Jupiter only $1^{\circ} 21' 8''$), and with the small stars η , θ , and ζ Cancri on the 15th. On May 7, at 10h. 41m. A.M., he is again in conjunction with the Moon (Jupiter $1^{\circ} 47' 8''$), and near δ Cancri from the 11th to the end of the month. On June 4, at 1h. 56m. A.M., the planet is $2^{\circ} 15'$ S. of the Moon. He enters Leo in July, and is in conjunction with the Sun on August 17, and therefore invisible during the latter part of July and August, until he emerges from the Sun's rays and becomes visible as a morning star before sunrise early in September. On September 1 he is in conjunction with the 1st magnitude star Regulus (α Leonis), the planet being $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the N.W., and with the Moon on the 22nd, at 12h. 19m. midnight. On October 1 Jupiter is 5° E.S.E. of Regulus, and on November 17, at 5h. 42m. A.M., near the Moon; and in conjunction with χ Leonis on the 30th (Jupiter $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.). On December 30 Jupiter is stationary in the S.E. portion of Leo, 10° S. of θ Leonis.

One of the most interesting planetary markings ever observed is that of the Great Red Spot on Jupiter. Possibly this feature is identical with a similar object discovered by Hooke in 1664, and seen by Cassini and others in 1665 and later years. It varies considerably in its aspect, having been sometimes conspicuous and at other periods invisible. It has endured for such a long period that it may be almost considered as a permanent feature of the planet. It first came under general observation in July, 1878, when it was of an intensely red colour. This object is still faintly visible, and seems to exhibit a variable motion as well as to undergo remarkable changes in tone and tint. No doubt its appearance is affected by the atmospheric vapours surrounding it, which in recent years appear to have covered the spot with a highly reflective material almost sufficient to obliterate it. Schwabe, a German observer, made drawings of Jovian features 75 years ago, and amongst them we may clearly recognise the peculiar surroundings of the red spot, if we cannot identify the object itself. The mean rotation period of this marking during a very long period has been 9h. 55m. 37s., but the rate has varied between about 9h. 55m. 33s. and 9h. 55m. 42s. During the last few years the velocity has shown some remarkable oscillations, due to the existence of an irregular spot in nearly the same latitude, which has the capacity of accelerating the motion of the red spot when they come into conjunction every two years.

For the guidance of those observers who may desire to examine the faint remains of the great red spot and its neighbouring features, a list of some of the times when it may be expected to

present itself on or very near the central meridian of the planet is given below. The observer may readily calculate for himself the times of transit on other nights, should he require to know them, by adopting the rotation period of 9h. 55m. 40s., which is equivalent to the interval elapsing between successive returns of the same marking.

TRANSIT TIMES OF RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

1908.	H.	M.	1908.	H.	M.
Jan. 19 ...	8	16	Mar. 9 ...	9	27
" 21 ...	9	54	" 21 ...	9	23
" 23 ...	11	32	" 23 ...	11	2
Feb. 5 ...	7	15	Apr. 9 ...	10	6
" 7 ...	8	53	" 21 ...	10	3
" 9 ...	10	31	Dec. 7 ...	11	3
" 19 ...	8	46	" 17 ...	9	18
" 21 ...	10	24	" 19 ...	10	56
Mar. 7 ...	7	48	" 29 ...	9	12

These predictions are made on the basis that the position of the spot remains the same as at present, with a longitude of 30° , which enables it to follow the transits of the zero meridian of System II. of the Ephemeris in 50 minutes.

At intervals of 12 days (which include 29 rotations) the spot becomes central on Jupiter at nearly the same times as before. These remarks only have a special reference to the red spot, for it is found that different latitudes furnish objects controlled by different periods of rotation. Some of the markings have exhibited a proper motion so rapid that they complete a circuit of Jupiter in 8m. less time than others. These features are doubtless of an atmospheric character, and are certainly influenced by currents of different velocity operating far above the sphere of the planet. As to the red spot, it is desirable that it should continue to be watched and its further changes of tint and motion duly recorded. Though it cannot be a formation cohering with the actual surface of Jupiter, it must possess elements of remarkable permanency. Notwithstanding the large amount of observation which in past years has been given to the planet, there still remain a great number of interesting facts to be gleaned respecting his atmospheric currents and the many curious light and dark spots carried along at different velocities in them.

Saturn.—The conditions attending the annual apparitions of this planet are successively repeated with little change, as the dates of opposition are only about 12 days later every year. The second largest planet in the solar system will be a fairly conspicuous object in the N.E. region of the constellation of Aquarius; he may easily be recognised, as there are no fixed stars of equal brilliancy in his vicinity. When viewed through a telescope he will appear ringless early in January, the major axis of the outer ring being $38.88''$ and the minor axis $0.04''$ on the 9th. He will then be divested of his chief charm in the eyes of amateur observers, although astronomers find this a favourable time to study his surface markings. Possessors of good telescopes should try to ascertain if the rings are quite invisible, or whether there remains a narrow line of light, or bright points, marking their position. From January 9 to September 25 the rings will gradually become more open, but they will not be visible to their fullest extent until 1915 and 1916. In February the planet enters the southern part of Pisces, and will be visible in the evening

sky early in September, becoming more conspicuous as he nears the time of his opposition to the Sun on September 30. He will be seen to best advantage from that date to the end of the year. He is in conjunction with the Moon on July 19, at 4h. 11m. A.M. (the planet $3^{\circ} 2' N.$). Saturn is stationary in Pisces on July 23, being $5^{\circ} S.$ of δ Piscium at the time. In August he rises at about 9h. P.M., and is visible all night. His course is retrograde in the extreme S. of Pisces until December 7, when he will again appear stationary, after which date he resumes his direct motion eastwards. The planet is in conjunction with the full Moon on September 11, at 7h. 45m. P.M., being $2^{\circ} 33' N.$, and is again near her on October 9, at 3h. 7m. A.M. For the last time during this year he will be in conjunction with our satellite on December 29, at 8h. 14m. P.M., being $3^{\circ} 4' N.$ at the time of nearest approach. In recent years Saturn has been badly placed for northern observers: in 1907 he was about $5^{\circ} S.$; but the next few years will find him still coming northwards and bettering his position for telescopic study in this country. Of all the objects presented in the sky the astronomical observer will find Saturn one of the most picturesque, for his luminous rings possess a unique charm, no other body in our system possessing, as far as we know, a similar appendage. The rings and globe are visible in a comparatively small telescope, but large instruments and high powers are necessary to exhibit the planet to the best advantage. In the summer of 1903 several very large white spots appeared in his northern hemisphere and in the light zone dividing the N. equatorial belt from the N. polar shading. These markings were attentively followed, and they enabled the planet's rotation period to be computed as 10h. 37m. 52⁹s. In 1794 Sir W. Herschel determined the period as 10h. 16m. 0⁴s., and Professor A. Hall in 1877 found it 10h. 14m. 23⁸s. These values were the most reliable ones ascertained in former years. It is true that at various times many observers had seen, or thought they had seen, spots on Saturn; but other persons, with excellent sight and very powerful telescopes, had failed to detect anything of them.

The irregular markings on Saturn, like the similar features on Jupiter, are evidently influenced by proper motions of considerable extent. In fact, different latitudes of these planets give discordant rotation periods, as there are a number of atmospheric currents of different velocities circulating round them. Saturn has ten satellites, but only half of this number are visible in ordinary telescopes. The brightest satellite, appropriately designated Titan, is visible in any small glass, and Iapetus is sometimes to be glimpsed with very small instruments, but Mimas and Hyperion require far greater power. Instances are recorded where the fainter satellites are supposed to have been detected with telescopes apparently quite incapable of such a feat, but these results may generally be dismissed as mere efforts of the imagination. A ninth and tenth satellite of the planet have been recently discovered on photographs taken by Professor W. H. Pickering in America. The period of the ninth satellite (named Phœbe) has been computed to be 547 days, and its distance from Saturn eight millions of miles. The period of the tenth satellite is, approximately, 21 days, and its distance a little less than that of the eighth satellite, Hyperion

(about 900,000 miles). The motion of the ninth moon is said to be retrograde, which is a surprising departure from the direction of motion followed by the other satellites; but our knowledge of the new bodies is somewhat uncertain, and further observations must be awaited.

Uranus.—Uranus is in Sagittarius, and the extent of his direct motion during the whole year will not exceed 5° . He moves slowly eastwards until April 21, when he is stationary $6^{\circ} E.$ of γ^1 and γ^2 Sagittarii, and $3^{\circ} S.E.$ of π Sagittarii (mag. 3). After this date his course is retrograde until September 22, when he is again stationary $1^{\circ} S.$ of σ Sagittarii (mag. 4). He will then continue his motion eastwards, at the end of the year being $3^{\circ} S.E.$ of π Sagittarii. He is in conjunction with the Moon at last quarter on February 27, at 12h. 48m. midnight (Uranus $7^{\circ} S.$), and on May 19, at 8h. 34m. P.M., is $35^{\circ} N.$ of the Moon four days after the full, and again on June 16, at 3h. 13m. A.M., the Moon one day past full (Uranus $33^{\circ} N.$). The planet is at opposition to the Sun on July 7, being $15^{\circ} S.$ of the 3rd magnitude star π Sagittarii at the time. When near opposition, and presented under favourable circumstances, he may be seen with the naked eye as a star of the 6th magnitude. He is in conjunction with the nearly full Moon on August 9, at 8h. 31m. P.M. (Uranus $24^{\circ} N.$), and with the Moon at first quarter on September 6, at 4h. 55m. A.M. (the planet $31^{\circ} N.$). He is near the crescent Moon on October 30, at 6h. 22m. P.M. (Uranus $1^{\circ} 3' N.$), and for the last time this year on November 27, at 2h. 6m. A.M. (Uranus $1^{\circ} 17' N.$). As a telescopic object Uranus is not at all attractive to amateurs, as a very clear atmosphere and powerful telescope are necessary, although the outermost pair of his four moons (Titania and Oberon) have sometimes been glimpsed with moderate appliances. If an instrument of low power is directed towards the place of the planet, and a diagram made of the stars visible in the field, he will reveal his presence by motion if comparisons are made on subsequent nights. The most suitable time to observe Uranus will be near his opposition to the sun in July, at a time when the Moon is absent from the sky. The planet emits a pale blue light, and probably exhibits a belted aspect, like Jupiter and Saturn; but markings of irregular character, likely to afford a clue to the rotation period, have very seldom, if ever, been certainly observed. This period is likely to be a short one, and intermediate between that of the larger planets Jupiter and Saturn, and that of the smaller planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars.

Neptune.—During the first few nights of January Neptune will be $14^{\circ} N.$ of the variable star ζ Geminorum. The planet is quite invisible to the naked eye, as he shines no brighter than a star of the 8th magnitude. A pretty good telescope must be employed in searching for this faint and rather difficult object. Everyone has viewed Venus, the brightest and most beautiful of the major planets, but few persons have ever beheld Neptune, the faintest. There is a satellite attending the latter, but it does not come within the reach of small telescopes. The most distant known planet of the solar system is at opposition to the Sun on January 5, at 5h. 0m. A.M.; he is therefore favourably situated for observation in the winter and early spring. He is in conjunction with the crescent Moon on March 11, at 7h. 55m. P.M., the

planet being only 50' S. On March 23 he will finish his retrograde motion and be stationary $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. of ζ Geminorum, after which date he continues his direct course eastwards until October 20, when he will again retrograde, on the last day of the year being situated 2° S.W. of the 3rd magnitude star δ Geminorum. Neptune is a morning star early in September, and is in conjunction with the last quarter of the Moon at 6h. 42m. A.M. on the 19th (Neptune $2^{\circ} 7'$ S.). For the last time during this year he is in conjunction with the crescent Moon, at 7h. 2m. A.M., on December 10 (the planet $2^{\circ} 38'$ S.). Neptune can be observed best by charting the small stars near the position of the planet as seen in the telescope, and by comparing these charts on several nights, when he will have moved amongst the other stars.

Comets.—These remarkable bodies have always aroused a large amount of speculation and discussion, and they are invariably observed with eagerness by interested students of the heavens. Often coming unannounced, and frequently assuming a variety of curious shapes as well as exhibiting rapid fluctuations in light, they always excite notice, both from practical and theoretical astronomers, and whenever a comet is sufficiently large to be displayed as a naked-eye object the public generally become its interested spectators. But comets of really great apparent size are somewhat rare, and we must go back to the years 1881 and 1882 for the last conspicuous examples of these bodies. On the average there is one naked-eye comet per year, for during the period from 1852 to 1907 we had 60 instances of naked-eye comets, though these were mostly small and only just discernible without telescopes. But large comets, though attractive both to scientists and the public, are usually temporary in their apparitions, and make but one visit to our regions of the universe.

As a matter of fact, the small periodical comets, revolving around the Sun at intervals of from 3 to 9 years, are entitled to equal regard, from the highly interesting nature of their orbits and the fact that they may be re-observed again and again similarly to the well-known planets of the solar system. The majority of these short-period comets extend their flights to a short distance outside the path of Jupiter, and approach the Sun to about the average distance of Mars. About 34 of these objects are now known to exist, and the number is being frequently augmented by the persevering efforts of those keen-sighted and patient observers who sweep the sky in quest of them. It appears that though new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (for which Jupiter is mainly responsible), there are others which meet with disturbances in pursuing their paths sufficiently forcible to endanger, if not to terminate, their visible existences. Biela's double comet has not reappeared during the last half a century, and its material seems to have been distributed into a stream of shooting stars. Brorsen's comet has also been missing, and may have followed the same fate. The materials of which these presumably lost comets were composed no doubt still exist and revolve around the Sun in regular periods, but it is doubtful whether they will ever be viewed again under the same aspect as formerly. As an example of the increase in the number of known periodical comets, it may be stated that during the 15 years from

1880 to 1896 no less than 16 new comets of short period were discovered. The following table includes details of those comets which are expected to appear during the ensuing few years:—

	Date of Return.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet.
1908.	April	3·303 ...	Encke.
	May	5·534 ...	Tempel-Swift (1869).
1909.	Jan.	7·419 ...	Denning (1894).
	Oct.	5·595 ...	Brooks (1886).
	Oct.	6·441 ...	Perrine (1896).
1910.	Jan.	7·186 ...	Swift (1895).
	Feb.	6·647 ...	Giacobini (1896).
	May	76·370 ...	Halley.

A few of these must necessarily be considered uncertain, as they have only been observed at a single apparition. In some cases the circumstances will be unfavourable, and the objects will probably escape observation at their next passage through perihelion, but the majority of those included in the list will doubtless return at the computed times, and be suitably observed. It forms a most entertaining branch of astronomical work to trace a small comet threading its way amongst the neighbouring stars from night to night. Large comets appear promiscuously and with more or less suddenness, so that in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely predict the times of their apparitions. The only intimation of their approach is that given by observers who are fortunate enough to discover them and give warning of their appearance before they have visibly developed the conspicuous features which belong to comets of the largest class.

Meteoric Showers.—Fireballs, meteors, shooting stars, or falling stars, as they are differently called, represent one and the same class of objects, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form impressive showers. There were brilliant and plentiful displays of the November Meteors, called Leonids, in the years 1799, 1833, 1866, 1867, 1868, and less striking exhibitions of the same objects in 1901 and 1903. It is not to be expected, however, that this particular system of falling stars will again show itself prominently until the years 1933 to 1937. The meteors appear numerously every 33 years, but it appears that just before their last return the planet Jupiter disturbed their orbit so much that the main collection of meteors was enabled to avoid encountering the Earth, and the observed showers were more scanty than usual. But some of the meteors are visible every year, and furrow the morning sky with their rapid flights and luminous streaks at the middle of November. This meteoric system appears to be identical with, and its material actually derived from, a periodical comet, which was discovered by Tempel in December, 1865. In November, 1908, very few of these Leonid meteors are expected in our skies, but observers should maintain an attentive watch for them at the important time. The maximum date is usually the morning of November 15 or 16, but it varies a little owing to leap year. Whenever any conspicuous meteors are seen, whether during a known shower or on an ordinary night, their paths amongst the stars should be carefully and accurately recorded. The same advice applies to occasional fireballs, which often appear

suddenly and startle spectators by lighting up the heavens very vividly for two or three seconds. Observers should always remember that mere descriptions of the brilliancy or general situation of these phenomena are practically useless for scientific purposes. What is required by those who critically discuss such observations relates specially to the exact path of the object in the heavens and to the duration of its visible flight. The following is a table of the most prominent meteoric streams visible during the year:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	Jan. 2-4	230° 53'	Quadrantids.
2	Jan. 11	220° 13'	ζ Bootids.
3	Jan.	295° 53'	κ Cygnids.
4	Feb. 5-23	75° 41'	α Aurigids.
5	Feb. 20	263° 35'	ρ Herculis.
6	March 1-4	166° 4'	τ Leonids.
7	March 13-24	161° 58'	β Ursids.
8	April 12-24	210° 10'	α Virginids.
9	April 17-22	218° 31'	Hydrids.
10	April 20-22	271° 33'	Lyrids.
11	May 1-6	338° 2'	γ Aquarids.
12	May, June, July	253° 21'	α Scorpids.
13	May 7-18	231° 27'	α Coronids.
14	May 24-27	194° 58'	ε Ursids.
15	May 26-31	310° 80'	κ Cepheids.
16	May 30 & Aug.	333° 27'	γ Pegasids.
17	June and Aug.	312° 61'	α Cepheids.
18	June 10-28	335° 57'	δ Cepheids.
19	June—Aug.	302° 24'	η Sagittids.
20	July 6—Aug. 22	284° 13'	λ Aquilids.
21	July—Aug.	269° 48'	γ Draconids.
22	July 6—Aug. 16	315° 48'	α Cygnids.
23	July 15-28	304° 10'	α Capricornids.
24	July 15—Oct.	23° 43'	γ Andromedids.
25	July Oct.	30° 36'	β Triangulids.
26	July 23—Aug. 4	47° 48'	α-β Perseids.
27	July 27-29	339° 11'	δ Aquarids.
28	July—Oct.	310° 79'	κ Cepheids.
29	August 10-12	45° 57'	Perseids.
30	August 5-16	292° 53'	κ Cygnids.
31	Aug.—Oct. 2	346° 1'	β Piscids.
32	Aug. 12—Oct. 2	74° 41'	α Aurigids.

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
33	August 15-25	291° 60'	ο Draconids.
34	Aug. 21—Sep. 21	62° 37'	ε Perseids.
35	Aug.—Sept.	332° 71'	β Cepheids.
36	Aug. 4—Sep. 22	64° 22'	ε Taurids.
37	Sep. 15—Oct. 11	14° 7'	ε Piscids.
38	Sep. 27	75° 15'	ο Orionids.
39	Oct. 4	133° 79'	Ursids.
40	October 11-24	40° 20'	ε Arietids.
41	October 17-24	92° 15'	Orionids.
42	October	100° 13'	ε Geminids.
43	Nov. 2-3	55° 9'	ε Taurids.
44	Nov. 13-15	150° 23'	Leonids.
45	Nov. 13-28	155° 40'	Leo Minorids.
46	Nov. 17-23	25° 43'	Andromedids.
47	Nov. 23—Dec. 1	189° 73'	χ Draconids.
48	Nov. 30—Dec. 9	162° 58'	β Ursids.
49	Dec. 1-14	108° 33'	Geminids.
50	Dec. 7-10	119° 29'	α Geminids.
51	Dec. 22-29	194° 32'	Canis Veneticids.

The Perseids (No. 29 in the foregoing list) display some singular characteristics, for they probably continue visible for more than a month, during which period their radiant point exhibits a diurnal motion of about 1° to the E.N.E. The places of this radiant on alternate days during about four weeks of the chief activity of the shower are as follows:—

DATES AND POSITIONS OF PERSEID RADIANT.

Date.	Radiant R.A. Dec.	Date.	Radiant R.A. Dec.
July 19	18° 9' 50" 5	Aug. 4	35° 4' 55" 5
" 21	20° 8' 51" 1	" 6	38° 9' 56" 0
" 23	22° 8' 51" 8	" 8	41° 5' 56" 5
" 25	24° 9' 52" 5	" 10	44° 3' 56" 9
" 27	27° 1' 53" 2	" 12	47° 1' 57" 3
" 29	29° 3' 53" 8	" 14	50° 0' 57" 7
" 31	31° 6' 54" 4	" 16	52° 9' 58" 0
Aug. 2	33° 9' 55" 0	" 18	55° 9' 58" 4

The Taxes as Contributed.

THE following table shows the amount contributed by each of the three kingdoms (England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland) under the various schedules of the Property and Income Tax, Inhabited House Duty, and Land Tax in the financial year 1906-7. The estimated population of each of the kingdoms is also given for purposes of comparison:—

Kingdom.	Tax.				Population, 30 June, 1906.
	Income.	Inhabited House.	Land.	Total.	
England and Wales	£ 30,587,503	£ 1,959,847	£ 726,171	£ 33,273,524	34,547,016
Scotland	3,133,054	125,870	33,774	3,292,398	4,726,070
Ireland	1,266,511	nil	nil	1,266,511	4,387,887
United Kingdom	34,987,068	2,085,417	759,945	37,832,433	43,660,973

In September, 1906, sharp earthquake shocks were felt at Kingston, St. Vincent, and also in St. Lucia and Grenada. In the last place the shock was strong and protracted. The volcano of La Soufrière, in Guadeloupe, was not disturbed. Since the terrible eruption of Vesuvius in April the Neapolitans have been in a state of terror, and this was greatly increased by a slight earthquake shock and detonations from the volcano on Nov. 5. The detonations were accompanied by a rain of cinders and ashes, whilst mud flowed down the side of the mountain. The panic of the people in the numerous small villages at the base of the volcano was so great that they fled in all directions, carrying their valuables with them; they were only persuaded to return after the Director of the Vesuvius Observatory had declared that there was no real eruption, but that the explosions had been caused by a portion of the crater becoming detached owing to the heavy rains, and falling into the fires in the crater of the volcano. In the same month there were several severe earthquakes and tidal waves in the South Pacific, much damage being done in German New Guinea. The loss of life among the natives was heavy, and immense fissures appeared in the mountains along the coast. On December 3, at about 7 P.M., a heavy shock of earthquake surprised and alarmed Georgetown, British Guiana, and practically the whole colony. Seismic disturbances of perceptible violence are extremely rare in this district, this shock being the second in 20 years. At the same time the ocean cable was interrupted, and a great catastrophe was feared in the Caribbean Islands or the Andes; but when communication was restored it was found that the disturbance had not been dangerous, though widespread and prolonged. At about that period a telegram from Santiago de Chile stated that half the town of Arica had been destroyed and that other towns in the vicinity suffered in varying degrees, several houses being wrecked and a few persons injured. Shocks were felt at Iquique and Pisagua. There was an earthquake recorded at Laibach Observatory, Austria, on Dec. 15, beginning at 8.25 P.M. and reaching its height at 8.30. It probably took place in Asia Minor, 940 miles from Laibach. On Dec. 20 a rain of ashes fell over Naples for twenty minutes, completely obscuring all view of Vesuvius, and a portion of the crater fell in, but there were no detonations or shocks of earthquake such as there usually are before eruptions. Violent shocks of earthquake were felt in Central Asia on Dec. 22, and were recorded in England, Austria, and Italy.

Earthquake shocks were felt late on January 2, 1907, in the higher parts of Newport, Monmouthshire. A loud rumbling noise was heard at 10.45 P.M., being followed by a distinct movement of the earth and the violent shaking of windows, some of which were broken. It is stated that the rumbling was followed by flashes of lightning. Phenomenal tidal waves occurred on Jan. 3 on the south coast of Ceylon three hours after a great submarine disturbance had been recorded, which probably had taken place in the vicinity of Wharton Deep, 2,000 miles to the S.E. On Jan. 10 two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in various parts of Europe, and four in Pennsylvania. Reports from Norway and Ekaterinburg, a Russian town S.W. of the Caspian Sea, show the wide extent affected. At the same time Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and

Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, were in a state of eruption, and a disastrous tidal wave swept over the island of Tana and the southern coast of Pulo Simalu, off the west coast of Sumatra. A terrible earthquake, resulting in much loss of life and property, occurred at Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, on Monday, January 14. The population of Kingston is about 62,000, but on the day of the catastrophe this number had been greatly augmented by country people coming to market in the capital. There was nothing abnormal in the state of the weather, except that it became very hot towards the afternoon. The first shock appears to have taken place at 3.30 P.M.; this was immediately followed by the sea coming in like a tidal wave. Continual detonations were heard, and fissures appeared in the streets. The dust caused by falling houses hung over the town like a pall and half choked the panic-stricken people who were trying to escape. The whole island felt the tremors, but only Kingston the severe part of the earthquake. To make matters worse, fire broke out in several parts of the town, starting at Burke's wine and spirit stores in Harbour Street. In Machado's cigar stores 40 men were missing; and nearly all the men employed at Lyons' ironware store—about 100—were buried in the ruins. The Parish Church was destroyed, and the clock stopped at the hour of the earthquake. Fortunately, the sewage plant was not seriously damaged, so there was no epidemic, and the weather being fine the homeless people did not suffer as might otherwise have been the case. Mr. Tait, the Mayor of Kingston, died the following month from injuries received during the earthquake. Sir James Fergusson, formerly Under-Secretary for India and Postmaster-General, was killed, at the age of 75 years; and Sir Alfred Jones (the head of the firm of the Elder, Dempster Co.) and his party on board the *Port Kingston* had a very narrow escape. Many people were smothered by the smoke and flames whilst lying wounded under the debris of the falling houses, and the death-roll was very high. For a week no newspapers could be published, owing to the destruction of their business premises. Slight tremors were felt until nearly the end of the month, but no more serious damage resulted. Another severe shock was experienced on Feb. 10; the rocking was violent enough to throw sleepers out of their beds on to the floor, but the material damage done in the town was not serious. Violent shocks of earthquake during the end of January in the island of Sinalu, near Sumatra, caused the death of probably 1,500 people, and the island nearly disappeared. Considerable damage was done to property at Bitlis, in Asiatic Turkey, by seismic disturbances at the beginning of April. Many people, including certain foreign missionaries, were rendered homeless, and had to encamp in the snow. The houses are built of stone, with flat earthen roofs. On April 2 violent earthquake shocks were felt in the island of San Miguel, and particularly in the town of Villa Franca, which was formerly destroyed by earthquake. Two shocks occurred in the Rhetic Alps, on the Austro-Swiss frontier, on April 4. Numerous avalanches were caused and tracts of forest swept away by the landslides. A slight shock was also felt at Meyenfeld, in the Canton of Grisons. On April 9, at 2.40 A.M., a heavy earthquake shock occurred at Kingston, Jamaica, preceded by a loud detonation

as if caused by a disruption of rocks. The shock was followed a few seconds later by a light tremor, the direction being 12° East by North. Earthquake shocks were reported on April 19 from Portugal, Calabria, Constantinople, the Philippines, and Santiago de Chilo, where they were severe. The volcano of Puyehue, in Valdivia, was also in eruption, devastating fields, killing cattle, and spreading ashes a distance of 150 miles. Prof. Milne, at his observatory in the Isle of Wight, had a slight indication of earthquake at 3.50 P.M. on the same date. During the first week of May Mount Etna, in Sicily, was in eruption, emitting from the mouth at the base of the central crater smoke and small stones in an incandescent state. On the 3rd another mouth of smaller dimensions opened and threw up boiling lava. At the observatory the sound of an almost continuous eruption was heard until the 6th. Three earthquake shocks were felt in Guayaquil at 3.20 on May 31, and another in the Tonga Islands on June 1.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in the district surrounding Van, near the Turco-Persian frontier, on June 6; the village of Serai, about 50 miles to the east of Van, was reported to have been destroyed. On June 10 Cotopaxi was in eruption, throwing up numbers of stones, to the accompaniment of loud detonations. On June 13 a severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Valdivia, Chill. Four or five people were killed, and the Custom House, Parish Church, several other buildings, and two railway bridges were destroyed. A shock was also felt at 11.18 a.m. the same morning in Jamaica, but no damage was done.

There was a shock of earthquake in the Holyhead district, North Wales, at 9.10 A.M. on June 26, lasting about ten seconds. Disturbances were felt throughout the island of Anglesey and at Valley, three and a half miles from the town.

In the Holborn Road district of Holyhead it was thought at first that there had been an explosion. No serious damage was done, but numerous large houses were shaken and crockery was broken.

On July 20, at 8.37 A.M., two earthquake shocks were felt at Aden. The tremors only lasted a few seconds, and the damage done was very slight. There was an eruption lasting a fortnight in July near Togatabu, the largest island of the Tonga group; seven distinct columns of fire, smoke, steam, and black pumice-stone appeared to rise from the sea to a height of 250 ft. A continuous roar was heard and frequent explosions occurred, pumice-stone being thrown on the island of Nukualofa, 30 miles distant. It was thought that a new island was being formed.

There was an earthquake on August 6, at 4.21 P.M., in Dalmatia, and another distant shock on the following day at 7.53 A.M. On August 14 three slight earthquake shocks were felt in Gibraltar and neighbourhood, particularly in the districts of Gaucin and Cortes. On Aug. 18, at 5.38 P.M. English time, a violent but distant earthquake was recorded at the Lailach Observatory, Austria. It was also registered by Prof. Milne at the Isle of Wight. The instruments at the Hamburg Seismographical Station also indicated several earthquake shocks on the same date; they lasted two hours, but proceeded from a distant disturbance. The 37 seismographs throughout the world record every year over 30,000 earthquakes, big and small, of which 50 are large enough to shake the whole earth throughout its entire mass. In Japan there are an immense number of shocks every year. In the British Isles, although tremors are felt, there are never any of great intensity. Many earthquakes occur in connection with volcanic eruptions, but others, much exceeding the former in numbers, energy, and extent of areas shaken, are independent of volcanic action.

Telescopic Powers Suitable for Observing Celestial Objects.

COMETS, and large nebulae such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and an extensive field of view, so that the objects may be presented in their entirety, and their light sufficiently concentrated to display the fainter portions. If it is decided to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun may be very distinctly seen in any small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 3-in. refractor, powers from 60 to 100, reveals the spots in great detail and under many varieties of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, clefts, and ridges of the Moon are satisfactorily seen in general outline with about 50 and 75, though, for very minute features, powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 10 or 12 in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under low powers, with fields sufficiently ample to include a picture of the whole phenomenon.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 100 or 200, but the air must be steady and the object not very near the horizon; those of Venus are plain with far less power. These planets appear under the most satisfactory aspect near

the times of sunrise or sunset, and indeed all observations of conspicuous planets are best made at such times. When the image is surrounded with dark sky the glare from a bright object is sometimes troublesome, for it is apt to aggravate telescopic defects and obliterate faint details.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Major* and *Acidaliuum Mare*, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350 and an 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter, narrower markings, many of which are delicate, intersecting lines suggesting a canaliform structure of surface.

Jupiter's equatorial belts are perceptible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their variable appearances and the different velocities of the bright and dark spots 200 and 250 are requisite on a much larger instrument. The writer has successfully employed 1540 with a 12½-in. reflector on Jupiter, but there was no advantage over powers of 200 to 440. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Dark transits of Satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 120 or 150.

Saturn and Mars usually appear well defined under higher powers than Jupiter. The division

in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed, when the system is sufficiently inclined, with a $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 250 to 350, and greater aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet, such as the spots which appeared in his northern hemisphere in 1903. A good $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. refractor will occasionally show Encke's division in the ring when this feature is visible, but at the best it is only a faint pencil-like marking; also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites; but the night must be good. Titan is visible in any small telescope, and Iapetus is sometimes an easy object, but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring careful scrutiny of the region just outlying the rings, where they will be usually recognised as tiny points of light.

In planetary work the observer will ultimately find it an advantage to accustom himself to one and the same power. When on special occasions or for particular purposes really high magnifiers are employed, they should be single lenses, as they possess a decided advantage in light and definition at the centre of the field.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may generally be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 50 to 75.

For double stars the powers required will depend in a great measure upon the character of the object. For very close pairs, high powers, such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as Vega, Polaris, or Rigel, then a moderate power, such as 100 or 150, will give excellent results. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars a comet eyepiece, power 25 or 30 and field about $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, will be best. The latter would also be well adapted for comet-seeking, and for general views of large comets, nebulae, and parts of the Milky Way.

It should always be remembered that on nights of good seeing, when the air is tranquil and planetary features very sharply defined, telescopes will bear much higher powers than on less favourable occasions. The observer should not fail to remember that his personal capacity really counts for more than the size or efficiency of his telescope. A really able student will accomplish more valuable work with an indifferent instrument than an incompetent man with the very best appliances.

The Variable Star Algol (Beta Persei).

This is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its remarkable fluctuations of light were probably known to the ancient observers, but the first definite record of its discovery is by Montanari, in 1669, and the accurate determination of its period was not effected until 1782 by Goodricke. At that time the star passed through all its gradations of brilliancy in *2d. 20h. 48m. 59s.*, but the period seems decreasing, for Chandler has recently found it $8\frac{1}{2}$ seconds less. The star is usually a little fainter than *2nd mag.*, and re-

mains so for about *2d. 17h.*, when it rapidly declines in lustre, and in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours arrives at a minimum of $3\frac{3}{4}$ mag. There is then a revival of its brilliancy, and in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours it reaches its normal magnitude of *2 $\frac{1}{4}$* . The following are the computed times of minima in 1908. From the end of March until the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the vapours and twilight over the northern horizon; but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage. Astronomical time is employed in the table.

JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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19	11	56	20	0	55	19	17	4	18	16	22	19	5	20	20	18	18	18	10	27	19	23	25	22	8	45	26	11	56	24	4	5	25	17	3	25	5	34	25	18	32	25	10	42	24	10	0	24	22	58	26	11	56	24	4	5	25	17	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
28	2	23	28	15	21	28	7	30	27	6	48	30	16	36	...	...	...	27	0	54	28	13	52	30	23	12	...	...	...	29	21	43	31	10	41	31	4	19	30	3	37	30	2	48	27	19	47	29	8	45	27	0	54	28	13	52																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
30	23	12	...	...	...	31	4	19	30	3	37	30	16	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR
OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
0 0	- 0 6 4+	12 0	0 0	- 0 55 34+	16 0	8 0	+ 0 10 30-	20 0
0 10	- 1 7 8+	12 10	4 0	- 0 53 35+	16 10	8 10	+ 0 13 33-	20 10
0 20	- 1 8 5+	12 20	4 20	- 0 51 30+	16 20	8 20	+ 0 16 34-	20 20
0 30	- 1 8 53+	12 30	4 30	- 0 49 19+	16 30	8 30	+ 0 19 34-	20 30
0 40	- 1 9 34+	12 40	4 40	- 0 47 3+	16 40	8 40	+ 0 22 32-	20 40
0 50	- 1 10 8+	12 50	4 50	- 0 44 41+	16 50	8 50	+ 0 25 27-	20 50
1 0	- 1 10 33+	13 0	5 0	- 0 42 14+	17 0	9 0	+ 0 28 19-	21 0
1 10	- 1 10 50+	13 10	5 10	- 0 39 42+	17 10	9 10	+ 0 31 7-	21 10
1 20	- 1 10 58+	13 20	5 20	- 0 37 6+	17 20	9 20	+ 0 33 53-	21 20
1 30	- 1 10 59+	13 30	5 30	- 0 34 25+	17 30	9 30	+ 0 36 34-	21 30
1 40	- 1 10 52+	13 40	5 40	- 0 31 41+	17 40	9 40	+ 0 39 11-	21 40
1 50	- 1 10 37+	13 50	5 50	- 0 28 53+	17 50	9 50	+ 0 41 44-	21 50
2 0	- 1 10 13+	14 0	6 0	- 0 26 1+	18 0	10 0	+ 0 44 12-	22 0
2 10	- 1 9 42+	14 10	6 10	- 0 23 7+	18 10	10 10	+ 0 46 35-	22 10
2 20	- 1 9 2+	14 20	6 20	- 0 20 10+	18 20	10 20	+ 0 48 52-	22 20
2 30	- 1 8 15+	14 30	6 30	- 0 17 11+	18 30	10 30	+ 0 51 4-	22 30
2 40	- 1 7 20+	14 40	6 40	- 0 14 9+	18 40	10 40	+ 0 53 11-	22 40
2 50	- 1 6 17+	14 50	6 50	- 0 11 6+	18 50	10 50	+ 0 55 11-	22 50
3 0	- 1 5 7+	15 0	7 0	- 0 8 2+	19 0	11 0	+ 0 57 5-	23 0
3 10	- 1 3 49+	15 10	7 10	- 0 4 57+	19 10	11 10	+ 0 58 52-	23 10
3 20	- 1 2 24+	15 20	7 20	- 0 1 52+	19 20	11 20	+ 1 0 32-	23 20
3 30	- 1 0 52+	15 30	7 30	+ 0 1 14-	19 30	11 30	+ 1 2 6-	23 30
3 40	- 0 59 12+	15 40	7 40	+ 0 4 20-	19 40	11 40	+ 1 3 33-	23 40
3 50	- 0 57 26+	15 50	7 50	+ 0 7 25-	19 50	11 50	+ 1 4 52-	23 50
4 0	- 0 55 34+	16 0	8 0	+ 0 10 30-	20 0	12 0	+ 1 6 4-	24 0

It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versa*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

ALTITUDE.

Local Sidereal Time.	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.																H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 18
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 7	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 19	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 25	0 32	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 36	0 47	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 49	1 3	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 49	1 1	1 13	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 19	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 48	0 58	1 12	1 33	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 6	1 22	1 45	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 12	1 29	1 54	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 2	1 15	1 34	1 59	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 21	0 25	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 3	1 16	1 35	2 1	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 1	1 14	1 32	1 58	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 41	0 48	0 53	1 10	1 27	1 52	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 4	1 20	1 42	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 29	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 47	0 58	1 14	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 37	0 45	0 58	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 43	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 28	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	24 0

The corrections from the above table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1908.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. x.	Feb. x.	Mar. x.	April x.	May x.	June x.	July x.	Aug. x.	Sept. x.	Oct. x.	Nov. x.	Dec. x.	Dec. x.
H.	1 10	1 7	1 0	0 50	0 42	0 39	0 40	0 46	0 56	1 8	1 19	1 27	1 30
2	1 8	1 11	1 8	1 0	0 50	0 43	0 40	0 41	0 47	0 57	1 8	1 19	1 27
4	1 4	1 11	1 13	1 9	1 1	0 52	0 45	0 41	0 41	0 57	1 6	1 16	1 16
6	0 59	1 9	1 15	1 16	1 11	1 3	0 54	0 46	0 41	0 40	0 44	0 51	1 1
8	0 54	1 4	1 13	1 18	1 18	1 13	1 5	0 55	0 45	0 39	0 36	0 39	0 46
10	0 51	0 58	1 7	1 16	1 21	1 20	1 14	1 5	0 53	0 43	0 35	0 32	0 34
12	0 50	0 53	1 0	1 10	1 18	1 21	1 20	1 14	1 4	0 52	0 41	0 33	0 30
14	0 52	0 49	0 52	1 0	1 10	1 17	1 20	1 19	1 13	1 3	0 52	0 41	0 33
16	0 56	0 49	0 47	0 51	0 59	1 0	1 15	1 19	1 19	1 13	1 5	0 54	0 44
18	1 1	0 51	0 45	0 44	0 49	0 57	1 6	1 14	1 19	1 20	1 16	1 9	0 59
20	1 6	0 56	0 47	0 42	0 42	0 47	0 55	1 5	1 15	1 21	1 24	1 21	1 14
22	1 9	1 2	0 53	0 44	0 39	0 40	0 46	0 55	1 7	1 17	1 25	1 28	1 26
24	1 10	1 7	1 0	0 50	0 42	0 39	0 40	0 46	0 56	1 8	1 19	1 27	1 30

To make these quantities additive π has been added to them; the final result must therefore be diminished by that amount.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equiva- lents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equiva- lents.	
	H.	M. S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		S.		S.
1	1	0 9' 86	1	1	0' 16	31	31	5' 09	1	1' 00	31	31	08	
2	2	0 19' 71	2	2	0' 33	32	32	5' 26	2	2' 01	32	32	09	
3	3	0 29' 57	3	3	0' 49	33	33	5' 42	3	3' 01	33	33	09	
4	4	0 39' 43	4	4	0' 66	34	34	5' 59	4	4' 01	34	34	09	
5	5	0 49' 28	5	5	0' 82	35	35	5' 75	5	5' 01	35	35	10	
6	6	0 59' 14	6	6	0' 99	36	36	5' 91	6	6' 02	36	36	10	
7	7	1 9' 00	7	7	1' 15	37	37	6' 08	7	7' 02	37	37	10	
8	8	1 18' 85	8	8	1' 31	38	38	6' 24	8	8' 03	38	38	10	
9	9	1 28' 71	9	9	1' 48	39	39	6' 41	9	9' 02	39	39	11	
10	10	1 38' 56	10	10	1' 64	40	40	6' 57	10	10' 03	40	40	11	
11	11	1 48' 42	11	11	1' 81	41	41	6' 74	11	11' 03	41	41	11	
12	12	1 58' 28	12	12	1' 97	42	42	6' 90	12	12' 03	42	42	12	
13	13	2 8' 13	13	13	2' 14	43	43	7' 06	13	13' 04	43	43	12	
14	14	2 17' 99	14	14	2' 30	44	44	7' 23	14	14' 04	44	44	12	
15	15	2 27' 85	15	15	2' 46	45	45	7' 39	15	15' 04	45	45	12	
16	16	2 37' 70	16	16	2' 63	46	46	7' 56	16	16' 04	46	46	13	
17	17	2 47' 56	17	17	2' 79	47	47	7' 72	17	17' 05	47	47	13	
18	18	2 57' 42	18	18	2' 96	48	48	7' 89	18	18' 05	48	48	13	
19	19	3 7' 27	19	19	3' 12	49	49	8' 05	19	19' 05	49	49	13	
20	20	3 17' 13	20	20	3' 29	50	50	8' 21	20	20' 05	50	50	14	
21	21	3 26' 99	21	21	3' 45	51	51	8' 38	21	21' 06	51	51	14	
22	22	3 36' 84	22	22	3' 61	52	52	8' 54	22	22' 06	52	52	14	
23	23	3 46' 70	23	23	3' 78	53	53	8' 71	23	23' 06	53	53	15	
24	24	3 56' 56	24	24	3' 94	54	54	8' 87	24	24' 07	54	54	15	
			25	25	4' 11	55	55	9' 04	25	25' 07	55	55	15	
			26	26	4' 27	56	56	9' 20	26	26' 07	56	56	15	
			27	27	4' 44	57	57	9' 36	27	27' 07	57	57	16	
			28	28	4' 60	58	58	9' 53	28	28' 08	58	58	16	
			29	29	4' 76	59	59	9' 69	29	29' 08	59	59	16	
			30	30	4' 93	60	60	9' 86	30	30' 08	60	60	16	

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to a given Mean Solar Time, we must take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. Should the sum come out more than twenty-four hours, that amount must be subtracted from it. As an example, let the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time of January 16, 1908, 54m. 48s., be required:—

	H.	M.	S.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, on January 16	19	38	8
Mean Time intervals and Sidereal Equivalents.....	10	1	38' 56
	54m.	=	54
	48s.	=	48' 13

Corresponding Sidereal Time = 6 34 43' 56

This table is also useful in showing the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar intervals.

Table for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset for any place situated between latitudes 1° and 66° .

To use the table: With the Sun's declination, in the first column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line, will be found the apparent time of sunset. Subtracting the time so found from 12h. will give the apparent time of sunrise. To obtain the mean or clock time, the numbers in the column headed *before* or *after* clock (which will be found on the second page of each month), giving the difference in time between the mean and true sun for each

day in the year, must be applied to the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as the particular case may require; that is to say, if the true sun is *before* the clock the equation of time must be subtracted from the apparent to obtain the mean or clock time, and if *after*, added.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator by changing the declination from North to South and *vice versa*.

If the time of sunrise or sunset should be required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, these times may easily be found by simple proportion.

DECLINATION.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°
24 N	h. m. 6 4	h. m. 6 28	h. m. 6 53	h. m. 7 16	h. m. 7 42	h. m. 8 7	h. m. 8 30	h. m. 8 51	h. m. 9 8	h. m. 9 29	h. m. 9 57	h. m. 10 15	h. m. 10 38	h. m. 11 13	h. m. ...	h. m. ...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12	...
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	...
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	...
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	...
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	...
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	...
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	...
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	...
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	...
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	...
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	...
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	...
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	...
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	...
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	...
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	...
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	...
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0	...
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	...
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	...
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	...
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	...
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	...
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	...
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56	...
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	...
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	...
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29	...
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	...
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	...
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1	...
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	...
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	...
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32	...
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22	...
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	...
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 21	4 14	4 8	4 3	4 1	...
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	...
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39	...
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27	...
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14	...
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0	...
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46	...
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30	...
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12	...
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52	...
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27	...
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...	...

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME.

Hours of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Minutes of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equivalents.		Seconds of Sidereal Time.	Mean Time Equiva- lents.	
	H.	M.	S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		S.	
1	0	59	50.17	1	0	59.84	31	30	54.92	1	1.00	31	30.92	
2	1	59	40.34	2	1	59.67	32	31	54.76	2	1.99	32	31.91	
3	2	59	30.51	3	2	59.51	33	32	54.59	3	2.99	33	32.91	
4	3	59	20.68	4	3	59.34	34	33	54.43	4	3.99	34	33.91	
5	4	59	10.85	5	4	59.18	35	34	54.27	5	4.99	35	34.90	
6	5	59	1.02	6	5	59.02	36	35	54.10	6	5.98	36	35.90	
7	6	58	51.19	7	6	58.85	37	36	53.94	7	6.98	37	36.90	
8	7	58	41.36	8	7	58.69	38	37	53.77	8	7.98	38	37.90	
9	8	58	31.53	9	8	58.53	39	38	53.61	9	8.98	39	38.89	
10	9	58	21.70	10	9	58.36	40	39	53.45	10	9.97	40	39.89	
11	10	58	11.87	11	10	58.20	41	40	53.28	11	10.97	41	40.89	
12	11	58	2.05	12	11	58.03	42	41	53.12	12	11.97	42	41.89	
13	12	57	52.22	13	12	57.87	43	42	52.96	13	12.96	43	42.88	
14	13	57	42.39	14	13	57.71	44	43	52.79	14	13.96	44	43.88	
15	14	57	32.56	15	14	57.54	45	44	52.63	15	14.96	45	44.88	
16	15	57	22.73	16	15	57.38	46	45	52.46	16	15.96	46	45.87	
17	16	57	12.90	17	16	57.22	47	46	52.30	17	16.95	47	46.87	
18	17	57	3.07	18	17	57.05	48	47	52.14	18	17.95	48	47.87	
19	18	56	53.24	19	18	56.89	49	48	51.97	19	18.95	49	48.87	
20	19	56	43.41	20	19	56.72	50	49	51.81	20	19.95	50	49.86	
21	20	56	33.58	21	20	56.56	51	50	51.64	21	20.94	51	50.86	
22	21	56	23.75	22	21	56.40	52	51	51.48	22	21.94	52	51.86	
23	22	56	13.92	23	22	56.23	53	52	51.32	23	22.94	53	52.86	
24	23	56	4.09	24	23	56.07	54	53	51.15	24	23.93	54	53.85	
				25	24	55.90	55	54	50.99	25	24.93	55	54.85	
				26	25	55.74	56	55	50.83	26	25.93	56	55.85	
				27	26	55.58	57	56	50.66	27	26.93	57	56.84	
				28	27	55.41	58	57	50.50	28	27.92	58	57.84	
				29	28	55.25	59	58	50.33	29	28.92	59	58.84	
				30	29	55.09	60	59	50.17	30	29.92	60	59.84	

To obtain the Mean Time corresponding to a given Sidereal Time, take, from the second page of the month, the preceding Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, and add to it the Mean Time Equivalents corresponding to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the Sidereal Time.

As an example, convert the Sidereal Time 13h. 43m. 40s., on February 21, into Mean Time:—

	H.	M.	S.
Mean Time at Sidereal Noon, Feb. 21	1	59	36
Sidereal intervals and Mean Time Equivalents	13h. =	13	57 52.22
	43m. =	42	52.96
	40s. =		39.89
Corresponding Mean Time, Feb. 21	25	41	1.07

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.		Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume — 1.	Density — 1.
			D.	H. M.			
The Sun..	☉	92.9	.....	607 48	866,400	13130000	0.25
Mercury..	☿	56.9	88	*24 5½	3,030	0.056	2.73
Venus.....	♀	25.7	225	*23 21½	7,700	0.920	0.86
Earth.....	♁	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1.000	1.00
Mars	♂	48.6	687	24 37 ½	4,230	0.152	0.72
Jupiter ...	♃	390.4	4.333	9 56	86,500	1309	0.24
Saturn	♄	793.2	10.759	10 14½	71,000	849	0.13
Uranus	♅	1,689.0	30.687	9 30 ?	31,900	59	0.22
Neptune...	♆	2,698.8	60.127	.....	32,900	103	0.20

* The periods of rotation of Mercury and Venus have not been definitely ascertained.

N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunctions for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

Asteroids.—A large number of these bodies, known till recently by numbers, had names given to them in the past year:—398, Admete; 420, Chloris; 421, Xanthe; 424, Liriope; 426, Hippo; 427, Galene; 429, Lotis; 430, Hybris; 432, Nephelē; 437, Rhodia; 438, Zeuxo; 441, Bathilde; 452, Hamiltonia; 453, Tea; 459, Signe; 461, Saskia; 463, Lola; 464, Megaira; 465, Alekto; 466, Tisiphone; 467, Laura; 468, Lina; 469, Argentina; 471, Papagena; 473, Noll; 474, Prudentia; 479, Caprera; 480, Hansa; 481, Enita; 490, Veritas; 492, Gismonda; 495, Eulalia; 497, Eva; 500, Seliur; 501, Urhixidur; 502, Signe; 506, Marion; 508, Princetonia; 510, Mabilla; 513, Centesima; 514, Arnida; 515, Athalia; 517, Edith; 518, Halawe; 519, Sylvania; 523, Ada; 524, Fidelio; 525, Adelaide; 526, Jena; 527, Euryanthe; 528, Rezia; 529, Preciosa; 530, Turondot; 531, Zerlina; 533, Sara; 534, Nassovia; 535, Montague; 536, Merapi; 537, Pauly; 539, Pamina; 540, Rosamunda; 541, Deborah; 549, Jessonda; 550, Senta; 551, Ortrud; 552, Sigelinde; 553, Kundry; 555, Norma; 557, Violetta; 558, Carmen; 559, Nanon; 560, Delila; 561, Ingwelde; 562, Salome; 581, Tauntonia; 583, Clotilda; 588, Achilles; TE, Marianna; XM, Hector; VY, Patroclus; WE, Drakonia.

The two asteroids Hector and Patroclus have, like that of 588, Achilles (alluded to in 1906 as TG), a period and mean distance nearly identical with that of Jupiter. The interest attaching to the study of the perturbations of TG by Jupiter will be much enhanced from the similar relations existing between Jupiter and the more recently discovered bodies Hector and Patroclus.

Examination of photographs taken at Greenwich on August 6, 31, and September 1, showed the image of a planet, which, on calculation of the elements of the orbit, was found to be a new one, and not identical with any previous discovery. This is the first time a planet has been discovered at Greenwich. Of these bodies now known and numbered there are 635.

The Sun.—In the latter months of the year 1906 the number of spots had so greatly decreased that it appeared as if the minimum period would be reached much earlier than might have been expected, but after the month of October a period of considerable activity set in, consisting of a series of groups of moderate size which followed each other continuously up to the middle of December. In this last stream there appeared a spot nearly as large as that of the previous July. This group appeared again in January, 1907, when the large spot broke up into a number of scattered groups extending over three or four times the area of the former group. On February 10 four groups were plainly visible to the naked eye—an unusual phenomenon in spot group observations. On the previous day fine aurora were observed, accompanied with great magnetic disturbance, the movement of the declination magnet being unusually large.

The discussion of the photographs of the planet Eros, taken at Greenwich during the opposition 1900-01, have been completed, and a value of the solar parallax arrived at. The plates were taken with two different instruments—151 with the astrographic 13-inch refractor, and 103 with the Thompson 26-inch refractor. Of this number, 224 were made use of in the discussion, and after an exhaustive investigation of all possible sources of systematic error, the combined result from the two instruments gave a parallax of $8.800''$, with a probable error of ± 0.044 . Fifty-

eight observatories have taken part in the work, and when the immense amount of material has been collected from the co-operating observatories and finally discussed, we may expect a determination of this important element of greater precision than that obtained by any previous method.

Mars.—In a paper dealing with the Martian canal system, Professor Newcomb remarks on two classes of principles involved—the one optical and the other psychological—the former including all cases affecting the formation of an image on the retina, and the latter including all the cases which affect the observer's perception of the image. As the result of his reasoning on both these classes he comes to the conclusion that the narrowest visible canals must exceed ten miles, and may be as much as twenty.

From Professor David Todd, Director of Anherst College Observatory, we learn that he some time since dismantled his 18-inch Clark refractor and transported it to the elevated desert pampa of Tarapacá, in Northern Chili, where, between the middle of June and 1st of August—a complete revolution of the planet—with Mars near the zenith, about 7,000 photographic exposures were made. In a large majority of these, canals and oases were visible, a large proportion containing unmistakable double canals. The expedition was conducted at the charge of Professor Percival Lowell, of Flagstaff, Arizona, whose diligent study of this fine series of photographs will be awaited with great interest.

Jupiter.—On a recent examination of some photographs taken with the Bruce 24-inch telescope in December, 1904, an object was measured which was supposed to be one of the small planets. In searching previous records, it appeared on a plate taken in July, 1899, but the image of Jupiter did not fall on this plate; otherwise, no doubt, the discovery at Lick of the sixth satellite on January 5, 1905, would have been anticipated.

The sixth and seventh satellites have been photographed by Professor Max Wolf with a 28-inch reflector, by keeping the telescope fixed on a star, and by this means the full motion of the satellites was shown by the length of the photographic trail described on the plate. The trail given by the sixth satellite was conspicuous; that of the seventh, owing to its greater faintness, was feeble and difficult.

Saturn.—It had long ago been observed that the light of the satellites of Saturn was subject to variation, and in order to determine the amount of variability Mr. G. A. Quignou made a series of comparisons with neighbouring stars of known magnitude. Titan was found to vary between 8° and 8.6 , the maximum occurring between the Western elongation and superior conjunction. Rhea appeared brighter between Eastern elongation and superior conjunction. Tethys and Dione were found to vary three-quarters of a magnitude.

Some interesting results have been obtained from a study of the photographic spectra of Saturn. Special plates, sensitised to the orange red, were prepared for the purpose, and the spectra were compared with those of the Moon at the same altitude. Five absorption bands were observed, presumably due to the atmosphere of the planet. No such bands were shown in the spectrum of the rings, so that if they have any atmosphere it must be extremely rare. No indications of aqueous vapour were

found. The ninth satellite has been photographed several times at Greenwich.

Comets.—(g) 1906. A new comet, discovered by Holger Thiele, at Copenhagen, on November 10, in R.A. 5^h . 16^m . and declination $12^\circ 20'$ North, of the 8.5 magnitude. The magnitude increased up to November 27, when it was 1.34 times that at discovery. It was moving rapidly northward, and became circumpolar in December.

(h) 1906. A new comet, photographically discovered by Mr. Metcalf, at Taunton, Mass., U.S.A., in R.A. 4^h . 47^m . 36^s . and declination $2^\circ 16'$ South. It was observed two days later at Washington. It was a very faint comet, being only about the 12th magnitude at time of discovery, and then getting fainter. It appears to be one of the Jovian family, with a period of about seven and a half years.

(a) 1907. A comet of the 11th magnitude, discovered at Nice by Giacobini on March 9, in R.A. 7^h . 47^m . 38^s . and declination $18^\circ 21'$ South. The orbit resembles that of comet IV., 1890, and, though they are not identical, they may have had a common origin.

(b) 1907. Discovered at Washburn, Wisconsin, by Mr. Mellish, on April 14, in R.A. 6^h . 40^m . and declination $8^\circ 4'$ North, magnitude 11, and rapidly decreasing in brightness. It was moving at the rate of 12m. a day in R.A. and 7° in declination, showing that at the time of discovery the comet was very near the Earth. It was previously independently discovered at Wellington, in New Zealand, by Mr. John Grigg, on April 8, and noted as a large faint comet appearing as a diffused mass of light $15'$ in diameter and moving with great rapidity. At this time it was in R.A. 4^h . 33^m . and $44^\circ 38'$ South declination. Another observer described it in much the same terms as being so attenuated that the faintest stars shone through it, and showing no defined tail or nucleus. The priority of discovery certainly rests with Mr. Grigg, but unfortunately, through some misunderstanding, his telegram to Melbourne was not circulated in the usual way.

(c) 1907. A new comet, discovered by Giacobini, at Nice, on June 1, in R.A. 10^h . 13^m . 10^s . and $24^\circ 5'$ North declination. It was extremely faint, being of the 13th magnitude, and slowly decreasing in brightness.

(d) 1907. Discovered on June 9, at Princeton, by Professor Daniel, in the southern portion of the constellation Pisces. At the time of discovery it was noted as being of the 11th magnitude, increasing in the next ten days to the 8th, and so continuing till it became visible to the naked eye in August, and, on the 13th of the month, was equal to a star of the 2nd magnitude. It grew rapidly fainter in September. On August 4 the comet was observed by Mr. Denning without telescopic aid, and seen to possess a nucleus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude, with a tail spreading out towards the West, which could be traced over 5° , and which, on later mornings, appeared to have increased to 5° . Several photographs were taken at Greenwich, which showed a number of streamers of a very complicated structure. Those taken with a Dallmeyer rapid rectilinear lens, on a smaller scale, showed a tail extending over 7° in length—the general direction being towards the West, with the streamers spread out fan-like, and curving towards the South. The comet was nearest to the Earth on August 1, and on September 12 the Earth passed so near the comet's orbit that a watch was kept for possible meteor showers, but without success.

Halley's comet, according to the most recent investigations, should return to perihelion about the middle of the year 1910, probably in May. It might possibly become visible at the end of 1908 or beginning of 1909.

Stars.—The remarkable variable star Mira Ceti attained its maximum towards the end of 1906, on which occasion it was observed to be unusually bright, remaining for three weeks at the 2nd magnitude. It was noted that the rise from the 6th to the 3rd magnitude, between October 26 and November 14, was very rapid. The fluctuations in brightness at the maxima are very remarkable and often have a wide range. In 1779, Sir W. Herschel set it down as nearly equal to Aldebaran, and it was still brighter in 1839.

The discovery of a new nebula was reported by the Rev. T. E. Espin on January 18. On February 1 it was well seen, and appeared markedly elongated, so that sometimes it looked like two nebulae. In magnitude it appeared equal to a 10th magnitude star. On February 20 it was observed at Yerkes (with the 40-inch refractor) in a moonlight sky, when its position was found to agree with that given by Espin, near to B.D. + $23^\circ 746$.

Professor Millosevich observed on November 6, 1906, a faint star which might, he thinks, be either a new variable star, or a fading Nova. When first seen it was of the 8.4 magnitude, and decreasing in brightness. By November 26, 1906, it had dwindled down to 12.3, the colour having changed in the interval from yellow to ruby red. Its position in 1907 was R.A. 1^h . 24^m . 08^s . and declination $50^\circ 23'$ North.

Hamburg is to have a new observatory, at a cost of a million of marks, voted by the Council and Senate. It will contain a meridian circle of 18 cm. aperture, a refractor of 60 cm., a reflector of 1 m., and a double photographic telescope.

The observatory of the late M. Bishoffsheim, which was founded in 1881, and maintained by him till his death, has become, by bequest, the property of the University of Paris, and will in the future be carried on under the direction of General Bassot, a member of the Bureau des Longitudes, and well known for his geodetic work.

In a paper in the Proceedings of the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences, Professor Backhuysen writes that, in the light of our present knowledge of the condition of the atmosphere, the assumption that it consists of concentric spherical layers—with the centre of the Earth as their common centre, the temperature decreasing with the increasing radius—is not accurate enough on which to build a theory of refraction, as it has now been ascertained, from observations in a balloon, that at certain altitudes the temperature rises instead of falls as the height increases.

The Council at Port Louis have enacted that the mean solar time of a longitude 60° East of Greenwich—that is, four hours fast on Greenwich time—shall be the standard throughout the Mauritius and its dependencies, except the group of islands (eight in number) known as the Chagos Archipelago, in 72° East of Greenwich and 3° South latitude.

Sir Charles Todd retired from the Directorship of the Government Observatory, Adelaide, South Australia—an appointment he had held since 1856. The Directorship at first carried with it the office of Postmaster-General. The vacancy

has been filled by the appointment of the chief assistant, Mr. Griffith.

Sir David Gill, another, of our Southern astronomers, retired at the end of 1906 from the Directorship of the Royal Observatory at the Cape. He also was succeeded by his chief assistant, Mr. S. S. Hough, and Dr. Halm, from the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, went to the Cape as chief assistant in Mr. Hough's place.

Obituary.—*Miss Agnes Mary Clerke*, who died on January 20, 1907, was born in 1842. Her first important work was "A History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century," which appeared in 1885, and carried on to date Professor Grant's classical work "A History of Physical Astronomy." Between 1885 and 1903, other valuable contributions to the science of astronomy were published—notably "The System of the Stars" and "Problems in Astrophysics," together with other smaller works. Other subjects than those related to astronomy also engaged her attention. She was the author of a treatise entitled "Familiar Studies in Homer," and wrote many biographies of astronomers in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and "Dictionary of National Biography." Miss Clerke was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1903.

Mr. H. C. Russell, C.M.G., F.R.S., formerly Government Astronomer of New South Wales, and Director of the Sydney Observatory, died on February 22, 1907. Mr. Russell had previously been assistant in the observatory, and was appointed Director in 1870. He resigned the appointment in 1904, after having been connected with the observatory for forty-six years. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1871, and of the Royal Society in 1886; to the former he contributed several papers on observations made in the Southern hemisphere, mostly of a miscellaneous character. Mr. Russell was particularly successful in his observation of the transit of Venus in 1874.

William Simms, formerly a member of the famous firm of Troughton & Simms, opticians, was long connected with the progress of practical astronomy. He retired from business in 1871, owing to ill-health, which it was supposed would be permanent, but from which he ultimately recovered. He was the senior Fellow of

the Royal Astronomical Society, having been elected in 1851. The Monthly Notices of the R.A.S. contain many papers by him, chiefly concerning improvements in the construction of the larger astronomical instruments. Mr. Simms was totally blind in the later years of his life, the result of his observations of the Sun. He was born in London in 1817, and died in the Isle of Wight in 1907.

Professor Alexander Herschel was born at the Cape in 1836, and educated at the Clapham Grammar School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in mathematics. Being greatly interested in meteoric astronomy, he was not only a prolific writer on this and cognate subjects, but was himself an ardent observer of shooting stars, and the author of many papers on their paths, and the accordance of the orbits of meteoroids with those of comets. In the assistance Professor Herschel gave to Professor Maxwell in his well-known experiment of "The Devil on Two Sticks," where a double cone was brought into violent rotation by means of a cord between two sticks, we have, no doubt, the parent of the now almost universally played game of Diabolo. Professor Herschel held, at different times, many appointments. Among others, he was at one time lecturer on Natural Philosophy, and Professor of Mechanical and Experimental Physics in the Andersonian University of Glasgow; and at another time, Professor of Physics and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Durham College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Honorary Professor from 1886 to his death. Professor Herschel was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1867, and of the Royal Society in 1884. His death took place at Slough in June, 1907.

M. Charles Trépied, the first Director of the Algiers Observatory, died on June 20, 1907, in his 63rd year. The observatory was founded in 1880, and more completely equipped in 1885. M. Trépied was chosen as one of the secretaries to the Congress which met at Paris in 1887, to arrange the manner in which the work of the contemplated international photographic survey of the heavens should be carried out. A zone was allotted to the Algiers Observatory. Many sections of the catalogue have been published, and reproductions of the chart plates distributed.

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE 1874.

Year	Ministry.	Opposition.	Majority.
1874	349 Cons.	303 { 247 Lib. 56 Nat.	46 Cons.
1880	357 Lib.	295 { 233 Cons. 62 Nat.	62 Lib.
1885	413 { 331 Lib. 82 Nat.	247 Cons.	166 Lib. & Nat.
1890	395 { 314 Cons. 81 L. U.	272 { 188 Lib. 84 Nat.	123 Cons.
1892	354 { 273 Lib. 72 A.-P. 9 P.	315 { 268 Cons. 47 L. U.	39 Lib.
1895	411 { 340 Cons. 71 Lib.	259 { 177 Lib. 71 A.-P. 11 P.	152 Lib.
1900	402 { 334 Cons. 68 Lib.	263 { 186 Lib. 82 N.	134 Lib.
1905	513 { 387 Lib. 84 Nat. 42 Lib.	158 C. & U.	354 Lib.

THE VISIBLE OR SENSIBLE HORIZON.

THE limit of vision at any given point varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea or of a level plain can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 ft. from the same level is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. At a height of 20 ft. the range is increased to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The following table shows approximately the radius of vision at different heights over 20 ft.: the radius does not increase in proportion to the height, the distance being nearly half a mile greater at 6 ft. than at 5 ft., and gradually diminishing with every foot till at 19 ft. it is only a sixth of a mile less than at 20 ft.—

At a height of	50 ft.	the radius is about	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ mls.
" "	100	" "	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" "	500	" "	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	1000	" "	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	2000	" "	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	3000	" "	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	4000	" "	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" "	5000	" "	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The Year's Weather.

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THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING

OCTOBER 31, 1907.

This summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November 1, 1906, and ending October 31, 1907, has been mainly compiled from the data contained in the daily and weekly reports issued by the Meteorological Office. It is hoped that

the remarks on each month will be useful for the purposes of reference and for comparison with current weather, when considered in relation to the daily results of the Greenwich observations given for each day in the pages of the Calendar.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.		PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE.	
	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percentage.
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1906 November..	49	4 above	22	3'31	0'81 less	29'81	0'05 below	WNW	18
December..	42	nil.	24	3'56	0'62 "	29'90	0'05 above	WNW	18
1907 January...	42	2 above	19	2'39	1'55 "	30'21	0'40 "	W	21
February...	41	nil.	21	2'81	0'28 "	29'91	0'04 "	W	31
March.....	44	2 above	18	1'88	0'78 "	30'06	0'22 "	W	47
April.....	46	1 below	20	2'81	0'46 more	29'76	0'14 below	W	37
May.....	49	2 "	20	2'89	0'79 "	29'83	0'22 "	SSE	31
June.....	52	4 "	21	2'61	0'39 "	29'75	0'20 "	WWS	28
July.....	56	3 "	13	1'38	1'61 less	30'00	0'08 above	NWWS	35
August.....	57	2 "	20	3'10	0'18 "	29'89	0'01 below	W	35
September..	56	1 above	13	1'86	1'56 "	30'06	0'19 above	SSW	42
October.....	51	1 "	27	4'77	0'58 more	29'60	0'21 below	S	26

November, 1906. - The weather was very mild with much mist and fog, an ample supply of rain in the east and marked deficiency in the west. The lowest temperature was reported at Llangamarch on 13th, 22°; highest at Lairg 23rd, 68°. Surprising contrasts of temperature were exhibited by the 8 A.M. observations, Greenwich time: and, Nairn 51°, Birr Castle 29°; 6th, Portland 51°, Oxford 31°; 10th, Scilly 50°, Wick 30°; 21st, Portland 54°, Nairn 29°. Rain, measured in the morning, 3rd, amounted to 1'13 inch at Dungeness, 5th Jersey 1'5; 7th Jersey 1'06; 9th Oxford 1'08; Ondle 1'7; Woburn 1'9; Arlington 2'04; 21st, Pembroke 1'05. Electrical storms were reported on 4th at Spurn Head and at Roche's Point; 7th, Spurn. Aurora was seen at Stokesay on 27th, at Epsom 29th. On 18th snow fell in Lancashire, 30th in Scotland and north Wales. Wind came from the east side on 7 days, was variable on 3, stormy on 7. Mist was charted in places on 7 days, in east 3, Ireland 5, south-east 3, west Ireland 1; fog in Midlands 1, east 1, south-east 4, south-west 1. Scotland was free apparently from mist and fog. Atmospheric pressure was least on 3rd, 29 inches and 18th, 28'8; greatest on 11th, 30'5, and 25th, 30'55. The period 21-5th was remarkably warm. A cyclonic depression which came from the S.E. was in the North Sea 1st 6 P.M., off the Humber at 8 A.M. and started W.N.W. to the Atlantic. Another depression near Brest 4th 8 A.M. arrived off the Humber on 5th; and one in the Bay of Biscay 6th was at the entrance to the Seine at 6 P.M., travelled W. to near Portland by next morning, thence S.W. to mid-Channel, afterwards E.N.E. to Ostend 8th 8 A.M. giving heavy rain to London, and on 9th it was back to Brest; a noteworthy career. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of its possible duration, varied between 24 in the south-west and 12 in the north district.

The Autumn was mild; fine with much sunshine in September, much rain in October, prevalent gloom in November. The autumnal rainfall being 2'25 inches less than the average of twenty-one years as given in these summaries, was a good indication for a favourable harvest in 1907.

December, 1906, had seasonable weather. The highest temperature was reported at Wick 17th, 58°; lowest at Swarraton 28th, 3'4°. The week ending 15th was cold with some snow, though it had the most sunshine. The following week was dull and had the least sunshine. On 25th, 8 A.M., while the temperature at Valentia was 47°, Sumburgh had only 23°; 26th, Scilly 46°, Nairn 25°; 29th, Holyhead 37°, Birr 13°; 30th, Portland 40°, Aberdeen 16°; 31st, Valentia 48°, Wick 12°. At 8 A.M., 10th, 1'17 inch of rain was measured(?) at Yarmouth. Electrical storms occurred at Arlington on 11th, in England and Wales 12th, north-west England 13th, at Yarmouth, Scilly, and Valentia 27th, Shields 28th. Aurora was seen in north Scotland 8th. The air was bitterly cold with northerly wind on 10th, and snow fell in parts of eastern Britain, varying from 4 to 10 inches. The 26th had blizzard-like weather all over the kingdom. At London 3 to 6 inches of snow fell during 26th to 28th. Atmospheric pressure was least on 5th, 28'9 inches; greatest on 21st, 30'7 inches. A cyclonic centre north of Shetland on 5th moved southward over the North Sea. Heavy gales raged on 7 days, and stormy winds were frequent. Mist was noted on 3 days in West Ireland, 2 east England, 1 over England, 5 in places; fog 1 in Midlands, 1 east England, 1 places, 2 north-east. Bright sunshine varied between 24 per cent. in south England and 5 per cent. in north Scotland.

January, 1907, was somewhat mild though variable with extremes; large rainfall in the north and small in the south; snowfalls were rather frequent locally; and frequent hoarfrosts happened in the mornings. The highest temperature was reported at Killarney on 5th, 56°; the lowest at Llangamarch Wells on 25th, 5°. At 8 A.M., 18th, while the temperature at Blacksod Point was 47°, at Oxford it was only 26°; 24th, Stornoway 38°, Birr Castle 19°; 25th, Blacksod 43°, Nottingham 17°; 26th, Scilly 44°, Wick 24°; 27th, Valentia 48°, Yarmouth 20°; 31st, Scilly 44°, Nairn 24°. At Glencarrow 1'96 inch of rain was measured on 11th. Electrical storms occurred on 3rd at Valentia, Pembroke, Worthing; 28th between Edinburgh and Glasgow accompanied

by a whirlwind: 29th in north-west England. Aurora was seen at Balmoral on 20th, 21st, 25th. Atmospheric pressure was least on 2nd, 28° 35 inches, on 28th, 29° 0; greatest on 23rd at Aberdeen, 31° 06. Gales prevailed on 7 days. Mist was noted in places on 6 days, in the south-east 3, east Britain 1, Ireland 1, Scotland 1; fog in south-east 5, north-east 1. Bright sunshine varied between 30 per cent. in the north-east and 9 per cent. in the north district.

February, 1907, had seasonable weather with frequent strong winds. The lowest temperature was reported at Llangamarch Wells on 3rd, 10°; highest at Killarney on 15th, 59°. At 8 A.M., 1st, while Valentia had 49°, Nairn only 24°; 2nd, Valentia 46°, Bath 10°; 3rd, Blackrod 46°, Bath 18°; 12th, Scilly 48°, Stormoway 25°; 14th, Valentia 50°, Bath 30°. Electrical storms occurred over Sunderland on 19th, extinguishing the electric lights; 20th over north-east England and one was reported at Malin Head on 9th, on which day aurora was seen as far south as Guernsey, but in south-east England fog hid it from view. Aurora was again seen in Scotland on 11th and 13th. Winds were very strong on 8 days and very variable on 7. The 17th to 21st inclusive comprised a remarkable storm of vast extent; at Greenwich 22 lbs. on the square foot were recorded on 20th and 21st. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30° 55 inches, on 2nd and 28th; least, 28° 11, on 20th. Mist was noted in places on 7 days, south-east 4, west Ireland 2, south England 1; fog in north-east 1, south-east 3. Bright sunshine varied between 39 per cent. in east Scotland and 27 in north Scotland.

The *Winter* temperature was about normal, the rainfall less, and west winds predominated, but the changes of weather were very severe, frequent sharp cold, violent winds, much hoar-frost and occasional snow.

March, 1907.—The weather was fine, mild with abundant sunshine. The first four days and the last ten were remarkably tranquil, the intervening days mostly had strong wind or gales. Rain was generally deficient; Scilly had rain only on 12 days. Mist was noted in west Ireland on 4 days, in places 6, in the south-east 8, south-west 1, England 1; fog in south-east 7, north 1, places 2. The highest temperature was reported at Galdenston on 29th, 70°; the lowest at Balmoral on 10th, 10°. At 8 A.M., 5th, while Valentia had 48° Bath had only 27°; 9th, Roche's Point 51°, Wick 27°; 10th, Oxford 53°, Wick 28°; 11th, Scilly 46°, Wick 20°; 12th, Blackrod Point 47°, Bath 25°. Electric storms occurred on 10th at Armagh and Isle of Man. In the morning 17th, 1° 47 inch of rain was measured at Markree, 1° 02 Blackrod Point, 1° 03 Malin Head; 18th, 1° 05 Blackrod Point. Aurora was seen in Scotland on 10th, 12th, 21st and 24th, Spuru Head 11th, Isle of Man and Armagh 19th, Roche's Point 21st. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30° 5 inches, on 12th, also 27th; least, 28° 8, on 17th. Bright sunshine varied between 57 per cent. in the east and in the south, and 30 in the north district; 84 was recorded in the Channel Isles during the week ending 30th.

April, 1907, had much rain, less sunshine than March; temperature in short high spells and short low spells, atmospheric pressure equally distributed so that winds were light and variable, only two days being stormy. The highest temperature was reported at Greenwich on 24th, 72°; lowest at Balmoral on 18th, 24°. Electric storms occurred on 7th in Isle of Wight, 5th

Lancashire, 10th south Wales, 16th south Ireland, 17th west England. Aurora was seen in the north on 14th. Snow and hail showers were widely distributed in Great Britain on 6th and 7th. Mist was noted in the south-east on 2 days, places 3, south 3, south-west 3. Atmospheric pressure was least on 6th, 29 inches; greatest on 24th, 30° 45. A vortex of wind lingered about the chops of the Channel from 12th to 15th inclusive, passing from Brittany to Portland, thence to the entrance of Channel and returning to Brest. Bright sunshine varied between 42 per cent. in south England and 30 in north Ireland.

May, 1907.—The weather was unpleasant, cold and wet, with easterly winds on 20 days. Heat and sunshine were wanted, but several rather severe frosts were not desirable. The customary cold snap, 9th to 14th, replaced by a warm snap, appeared later on 17th to 23rd. Bank Holiday, 20th, was enjoyed with shiver demanding activity. The mean temperature was below normal, the frequency and amount of rain excessive. The highest temperature was reported on 12th, 84° 3; at Great Billing; the lowest at Balmoral 5th, 27°. Electrical storms occurred on 6th in Wales and Dublin, 9th in the south-west, 8th along east coast, 9th in north England, 11th and 25th in south-east, 12th over the Irish Sea, north Ireland and north-west England, 14th in the midlands, and aurora witnessed in the Hebrides, 24th over England, 26th in northwest Ireland; that of the 24th gave Lincoln 1° 25 inch of rain. On 12th Southampton credited 1° 12 for rain between 9.40 and 10.10 p.m. Atmospheric pressure was least on 2nd, 28° 75 inches; greatest on 18th, 30° 35, and on 29th 30° 3. Mist was noted in places on 2 days, east England 1, Channel 2, west Ireland 2, fog in east England 1. The air was gloomy with intermittent showers of rain or hail, fitful intervals of feeble sunshine, and long enduring searching winds. Bright sunshine varied between 37 per cent. in east England and 24 in east Scotland; the last week had only 21 for the United Kingdom.

The *Spring* for the first part was better than the latter, having more than normal heat, sunshine and rain; and these declined to the end with excess of rain.

June, 1907.—The weather was detrimental to social, commercial and agricultural affairs. Mean temperature 4° below normal, 21 rainy days, sufficiently indicate the chilly, moist, gloomy, windy character of the month. The highest temperature was reported at Dumfries on the 6th, 76°; lowest at Glencarron on 4th, 33°. Electrical storms were numerous and sporadic; 1st in south-east England and north Ireland, 5th south-east, 6th places, 9th Liverpool, Wick and east coast, 10th north-west, 12th north England, 13th and 15th Lincolnshire, 22nd north and central England, 24th Dublin, 28th east England and north-east Ireland, 29th Great Britain, 30th south-west. At London the storm of 29th was very severe, 1° 03 inch of rain fell at Greenwich; Battersea was in flood. Rain measured on 3rd 1 inch at Stonyhurst, 4th 1 at Aspatria, 5th 1 at Stonyhurst, 1° 09 at Holyhead, 9th 1° 05 Tunbridge Wells, 1° 35 Chester, 24th 1° 01 Prestwich, 29th 1° 39 Fulbeck. Mist was noted on 3 days in places, 1 west Ireland, fog 1 in south-west. Snow and hail fell on the hills of north England and south Scotland on 26th. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30° 25 inches, on 17th, least, 29° 25, on 27th. So unpropitious a

summer month has seldom been experienced; strong winds were cold, prevalent clouds prevented sunshine which ranged between 36 per cent. in south England and 21 in west Scotland. For anything like such broken weather reference must be to June 1892.

July, 1907, had little claim to be a summer month. The temperature was below normal; and though the rainfall was also below normal very deficient, the persistence of cloud and gloom permitted scanty sunshine. The week ending 20th was the best, the afterpart very unsettled. The 15th was the only brilliant day. The highest temperature was reported at Laing on 16th, 86°; the lowest at Llangamarch Wells, 11th, 34°. The morning of June 30th reported 1.18 inch of rain at Liverpool, 1.08 at Jersey; July 10th, Clacton 0.99, 25th Roche's Point 1.33; but there were very heavy rains in the midlands during the latter part of the month. Electrical storms occurred on 1st in west England, 2nd Isle of Wight, 3rd Wales, 8th Shields, 18th and 20th central Ireland, 21st and 22nd Ireland and southern England where floodings happened, 23rd north-west Ireland, 29th North Channel, 30th midlands and south-east. After the 12th much mist was noted; in places on 6 days, in the north 1, over Ireland 2, off west Ireland 1; fog in the north-west 2, over Ireland 1, over Scotland 1. Atmospheric pressure was least on 5th, 29.4 inches; greatest on 11th and 16th, 30.5. The winds were often variable and light; when steady, moderate. Bright sunshine varied between 44 per cent. in the south-west, and 53 in east Scotland; for the week ending 20th, 23 for the United Kingdom, 73 in the Channel Isles.

August, 1907.—The days wanted more sunshine and heat, the nights had undue warmth, thus the mean temperature was 4° below normal in the north, only 1° in the east, where rain was excessive and defective respectively, both results of overmuch cloudiness. The highest temperature was reported at Southend, on 4th—76°; lowest at Balmoral, 28th—32°. Rain measured on 3rd, 1.11 inch at Valentia; Roche's Point, 1.12; 4th, Valentia, 1.05; 5th, Castlebay, 1.16; 8th, Stonyhurst, 1.41; 15th, Spurn Head, 1.01. Electrical storms occurred in east England 6th, 15th; at Fulbeck, 7th; on Irish Sea, 10th; off South Ireland, 11th; in Kent, 14th, 19th; over the south-east, 17th, 20th; at Aberdeen, 18th; east Scotland, 28th, 31st. Wind was stormy on 4th and 8th. Atmospheric pressure was least on 14th—29.1 inches; greatest on 22nd—30.45. Mist was noted in places on four days—Ireland 2, south-east 1, fog in south-west 1. Bright sunshine varied between 43 per cent. in south England and 21 per cent. in north Scotland. The last week was the best—sunshine, 42 per cent. for the British Islands.

The Summer was considered absent or disappointing. The weather, though not exceptionally wet, exhibited persistent clouds, hence the air was cool and wanting in sunshine. Except succession of cyclonic systems, no cosmic or climatic causation can be assigned.

September, 1907.—The weather was very fine, the chief feature having been absence of rain—partially a drought in England and Ireland. The rainfall was only a twelfth of the normal in the east, about a half in the west, and deficient in the south very much, in the north slightly; but, in the north, rain fell on 27 days, while in the east on only 4. The maximum temperature of daylight was seldom intense, the minimum by

night-time was higher than usual. The highest temperature was reported at Laing, on 10th—89°; the lowest at Newton Rigg, on 4th—28°. On 2nd, 1.05 inch of rain was measured at Stornoway; 4th, 1.20 at Blacksd Point, 1.34 Pembroke. Electrical storms occurred on 10th in north Ireland, and aurora was seen from various stations as far south as Dunmow; 28th, Valentia had a thunderstorm, and on 26th Falmouth. The winds were from eastward on 9 days. Mist was charted in the east on 1 day, places 5 days, south-east 5, Ireland 1, sporadic 2; fog in south-east 4, south Ireland 1, places 1, Scotland 1, Ireland 1. Atmospheric pressure was greatest on 9th and 22nd—30.5 inches; least on 26th—29.45; had been 29.5 on 2nd and 5th. Bright sunshine varied between 53 per cent. in east England, and 25 per cent. in north Ireland; generally the percentage was remarkably high during the two weeks ending 21st, and the weather the finest of the year.

October, 1907.—The weather was mild, rainy, and stormy. The highest temperature was reported at Skegness on the 2nd—73°; lowest at Markree, 15th—25°. At 8 a.m., 15th, while Dunge-ness had 56°, Nairn only 35°; 16th, Clacton 54°, Birr Castle 31°; 19th, nearly uniformly 54° over the United Kingdom; 28th, Portland Bill, 54°. Nairn, 34°. Rain measured on 4th at Margate 1.17, Guernsey 2.08 inches; 6th, Portland Bill 1.02; 15th, Leith 2.61; 16th, Nairn 1.40, Aberdeen 2.61; 17th, Portland Bill 1.81, Oxford 1.01; 28th, Lincoln 3.50, Aberdeen 1.20; 30th, Portland Bill 1.11; Harrogate 1.19; 31st, Pembroke 1.04, Harrogate 1.17. Electrical storms occurred on 2nd at Holyhead; 10th in Ireland and north England; 11th in south-east England; 14th, St. George's Channel; 15th, north Scotland; 16th, Cornwall; 19th, Derbyshire. Aurora was seen on 27th in north Scotland. On 3rd a well defined waterspout was seen eight miles off Brighton. Atmospheric pressure was greatest on 4th and 31st, 30.05 inches; least 18th, 28.6. Fog was charted once in east Scotland, once in west Ireland, thrice in the south-east, once in places. The wind came from eastward on 11 days. There was a good deal of snow in the district of Ben Nevis on the 7th. A thunderstorm on the 8th gave something like a deluge of rain to Swansea; another, on 12th, dropped a layer of hail, said to be 3 inches thick, over north-west Kent. Strong winds were frequent. Cyclonic storms raged on 10th and 11th from Bay of Biscay to north of Ireland; 17th to 22nd over Ireland and most of England; the Trent rose two feet. Following the prolonged deficiency of rain, and the long drought in September, places where people were dreading scarcity of water were taken unawares, for Nature seemed in a hurry to make compensation, but has not quite succeeded yet. Bright sunshine varied between 28 per cent. in the south-west district and 19 in west Scotland.

The weather and the crops.—November found the land too damp to be workable. Some frost came about mid-month, and fine weather following good work was done, vegetation was active and pastures verdant. The frost at the end of December did little damage. Notwithstanding variable conditions—snaps of severe cold, frost, snow, or strong winds—drilling and sowing progressed during the winter. March came in "like a lamb," very cold, but permitted sowing, and the winter crops were healthy. April gave more than usual rain after five months of short supply. The crops flourished and pastures benefited. A heavy fall of snow on the 7th

was a surprise. Temperature ranged high and low in short spells, trying to vegetation. May came with storms and rain, proved a damp dreary month, wanting more warmth and sunshine. Whit Monday, 20th, was like mid-winter. However, the crops and fruits did not suffer materially. June was chilly, windy, gloomy, too damp for hay-making, unfavourable for all growth except hay. July had few bright days, delayed harvest, and threatened to depreciate the crops. Hay-making was hazardous, but the crop was large. As a certain summation of heat is required for maturation, it became evident that the defect had to be met later than normally or not at all. The weather though cold and gloomy satisfied the crops. The lengthened ripening period was expected to produce good quality and average yields. August brought little heat, less gloom, and a tendency to dryness. Harvest did not commence till mid-August, even in the southern parts. The summer was disappointing, cool air and grey skies were predominant, without a single spell of heat. An

almost unnatural season, yet healthy, for the death rates were remarkably low; diarrhoea was almost absent. Humid weather accounted for luxuriant grass, and want of sunshine for its defective quality. Beyond expectation the cereals were at least of normal quantity and quality. The fine September served well for preparing the seed-bed, only a little moisture would have rendered the land more pliable and improved the tilth. Tillage could not be well conducted on a stiff soil, rain having been deficient all the summer, and drought throughout September. October brought rain and promised well for tillage and autumn sowing. The agricultural year having been deficient in rain, the underground water wants replenishing. The autumn 1906, according to Whitaker's summary, had rainfall less than ten inches, and was good for autumn-sown wheat; subsequent moderate rainfall during the cereal year, as well as the mild winter, cool spring and summer were just the conditions for a good though late harvest.

Storms and Floods in 1906-1907.

[1 NOV., 1906, to 31 OCT., 1907.]

1906. ON November 2nd a storm in the Riviera district, attended by a huge sea-wave, destroyed cottages, boats, and a steamer; while at Toulon a warship, as well as fishing boats and yachts, were carried away; quays were demolished, and much wreckage scattered over the coast. On 6th occurred a devastating break of the Colorado river. On 7th, Halifax reported the Atlantic coast strewn with wrecks, resulting from a gale on the 4th. By the 10th a large tract within a radius of 20 miles from Huntington was under water. The Ouse and Nene overflowed. In the afternoon, 17th, a whirlwind with noise like thunder passed over Herne Bay, carrying a roof a distance of 400 yards, and doing other serious damage.

On December 5th, the violence of a gale destroyed a telegraph tower, 400 feet high, at Machrihanish, Argyre. On the same date, a dam burst near Clifton, Arizona, drowning 30 persons, and sweeping away buildings and damaging roads and mines.

1907.—On January 3rd, a rapid thaw led to floods in various parts of England. On 10th, a typhoon struck the Philippines, and at Leyte 100 persons were killed. On the 11th, a tidal wave on the west coast of Sumatra swept off 340 persons. On 19th, a hurricane severely damaged Cooktown, Queensland. On 28th, a rainstorm of ten minutes' duration swamped more than 50 vessels at Hong Kong, and it is believed that about 100 lives were lost.

On February 3rd, a blizzard snowed up trains from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains. From 17th to 22nd the British Islands and the North Sea experienced violent storms passing between Norway and Central Europe. Pressure as low as 27.7 inches in latitude 60°N, longitude 5°E, was registered. In Scotland many rivers overflowed. The loss of the *ss. Berlin*, at the Hook of Holland, was "due solely to the violence of the storm" at 6 a.m., 21st.

About March 14th there were destructive floods at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and in West Virginia. As a result many thousands of people were homeless and starving, and the damage was estimated at £2,000,000. On 17th, the shores of

the Irish Sea suffered from high tides. The *Sueric* grounded off the Lizard and the *Jebba* near the Start. On 20th the tidal walls were broken in the estuary of the Lune. On 24th and 25th a blizzard blocked the coast of Newfoundland with ice, and the railway with snow. Lightning was severe, and the frost intense. In the last part of the month a typhoon lasting three days struck upon some of the Caroline islands; a wave swept the land, and left sand covering uprooted trees; 1,500 persons became homeless and 250 were drowned.

On May 30th storms which covered the country with water were reported from Texas.

On June 8th a tornado caused floods on the borders of Illinois and Kentucky. About the same date a cyclone at Karaki wrecked the lighting system, as well as many buildings and some vessels. On 20th, after torrential rains in Thessaly, the Lethaios overflowed, causing the loss of 300 lives. Trikkala reported 102 persons drowned and 1,000 houses ruined. On 29th the severe electrical disturbances in various parts of Great Britain will be remembered by aeronauts. Battersea was like a system of canals. South London suffered much. From Cardiff to Chatham and as far north as Glasgow disasters were numerous.

On July 3rd the bursting of a dam at Buenventa Lake, California, flooded 30,000 acres. By the 17th the rivers of Silesia had flooded the country, and snow fell in the Black Forest. During three days Austria experienced very cold wind and rain; two inches of rain at Vienna flooded the western district.

By August 16th floods were extensive in Bombay and in Baluchistan.

On September 23rd St. John's reported that a recent storm had destroyed 70 fishing boats. By the 25th floods at Malaga had caused the loss of many lives and destroyed numerous buildings. On 26th the rivers about Montpellier overflowed, and damaged many vineyards and villages. On 27th the Guadalmedina rose a metre, 72 persons were drowned and 68 injured. Parts of Granada were five feet under water. Inundation in the south of France was a serious catastrophe.

extending to five departments and causing much destruction and loss of life. There were floods also in Cornwall.

On October 8th great havoc was wrought by a storm at Ottawa. On 9th floods from the Loire and its affluents were reported. The Rhone rose 10 feet at Avignon during the night. The Tarn rose 23 feet and flooded the valley. By the 13th floods in the vicinity of Arles had destroyed bridges and damaged railways and villages. By the 17th extraordinary floods had

taken place in France and in the district of Turin. Exceptionally large rainfalls caused rivers to overflow between Edinburgh and the west of Scotland, as well as in many parts of England. By the 22nd the Rhone valley and the upper part of the Loire basin were again in flood. Over Spain waterspouts caused incalculable loss; 102 persons were drowned at Malaga. At the end of the month the flood in the Teme valley was peculiarly severe, especially around Knighton, in Radnorshire.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS. R.R.C.

(Instituted St. George's Day, 1883.)

Ribbon, Dark blue with red edge.

For zeal and devotion in providing for and nursing sick and wounded sailors, soldiers, and others with the army in the field, on board ship, or in hospitals

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



H.M. The Queen of Greece.
H.R.H. The Princess Christian.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Argyll.
H.R.H. The Princess Henry of Battenberg.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. The Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta.
H.R. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
Addison, Miss C.
Airy, Miss Sybil.
Aloysius, Sister Mary.
Anderson, Sister E. McCall.
Anderson, Miss M. C.
Arnold, Mrs. A.
Bagot, Mrs. Theodosia.
Ball, Mrs.
Barker, Miss J. M. C.
Barker, Sister Mary E.
Bocher, Sister Ethel Hope.
Bellingham, Mrs. A. W. Harvey.
Benedetta, Sister Maria.
Betty, Miss R. A.
Bidcard, Sister M. S. (S. Australia).
Bond, Sister Alice Sweeting.
Bourguignon, Miss E.
Boyd, Mrs. K.
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Brereton, Miss K. Blanche.
Browne, Supt. Sidney Jane.
Bruce, Mrs. Mary E.
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Byant, Miss C. L.
Canilla, Sister Maria.
Cannell, Miss E.
Cannella, Sister Maria.
Cator, Miss Susan.
Caulfield, Miss A. E.
Cairncross, Miss.
Cawley, Mrs. May.
Celestina, Sister.
Chadwick, Supt. E. M.
Chapin, Miss Abbie C.
Charleson, N. S. Miss Jean.
Chesham, Madame C. Lady.
Clarke, Miss Sarah.
Clay, Mrs. Clara.

Keer, N.S. Miss C. H.
Keith, Mrs.
Kelly, Sister Mary.
Keyser, Miss Agnes.
Keyser, Miss Margaret F.
Kilpin, Mrs.
King, Miss E.
King, Miss Henrietta.
King, Miss Jane.
King, Mrs. Janet.
Knaggs, Sister Amy.
Knight, Miss.
Knightley, N.S. Miss A. B.
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Langlands, Miss.
Lawrence, Sister Eleanor C.
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Nisbet, Miss Catherine E.
Nixon, Sister E. (N.S.W.).
Noble, Sister Elizabeth T.
Norman, Sister H. C.
Norris, Mrs. Dan.
Nutt, Sister Mary A. M.
Oram, Supt. Sarah Eliz.
Orpheline, Sister Canilla.
Otto, Miss S. M. G.
Parsons, Miss L.
Patterson, N.S. Miss S. M.
Patrick, Mother.
Payne, Sister Gertrude M.
Pia, Sister Maria.
Pope, N.S. Miss Georgina.
Powell, Miss Minnie.

Pretty, Nurse Edith.
Purkis, Miss Alice Mabel.
Ransome, Sister Jessie M.
Rawson, Supt. S. Miss M.
Redrup, Mrs.
Roberts, Nora, Countess.
Rorke, Mrs. Melina.
Ross, N.S. Mrs. Maud.
Harriet Campbell.
Ruiter, Miss S.
Russell, Supt. S. Miss M.
Ryan, Sister E.
Saville, Miss Lillie E., N.D.
Schlater, Mrs.
Scott, Mrs. Lucy.
Selby, Miss M.
Shannon, Sister E. C.
Skillman, Sister Jane E.
Smith, Miss Isabella.
Smith, Sister A. Beardsmore.
Southwell, Sister Jessie.
Stewart, Supt. Louisa Mary.
Stewart, Sister Henrietta.
Story, Miss B.
Stow, N.S. Miss E. Philipson.
Stow, N.S. Miss Isabella.
Jessie Philipson.
Stowell, Miss L. B.
Teresa, Mother.
Terrott, Miss Sarah Anne.
Thomas, Supt. Martha.
Thomas, Miss M.
Thompson, Miss C. E.
Trew, Sister Annie Blanche.
Tulloch, Mavour L. Watson.
Underwood, Miss Julia.
Ward, Matron A.
Wantage, Harriet, Lady.
Waterhouse, Miss Agnes M.
Waterston, Mrs. Jane.
Watson, Mrs. J. K.
Webb, Supt. Sarah Emily.
Wedgwood, Miss H.
Weighell, Miss A. J.
Welchman, Miss Edythe.
West, Mrs. Geo. Cornwallis.
Wheldon, Miss E.
Whiteman, Miss Ada.
Whiteman, N.S. Miss M.
Williams, Miss K.
Williams, Miss F. E. Addams.
Williamson, Sister J. M. N. (New Zealand).
Wilman, Mrs.
Wilshaw, Sister Sarah L.
Wilson, Lady Sarah.
Yardley, Miss Amelia C.
Yeatman, Miss Lucy Alice.
York, Mrs. Ada.

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS, 1857-1906.

Year	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts.		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.
				Total.	Per Mile.			
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1857	9,039	315,157,258	138,971,240	24,174,611	2,674	Cannot be given previous to 1860.		
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,141,135	23,956,751	2,511			
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,757,294	25,743,502	2,574			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1861	10,805	362,327,338	173,721,139	28,565,355	2,629	13,843,337	48	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,429,071	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	49	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,635,075	31,156,397	2,529	15,027,234	48	16,129,163
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,272,165	34,015,564	2,660	16,000,308	47	18,015,266
1865	12,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,116	2,701	17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,293,668	38,164,354	2,755	18,811,673	49	19,352,681
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,688,113	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	50	19,631,047
1868*	14,628	511,680,855						
1869	15,145	518,779,761	312,759,953	41,075,321	2,712	20,780,078	49	21,915,849
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1871	15,576	552,661,551	375,220,754	47,107,558	3,064	23,152,860	47	25,739,520
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	51,304,114	3,244	26,277,640	49	26,557,870
1873	16,082	583,320,338	455,320,188	55,675,421	3,452	30,752,848	53	26,689,152
1874	16,449	609,895,931	477,840,411	56,899,498	3,459	32,612,712	55	26,643,003
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,982,753	3,541	33,220,728	54	28,010,272
1876	16,872	658,214,776	534,494,009	59,917,868	3,551	33,535,509	54	28,680,266
1877	17,077	674,059,048	549,541,325	60,644,057	3,551	33,857,978	54	29,115,356
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	60,454,375	3,488	33,189,368	53	29,673,306
1879	17,696	717,003,409	562,732,890	59,395,282	3,356	32,405,273	52	29,731,430
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	51	31,890,501
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,787	63,908,237	3,516	34,602,616	52	31,954,826
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,285	66,537,128	3,605	36,170,436	52	33,206,688
1883	18,681	784,921,312	683,718,137	68,210,052	3,651	37,368,562	53	33,693,708
1884	18,864	801,464,367	694,991,860	67,701,042	3,589	37,217,197	53	33,395,446
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477	36,787,957	53	32,787,817
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	36,518,247	52	33,073,706
1887	19,578	845,991,654	733,678,531	67,914,586	3,469	37,083,266	52	33,880,110
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,270	3,520	37,762,107	52	35,132,558
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,696	40,004,116	52	36,930,901
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54	36,760,146
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	3,881	45,144,778	55	36,731,624
1892	20,235	944,357,120	864,435,388	78,529,314	3,864	45,177,965	56	36,374,075
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,066	3,722	45,695,119	57	34,936,773
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	47,208,313	56	37,102,518
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,399,047	3,844	47,876,637	56	38,046,065
1896	21,277	1,029,475,335	980,339,433	85,296,200	4,009	50,192,424	56	39,926,698
1897	21,433	1,089,765,095	1,030,420,201	88,375,236	4,123	53,083,804	57	40,653,250
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,611,116	91,066,038	4,205	55,960,542	58	40,291,958
1899	21,700	1,152,317,501	1,106,691,991	95,851,393	4,417	60,090,687	59	41,576,378
1900	21,855	1,176,001,890	1,142,276,686	98,854,552	4,523	64,743,520	62	40,058,338
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,395,900	99,595,434	4,511	67,489,739	63	39,069,076
1902	22,152	1,216,861,421	1,188,121,269	102,061,164	4,607	67,841,218	62	41,628,502
1903	22,435	1,245,028,917	1,195,265,195	103,079,191	4,595	68,561,855	62	42,326,859
1904	22,634	1,268,494,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,660	4,586	69,172,531	62	42,660,741
1905	22,847	1,282,800,935	1,199,022,102	105,131,709	4,601	70,064,663	62	43,466,356
1906	23,063	1,286,383,341	1,240,347,132	108,276,993	4,695	72,781,854	62	44,446,077

* Return for 1868 incomplete.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of rails for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Combrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, how-

ever, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion; and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was

passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 21st of February, 1804, Trevithick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron, and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevithick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, Plymouth and Dartmoor, Stratford-Avon and Moreton, and other small under-

takings, about twenty-five in number altogether, with an aggregate of 325 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat over a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses or otherwise." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the Bill finally passed in 1825, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. A duplicate system of working was at first adopted, the passenger traffic being conducted by single one-horse coaches, while that of minerals was

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN 1906 AND 1907 UP TO OCTOBER 4TH, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1907.

RAILWAY.	Ten Months to Oct. 4th, 1907.		Corresponding period last year.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.	Twelve Months.	Present Price Oct. 4th, 1907.	Yield at Present Price.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
Barry	208	187	202½	193½	Dec 9 8½	Jun 8½	181	£ s. d. 4 16 8
Caledonian, Ord.	103½	87½	120½	100½	3½	3½	91½	3 16 6
Central London	82¾	64½	96½	82½	4	3	65	5 7 8
" " Preferred 4%	99	88	105	97½	4	4	90	4 8 11
" " Deferred	72¾	51	89	73½	4 for 1906	—	48	8 6 8
City and South London, Con. Ord.	50½	39	47½	39	2	2½	47	4 15 9
East London, Cons.	81x. 3d	57x. 6d	110x.	70x.	Nil.	Nil.	65x.	—
Glasgow and S. Western, Preferred	65	59½	66	62¾	2½	2½	61	4 2 0
" " Deferred	39	29½	42½	37½	1½	1½	31	4 8 5
Great Central, Preferred Ord.	35½	21¼	40¾	33	Nil.	Nil.	22	—
" " Deferred Ord.	16¾	10½	19½	15¾	Nil.	Nil.	11½	—
Great Eastern	83½	63½	91½	79½	5	1½	34	4 19 7
Great Northern, Deferred	47½	32¼	48½	39½	1½ for 1906	—	35½	4 18 7
Great N. of Scotland, P. C. Ord. 3%	70	62½	74	68	3	3	64	4 13 9
" " Def. C. Ord.	21x	19	25½	22	1	1	21	4 15 3
Great Western	135	116	144	122½	7	3¾	120	4 9 6
Highland, O. C. Capital	44	40	52	41	2	1½	42	4 3 4
Hull, B. & W. Riding	50½	45¼	49¼	42¼	4½	2	49¾	6 10 8
Isle of Wight, P. C. Ord. 4%	82	78½	82	79	4	4	81	4 18 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	106¼	91¼	109¼	101¼	4¾	4	94	4 13 0
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	135½	94¼	141¾	127¼	7½	2½	58	5 7 2
" " A	123	66½	130½	113½	5 for 1906	—	74	6 15 1
London, Chatham, and Dover	16¾	10	16¾	13	Nil.	Nil.	11¾	—
London and North Western	154½	134½	163½	148¼	7½	5½	137	4 13 0
London and S. Western, Preferred	104¾	95	108¾	101	4	4	96	4 3 4
" " Deferred	55¼	38¾	57¼	45½	1½ for 1906	—	42	4 3 4
London, Tilbury & Southend, Con.	130	113	146½	116	7½	3½	116	4 16 11
" " New & Ord. Pro. Certs.	130	113	146½	116	7½	3½	116	4 16 11
Metropolitan Consolidated	60¾	37½	89¾	59	½	½	39½	1 5 4
Metropolitan District	19½	10½	37½	19½	Nil.	Nil.	12	—
Midland, Preferred	66½	61¼	70¾	64	2½	2½	63½	3 18 9
" " Deferred	68½	56¼	74¼	61¼	3½	2½	58½	4 18 1
North British, Preferred	74¾	66½	78¾	72¾	3	3	68½	4 7 11
North Eastern (Consols)	146½	131¼	147½	135	7	5½	132½	4 14 4
North London	93	83½	124½	87½	5½	4½	88	5 13 8
North Staffordshire	102½	90¼	105½	96¼	4¾	4	95	4 12 0
South Eastern	87½	64	90½	81½	4½	1	68	4 0 11
" " A	50½	27½	55½	44½	Nil. for 1906	—	33¾	—
Taff Vale	82¾	74	83	76¼	4	4	75	5 6 8

worked by a locomotive engine made under Stephenson's own directions and bearing the simple but significant designation of "No. 1." The first train consisted of 33 coal waggons with one passenger carriage in the rear, and during a portion of its journey it attained a speed of fifteen miles an hour. It appears to have been several years, however, before horse-power was wholly displaced by steam locomotives. The above notable engine was long exhibited in front of the Darlington Station of the Stockton and Darlington line; but it is now placed under cover, mounted on stonework, in the Bank Top Station of the same town. This line—the germ, it may be called, of the railway system—proved a great success financially and otherwise. Nevertheless, the employment of locomotives remained almost unknown to the public at large until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, five years later. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, a colliery line near Glasgow, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—many of them worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place; but even then the aid of the Press, powerfully and influentially invoked, failed to arouse anything in the shape of enthusiasm. Royal patronage was not bestowed upon the opening ceremony, although eagerly solicited. To the great minds of the time, however, the event assumed more than ordinary importance, and it is reported that the impression made upon Lord Brougham's contemplative mind forced a tear from his eye. Leicester to Swannington came next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous Par-

liamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways as it had before been against them. The Grand Junction, the London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Croydon, Birmingham and Gloucester, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

The expenditure incurred in securing legislative authority to construct railways was enormous. The Parliamentary costs of the Brighton Railway averaged £4,806 per mile; of the Manchester and Birmingham, £5,190 per mile; and of the Blackwall, £14,414 per mile! The solicitors' bill for the South-Eastern Railway contained 10,000 folios, and amounted to £240,000.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1895.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.										
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Caledonian	48.6	49.2	50.4	51.7	53.3	56.6	56.4	55.7	55.8	53.9	53.6
Glasgow and South Western ...	54.5	54.0	54.6	56.1	58.0	61.6	61.2	60.8	61.4	59.9	59.3
Great Central	53.2	55.4	56.4	58.3	65.3	70.3	72.7	67.3	66.8	66.4	66.0
Great Eastern	57.0	56.5	57.2	58.1	59.2	62.3	65.5	64.7	63.1	62.9	62.7
Great Northern	58.9	61.7	61.9	61.0	62.9	64.8	66.6	64.2	64.0	64.3	63.9
Great Western	55.4	55.3	56.5	60.4	59.5	62.1	63.4	61.0	61.6	61.6	60.2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	56.7	56.0	56.7	57.3	58.3	60.2	62.9	61.1	61.9	61.4	62.3
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	53.6	54.4	55.2	56.9	58.8	61.5	62.3	60.5	60.4	59.5	59.5
London and North Western	55.1	54.8	56.4	57.6	58.7	61.7	63.5	62.6	63.1	63.5	62.8
London and South Western	56.9	56.9	57.5	59.9	60.7	62.4	63.9	63.2	62.6	62.5	62.5
Midland	56.0	55.1	56.9	58.7	59.4	61.6	61.4	62.7	62.8	63.3	63.3
North British	49.6	49.8	49.8	50.1	51.2	54.2	52.7	52.3	51.9	52.3	52.7
North Eastern	57.6	57.1	58.3	59.3	60.6	62.8	65.0	64.5	63.7	63.8	63.1
North Staffordshire	52.6	53.3	54.1	55.1	56.8	59.8	60.5	59.9	59.9	59.0	59.9
South Eastern and Chatham	...	...	...	...	58.1	61.3	63.9	62.9	61.7	61.9	61.3

figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania." At least four times as many schemes came before the credulous and overweening public as ever came to receive legislative deliberation, and between the close of the 1845 session and the opening of that for 1846, no less than 1,300 projects were brought out, and it was calculated that even the small Parliamentary deposits required to be lodged with each Bill would aggregate to nearly sixty millions. Gradually, however, it dawned upon the minds of reflecting people that of the £600,000,000 required, a vast proportion were mere paper projects or competitive schemes, alike unnecessary and uncalled for, and the inevitable collapse soon followed.

General legislation relative to railways was introduced about 1840. The lines that had been constructed previous to this were established under Special Acts. More than anything else in the nature of public or private enterprise, it was beginning to be felt that the railways were instrumental in promoting the interests not only of the rich, but perhaps even in a greater degree the interests of the community at large. The enormous development of the trade of the country was ascribed to the instrumentality of railways. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a new branch of law for their regulation was introduced. The variety and repeated alterations in the railway

laws showed the difficulty of dealing with the various and often conflicting interests concerned. The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c. In their civil and commercial importance, and the enormous interests they represented, railways soon came to occupy the attention of leading minds of the day, and an active part in their administration was shared by members of the Government and of both Houses of Legislature, and the railway interest has continued powerfully represented.

RAILWAYS IN 1906.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1906 was 581,664. The number dependent upon this large body must also be very great; and if we take into account the vast numbers besides who are

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1898-1906.

ENGLAND.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Barry	...	...	...	...	8%	9	9%	8	9%
Central London	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4
City and South London	...	...	...	...	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Furness	2½	3½	3½	2½	2½	2½	¼	1%	3
Great Central (Pref.)	1½	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
Great Eastern	3%	3%	3	3	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Great Western	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Hull, Barnsley, & West Riding Junction Railway	...	...	...	3%	½	1	1%	1%	2%
Lancashire and Yorkshire	5½	5½	4%	3%	4	3%	3%	3%	4%
London and North Western	7½	7½	6%	5%	6	5%	5%	6%	6%
London and South Western	6½	6½	6½	5%	6	6	6	6	5%
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
London, Chatham, and Dover*	4½	4½	4½	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
London, Tilbury, and Southend	5	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½	5½	5½
Maryport and Carlisle	6½	7½	7	6%	7	7	6½	6%	7½
Metropolitan	3%	3½	3½	2½	2%	2½	3	2%	1
Metropolitan District	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
Midland (Pref. & Def. Conv. Ord.)	5%	5%	5½	4%	5½	5½	5	5%	5½
North Eastern	6½	6½	6½	5%	5%	5½	5%	5½	6%
North London	7½	7½	7½	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%	5
North Staffordshire	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4	4	4%	4%
South Eastern	4½	3½	3	2	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
Taff Vale (including bonus)	1	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	5	4%	4	4	4	3%	3%	4	3%
Glasgow and South Western (Pref. and Def. Ord.)	5½	4%	3%	4%	4%	4	4	4½	4
Great North of Scotland (Pref. and Def. Conv. Ord.)	3	3½	2½	3½	4½	4½	4	3½	4
Highland	½	½	NIL.	NIL.	½	1%	1%	1%	1%
North British	1½	½	¾	1%	1%	2	1%	1½	1
IRELAND.									
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast	...	...	...	...	2	2½	2½	2½	3½
Great Northern (Ireland)	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Great Southern and Western	5	5	5	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	4
Midland Great Western	4	4½	4	3%	3%	3%	3	3	3

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Solicitors.	Head Office.
Barry	1824	{ Rt. Hon. the Earl } { of Plymouth, } Rt. Hon. T. Andrews, M.P.	E. Lake	E. Lake	H. F. Golding	W. Mein	G. C. Downing	{ Barry Docks, South } { Wales. } { Queen's Quay, Belfast. } { 12a Palmerston Bldgs., } { Glasgow. } [E.C.]
Belfast and County Down	1846	H. F. Slattery	Charles A. Moore .....	.....	R. G. Miller	Thos. J. Brittain	Johns, Bates & Johns	12a Palmerston Bldgs., [E.C.]
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	R. H. Price .....	.....	R. G. Owen	H. R. Price	H. R. Price	Glasgow. [E.C.]
Caledonian	1845	Sir James King, Bt.	R. Miller .....	.....	J. F. McIntosh	Jno. Blackburn	W. K. Neave	Oswestry. [E.C.]
Cambrian	1864	W. B. Hawkins	C. S. Dennis .....	.....	H. E. Jones	S. Williamson	W. K. Minshall	Oxford Circus, W. [E.C.]
Central London	1900	Sir Henry Oakley	G. C. Cunningham .....	.....	.....	R. O. Graham	Birmingham & Co.	Central Stn., L. Pool.
Cheshire Lines Committee .....	.....	.....	James Finlon .....	.....	.....	Gliggs Thomas	Lingards .....	.....
City and South London	1891	{ Rt. Hon. C. E. Stuart- } { Wortley, K.C., M.P. } Joseph Pike, J.P., D.L.	T. C. Jenkin .....	.....	.....	W. F. Knight	McMillan & Mait	71, Finsbury Pavement, [E.C.]
Cork, Brandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Frederick W. Pina	A. Reid .....	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	Barrington & Son	Albert Quay, Cork. [E.C.]
Dublin & South Eastern	1854	.....	.....	.....	R. O'Connell	M. F. Keogh	George Keogh & Son	Dublin. [E.C.]
Furness	1844	Duke of Devonshire	Alfred Aslett	T. Jackson	W. F. Pettigrew	Alfred Aslett	{ Curry, Holland & } { Curry	Barrow-in-Furness. [E.C.]
Glasgow & South Western	1850	P. T. Caird	David Cooper	John Robinson	J. Manson	F. H. Gillies	{ Macleay, Murray & } { Speas	Glasgow. [N.W.]
Great Central	1897	Sir A. Henderson, Bt.	S. Pay	C. T. Smith	J. G. Robinson	O. S. Holt	D. H. Davies	Marylebone Stn., E.C.]
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton, J. F. S. Gooday	W. Gardner	W. Shaw	S. Dewar Holden	W. Peppercome	F. Moore	L. Pool Stn., E.C.]
Great Northern	1846	Rt. Hon. Lord Allerton	O. R. H. Bury	G. Shaw	H. A. Ivatt	E. H. Burrows	R. Hill Davie	King's Cross Stn., N. [E.C.]
Great Northern (Ireland)	1846	Lucas Harrison	Henry Plews	B. Gamble	Charles Clifford	T. Morrison	Clawford & Lockhart	Dublin. [E.C.]
Great North of Scotland	1846	Sir David Stewart	G. Davidson	A. M. Ross	W. Pickersgill	T. S. Mackintosh	George Davidson	Abbeyston. [E.C.]
Great Southern & Western	1844	Sir William Goulding	C. H. Dent	A. E. Neale	Robert Coey	F. B. Ormsby	Barrington & Son	Kingsbridge, Dublin. [E.C.]
Highland	1835	A. Bellwin	J. C. Inglis	T. H. Rendell	G. J. Charnelwood	G. K. Mills	R. R. Nelson	Fauldington Stn., W. [E.C.]
Hull and Barnsley	1860	W. Whiteley	T. A. Wilson	T. McLewen	P. Drummond	Robert Park	Robert Park	Inverness. [E.C.]
Lancashire, Derbyshire, & ...	1860	W. S. Wright	Edward Watkin .....	.....	M. Stirling	G. Seaton	J. S. Moss-Blundell	Hull. [E.C.]
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1825	Emerson Bainbridge	H. Willmott .....	.....	.....	M. D. Hancock	Davies, Sanders & Co.	Manchester. [E.C.]
Leamington and South Coast	1847	Sir Geo. Armytage, Bt.	J. A. F. Aspinall	J. Wharton	G. Hughes	R. C. Irwin	A. de C. Farmer	Leam. Bidge. Stn. S.E.]
London, Brighton, & ...	1846	Lord Cottesloe	Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire	D. E. Marsh	John J. Brewer	Rose & Co.	London Stn., N.W.]
London & North Western	1846	Lord Stalheridge	Sir F. Harrison	Frank Roe	G. Whale	James Bishop	C. de J. Andrews	London Stn., N.W.]
London & South Western	1839	Sir Chas. Scott, Bt.	Sir C. J. Owens	A. Malby	D. Drummond	Godfrey Knight	Samuel Bingham	Waterloo Stn., S.E.]
London, Tilbury, & Southend	1862	A. L. Stride	A. L. Stride	Edwin Chalk	T. Whitelegg	H. Cecil Newton	F. C. Mathews	Fenchurch St. Stn., [E.C.]
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	{ H. Carr } { J. Ellwood (T.) } { R. Bowman } { Smith (T.) } James Falconer .....	.....	J. B. Adamson	H. Carr	Tyson & Hobson	Maryport. [E.C.]
Mersey	1866	.....	.....	W. H. Brown .....	.....	G. H. Langham	Linklater & Co.	Worcester House, [E.C.]
Metropolitan	1823	Sir C. McLaren, Bt., M.P.	A. C. Ellis .....	.....	T. F. Clark	R. Hoyle Selbie	C. de W. Kitecat	32, Westbourne Ter. [E.C.]
Metropolitan District	1864	Sir George Gibb	A. H. Stanley	Henry Evans	G. Eschall	Joseph Carter	Baxter & Co.	St. James's Park Stn., [E.C.]
Midland	1824	Sir Geo. Ernest Paget	Guy Granet .....	.....	G. M. Deeley	R. L. Charles	Beale & Co.	Derby. [E.C.]
Midland Great Western	1862	Sir R. A. Nugent	Jos. Tatlow	William Andrew	E. Cusack	R. L. Baillan	J. Kilkelly	Dublin. [E.C.]
North British	1825	Earl of Dalkeith	W. F. Jackson	William Andrew	W. P. Reid	John Cadell	Jos. Watson	Edinburgh. [E.C.]
North Eastern	1834	Rt. Hon. Ld. Rathbone	A. K. Butterworth	E. C. Geddes	W. Worrell	R. F. Dunnell	R. F. Dunnell	York. [E.C.]
North London	1823	Rt. Hon. Ld. Rathbone	Fred. J. Dunn	W. H. Davies	H. J. Pryce	John Hyde	Burchells & Co.	London Stn., N.W.]
North Staffordshire	1847	Tennant Moseley	W. D. Phillips	W. D. Phillips	J. H. Adams	R. E. Pearce	Burchells & Co.	Stoke-upon-Trent. [E.C.]
Port Talbot and Docks	1847	E. of Duuraven, K.P.	E. Lowther	Corneilus Lundie	W. Cleaver	Edward Knott	Cheston & Sons	Port Talbot. [E.C.]
Rhymney	1854	G. L. Clark	Vincent Hill	F. H. Dent	T. H. Riches	W. Fairbank	J. W. Watkin	Cardiff. [E.C.]
South East & L.C.D. Ry.	1899	H. Crompton	Ammon Beasley	T. A. Walker	T. H. S. Watnwright	C. H. Sheat	Englewood & Sons	London Bidge. Stn. S.E.]
Taff Vale	1839	R. L. G. Vassall .....	.....	.....	T. H. Riches	Edward Edwards .....	.....	Cardiff. [E.C.]

employed in branches of trade which administer to the requirements of railways, the social dependence upon their existence must be something enormous.

At the close of the year 1906 there were in use upon the railways 23,147 locomotive engines, 50,966 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 19,739 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 731,639 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 20,215 miscellaneous vehicles.

Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1906, to £1,384,996,465. Of this sum, £1,286,883,341 (which includes £195,286,000 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1905 of £14,282,000, or 1·1 per cent. The £1,286,883,341 is composed of £121,790,461 guaranteed, £329,552,037 debenture, £336,674,114 preferential, and £486,720,013 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £12,146,716 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £44,446,077, equal to 3·45 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £43,466,356 in 1905, with a corresponding capital of £1,382,971,868, which gave a net receipt of 3·42 per cent. It may be seen, therefore, from the foregoing figures that the total amount of capital raised at the close of the year was nearly £1,287,000,000, of which more than £195,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., was due to nominal additions. These nominal additions formed approximately 18½ per cent. of the ordinary stock, 13½ per cent. of the guaranteed and preference, and 13 per cent. of the loans and debenture stocks. The total amounts of capital at the end of 1906 compared with 1905 show an increase of about £5,750,000 in the ordinary, £4,500,000 in the guaranteed and preference, and £4,000,000 in the loans and debenture stocks, making a total increase of £14,250,000—a smaller increase than that of any previous year since 1895. The proportions which the various classes of stock bore to the total paid-up capital differed but slightly from the year 1905, the ordinary stock forming 38 per cent., the guarantee and preference 36 per cent., and loans and debenture stock 26 per cent. of the total. The proportion of net earnings to capital, although slightly greater in 1906 than in 1905, shows a general tendency to decline. This, however, arises partly from nominal additions to capital on the conversion of stocks. Another cause of the decline is the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, and the rapid growth of

local taxation, which is increasing in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit and to the benefits which the companies derive from the expenditure of the rates. That this burden of taxation shows a constant tendency to grow heavier year by year is illustrated by the fact that during the last ten years there has been an increase of £1,671,000 in this item. As compared with the 1897 total, the sum paid by the railway companies under the head of Rates and Taxes in 1906 shows an advance of nearly 51 per cent.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1906 amounted to £117,227,931, as compared with £113,531,019 for the year 1905, which gives an increase of £3,697,000, equal to 3·3 per cent. The increase in the passenger receipts is £948,052, made up as follows:—

	1906.	1905.	Inc. or Dec.
1st Class	3,428,816	3,467,098	—38,282
2nd „	2,923,444	3,054,196	—130,752
3rd „	30,583,555	29,628,839	+954,716
Season & Periodical Ticket Holders	4,269,167	4,106,797	+162,370
	41,204,982	40,256,930	+948,052

The numbers carried were:

	1906. No.	1905. No.	Inc. or Dec. No.
1st Class.....	35,600,157	36,414,492	—814,335
2nd „	42,565,023	52,583,258	—10,018,235
3rd „	1,162,181,952	1,110,024,352	+52,157,600
	1,240,347,132	1,199,022,102	+41,325,030
Seas. & Periodical Tk. Holders	*693,466	*663,040	+30,426

* For 1905 and 1906 the equivalent number of holders of annual tickets is given. Previous to 1902 the returns were not wholly but only partially on this basis; they are, as regards the years 1902 to 1906, on a uniform basis.

An examination of the details given in previous statement shows that there was a considerable increase in the receipts from third class ordinary passengers, but a slight falling off in the receipts from first and second class ordinary passengers. It must be borne in mind, however, that while there was undoubtedly a general increase in the number of third class passengers, more than half the increase of fifty-two millions shown is accounted for by the underground railways of the metropolis, partly owing to the changes made on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, and partly to the fact that more than ten million third class passengers were carried in 1906 on two metropolitan “tube” railways which were not open in 1905. A large proportion of the decrease

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1907.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
Bakerloo.....	Baker Street	Marylebone	Mar. 27	—
Great Western.....	Denham	Uxbridge	May 11	2¼
City and South London.....	The Angel	Euston	May 11	—
Charing Cross and Hampstead	Charing Cross	Hampstead	June 22	8
Great Central	Thealby.....	Winteringham	July 15	—
Nidd Valley	Pateley Bridge	Lofthouse.....	Sept. 1	6
G.N. and Brompton	Finsbury Park	Hammersmith	Dec. 15/06	9

in the number of second class passengers is also attributable to the former of these two causes, the number of second class passengers carried on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways being some six millions less in 1906 than in 1905.

It will be seen that the number of first class passengers decreased in 1906 by 2·2 per cent., and second class by 19·1 per cent., but third class increased by 4·7 per cent., or a total increase of 3·4 per cent. The receipts from these classes decreased by 1·1 per cent., 4·3 per cent. respectively, but third class increased by 3·2 per cent.

The annual increase in third class is still small as compared with the annual increases for years previous to 1902. This falling off in the rate of increase is undoubtedly due to the increasing competition of tramways, as may be deduced from the fact that in 1897 the increase in number of railway passengers was 5·2 per cent., but that of tramway passengers the increase in numbers was 3·8 per cent. only. In 1904 the increase in numbers of third class railway passengers was 0·6 per cent., whereas

the increase in numbers of tramway passengers was 15 per cent., and in 1905 8·1 per cent.

The receipts from season ticket holders show a further considerable increase, following on those of previous years, the increase in the receipts from third class season tickets having been in 1902, £79,000; in 1903, £126,000; in 1904, £171,000; in 1905, £131,000; and in 1906, £137,000. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1906 to £8,677,794, as compared with £8,463,190 in 1905, being an increase of £214,604, or 2·4. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £58,394,217, as compared with £56,411,589 in 1905—an increase of £1,982,628, or 3·2. The aggregate is made up of £29,391,412 from merchandise; £27,556,863 from minerals; and £1,405,942 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1906 was 488,790,683 tons, as compared with 461,139,023 tons in 1905, showing an increase of 27,651,660 tons, or 5·7 per cent.; owing, however, to the revision of the list of articles included under the head of "minerals," the tonnages of minerals and

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines, exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	GREAT NORTHERN.			GREAT WESTERN.			LONDON & NORTH WESTERN.			MIDLAND. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
1897	£ 176,044	£ 20,112	£ 1,237,129	£ 265,240	£ 449,127	£ 2,832,389	£ 539,038	£ 289,021	£ 3,163,208	£ 332,615	£ 2,114,984
1898	183,491	21,076	1,244,804	262,239	509,579	2,931,773	520,595	403,376	3,190,917	217,455	2,209,074
1899	190,723	21,602	1,326,846	279,578	548,683	3,060,372	540,621	400,874	3,273,877	220,783	2,274,191
1900	197,684	22,081	1,374,744	291,590	595,101	3,145,936	545,665	515,946	3,353,899	225,497	2,336,335
1901	197,354	22,693	1,356,582	305,344	621,604	3,225,628	551,872	539,628	3,350,056	230,339	2,406,915
1902	204,354	25,944	1,368,798	321,329	668,083	3,272,398	535,072	575,092	3,345,374	233,555	2,451,147
1903	197,452	25,595	1,383,329	314,056	678,271	3,339,540	527,955	584,250	3,306,691	237,859	2,512,913
1904	194,956	22,712	1,373,211	301,860	672,993	3,467,534	496,858	567,021	3,285,062	233,875	2,495,515
1905	183,156	21,239	1,376,327	301,028	644,162	3,457,732	508,961	547,093	3,319,818	235,142	2,505,275
1906	177,604	18,475	1,402,616	312,896	622,340	3,640,226	501,683	539,861	3,437,389	230,054	2,570,269

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares. From 1st November, 1891, the Great Northern Railway Company also abolished second class fares to all stations north of Hatfield; from 1st January, 1893, the Great Eastern abolished them in the provinces; the Cambrian followed on 1st May of the same year, but re-introduced them in 1899. They have also disappeared from all journeys between London and Scotland, and on the 1st of July, 1897, the Furness Company discontinued second-class accommodation. On July 1st, 1905, the Metropolitan District Company commenced to work their electric train service, the cars being first and third class only.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law and Parliamentary.	Steam-boats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	8,619,686	18,083,839	18,705,687	3,294,094	431,417	328,149	3,254,573	53,083,804
1898	8,994,017	19,455,423	19,672,080	3,731,833	529,244	306,903	2,685,077	55,960,543
1899	9,401,084	21,431,370	20,775,463	3,905,686	*700,270	297,342	2,927,681	60,090,687
1900	9,542,554	24,461,834	21,808,068	4,087,697	†855,725	306,083	3,031,524	64,743,520
1901	9,925,770	24,858,756	22,389,551	4,331,344	†850,616	324,514	3,070,498	67,489,739
1902	10,206,535	24,121,185	22,774,926	4,590,187	†769,451	309,500	3,190,384	67,841,218
1903	10,526,380	24,081,449	22,960,693	4,855,120	†749,471	330,041	3,197,818	68,561,855
1904	10,593,772	24,098,903	23,123,215	5,090,712	†698,815	298,656	3,280,087	69,172,531
1905	10,586,139	24,248,538	23,203,440	5,287,030	**698,263	327,661	3,602,079	70,064,663
1906	10,985,653	25,429,572	23,864,720	5,317,953	†1836,420	330,045	3,884,336	72,781,854

* Includes £113,849. † £146,027. ‡ £153,928. § £144,155. || £55,495. ¶ £162,155. ** £173,143, and †† £187,662 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

general merchandise previous to the years 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 are not comparable with those for previous years.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1906 amounted to £72,781,854, equal to 62 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with a total of £70,064,663 for the year 1905, equal also to 62 per cent. The increase compared with 1905 amounts to £2,717,191, or 3·7 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1906 was 414,235,244, or 13,312,046 more than in 1905. Analysing the expenditure, we find the item £19,367,193 for locomotive power; £6,062,379 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £10,985,653 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £21,057,646 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1906 amounted to 11·24d. per train-mile.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1906 amounted to £262,507, as compared with

£143,656 for the year 1905, resulting in an increase of £118,851. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £386,231, as compared with £381,459 in 1905—an increase of £4,772. We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

COMPANY.	Passengers.	Goods.
Barry	£334	£111
Cheshire Lines Committee ...	701	294
Great Central	7,672	17,815
Great Eastern	21,466	16,800
Great Northern	19,387	22,199
Great Western	28,155	49,815
Lancashire and Yorkshire ...	10,475	31,010
London and North Western	12,500	97,463
London and South Western	53,533	13,469
London, Brighton, and South Coast	977	9,108
Metropolitan	632	142
Midland	11,512	45,779

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1906 INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1906.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
Jan. 4	Met. Dist.	Collision between passenger train and special train	North Ealing ...	—	4	—	3
Jan. 22	Caledonian	Passenger train left rails	Strathaven	—	7	—	2
Feb. 3	Okham & Ashton-under-Lyne	Passenger and goods trains in collision	Crowthorn Jct.	—	10	—	2
Feb. 8	Midland	Two passenger trains in collision	Derby	—	11	—	3
Mar. 12	L. & N. W.	Passenger train left rails	Stafford	—	5	—	1
Mar. 22	M. & M. D. Jt.	Two passenger trains in collision	Minorities Jct.	—	6	—	—
Mar. 31	Nottingham	Passenger train collided with buffer-stops	Nottingham	—	15	—	—
April 6	Caledonian	Derailement of passenger train ...	Kirtle Bridge ...	1	12	—	7
April 10	G. E.	Passenger train left rails	Shippea Hill ...	—	8	—	—
June 20	Caledonian	Collision between engine and passenger train	Beattock Sum.	—	10	—	—
June 22	Caledonian	Derailement of passenger train ...	Tannockside Jt.	1	2	—	—
July 1	L. & S. W.	Passenger train left rails	Salisbury	24	9	4	2
July 4	L. & N. W.	Collision between passenger train and empty coach train	Edge Hill	—	18	—	—
July 31	North Wales (nar. gauge)	Collision, passenger train and truck	Nantmill	—	7	—	3
Aug. 13	Caledonian	Collision between van and passenger train	Uddingston	—	11	—	—
Aug. 15	L. & N. W.	Collision between passenger train and empty coach train	Edge Hill	—	7	—	—
Aug. 16	L. & Y. & L. & N. W.	Two passenger trains in collision	Preston	—	16	—	—
Aug. 18	G. & S. W.	Collision between two passenger trains	Saltcoats	—	81	—	—
Aug. 28	N. E.	Pass. train coll. with buffer-stops	Hull (Parag'n St.)	—	17	—	—
Sept. 3	Midland	Pass. train coll. with buffer-stops	St. Pancras	—	19	—	—
Sept. 11	Midland	Collision between passenger train and light engine	Chesterfield	—	50	1	3
Sept. 19	G. N.	Derailement of passenger train ...	Grantham	12	13	2	4
Nov. 1	N. B.	Goods train left rails and fouled passing passenger train	East Fortune ...	—	4	—	2
Nov. 24	N. E.	Collision between passenger and mineral trains	Ulleskelf	—	7	2	1
Dec. 26	G. C.	Collision between empty coaches and passenger train	Dinting	—	20	—	3
Dec. 28	Dundee & Arbroath Jt.	Collision between two passenger trains	Elliot Jct.	21	21	1	3
Dec. 29	G. E.	Collision between two portions of passenger train	Marks Tey	—	34	—	—

COMPANY.	Passengers.	Goods.
North Eastern	£7,894	£25,755
North Staffordshire	1,376	5,752
South Eastern & Chatham... ..	2,332	7,190
Taff Vale	2	743
Total of all English and Welsh Railways	£186,872	£352,161
Caledonian	£123,255	£123,085
Glasgow and South Western	18,927	2,459
Great North of Scotland	407	597
Highland	36	699
North British	36,180	10,636
Total of all Scottish Railways	£69,097	£27,496
Dublin & South Eastern	£1,264	£297
Great Northern of Ireland	2,685	1,440
Great Southern and Western	1,687	3,148
Midland Great Western	621	961
Total of all Irish Railways	£6,538	£6,574
Total of United Kingdom	£262,507	£386,231

Net Result of Working the Railways.—The gross receipts, compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase from passengers (which

includes season ticket, carriage, horse, dog and post office mail traffic) of £1,162,656; from goods an increase of £1,982,628; and an increase from rents, tolls, navigation and steamboats, &c., of £551,628; and a total increase from all sources of £3,696,912. The net receipts for 1906 on the capital outlay give a sum of 3.45 per cent., compared with 3.42 per cent. for the year 1905, and 3.39 per cent. for the year 1904. As may be seen, however, on page 712, over 14 millions additional capital has been raised during the year 1906, a large proportion of which is "locked up" in works either unfinished or only partly finished, therefore unproductive. Increased working expenses, caused by diminished hours of labour and a proportionate increase in the number of men employed, and increased wages, have largely operated on the net profit. The increase in the amount of wages has for some years been gradually getting larger. A few years ago the amount paid as wages was less than 20 per cent., but now the wages bill represents over 25 per cent. of the total. Rates and taxes are also yearly increasing in a disproportionate ratio to the net profit; for instance, some of the railway companies are paying an annual sum for rates and taxes equal to 1 per cent. on the ordinary stock of those companies.

RAILWAY SPEED.—The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.		Distance.	Average Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.		
North Eastern.....	1. 8	Darlington	York	0 43	44	61.5	
Caledonian	10. 5	Foxfar	Perth	0 32	32½	60.9	
Great Central	8. 11	Leicester	Nottingham.....	0 23	23½	60.6	
Great Northern	5. 50	King's Cross	Grantham	1 50	105½	59.5	
Great Western	10. 15	Paddington	Bristol, <i>via</i> Bath	2 0	118½	59.2	
London and North Western	9. 31	Willesden	Coventry	1 32	88½	57.7	
Midland.....	8. 9	Nottingham.....	St. Pancras	2 11	123½	56.6	
Glasgow and South Western	2. 4	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 43	91½	55.0	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11. 30	Liverpool	Manchester	0 40	36½	54.7	
London and South Western	4. 10	Waterloo	Bournemouth C.	2 6	108	51.4	
North British	9. 9	Haymarket	Cowairs	0 53	44½	50.4	
Great Eastern	1. 30	Liverpool St.	N. Walsham	2 38	131	49.7	
Great Southern and Western.....	5. 26	Ballybrophy	Mallow	1 34	77½	49.6	
Highland	2. 30	Blair-Atholl	Perth	0 45	35½	47.0	
London Brighton & South Cst.	5. 0	London Bridge	Brighton	1 5	50½	46.6	
South Eastern and Chatham	4. 36	Cannon Street... ..	Folkestone	1 24	69	42.3	

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.		Distance.	Average Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.		
Great Central	3. 20	Marylebone	Sheffield, <i>via</i> High Wycombe	2 58	169	56.9	
Great Northern	2. 21	Wakefield.....	King's Cross.....	3 9	175½	55.7	
London and North Western	5. 55	Euston	Liverpool	3 28	192	55.3	
Midland.....	3. 42	Leeds	St. Pancras	3 33	196	55.2	
Great Western	12. 35	Plymouth	Paddington, <i>via</i> Westbury	4 10	225½	54.1	
North Eastern	11. 10	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 20	124½	53.3	
Glasgow and South Western.....	2. 4	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 43	91½	53.1	
London and South Western	4. 10	Waterloo	Bournemouth C.	2 6	108	51.4	
Caledonian	1. 40	Carlisle	Perth	3 0	150½	50.2	
Great Eastern	1. 30	Liverpool Street	N. Walsham	2 38	131	49.7	
London Brighton & South Cst.	4. 2	Clapham Junct.	Fratton	1 47	82½	46.1	
South Eastern & Chatham.....	9. 5	Cannon Street... ..	Dover Pier	1 39	75½	45.7	
North British	1. 35	Carlisle	Edinburgh	2 15	98½	43.7	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	10. 52	Huddersfield	Poulton	1 42	66	38.8	

or about 6½ per cent. of the gross receipts, and where this burden is due to the building of tramways by municipalities the position is of course exceptionally hard. In fact, since the County Councils came into existence thirteen years ago, many extra duties have been imposed upon railway companies. The Education Act alone has brought about an enormous increase in the rates. But even with these increasing expenses a percentage of 3·45 on the net receipts for the year must be viewed as a very favourable result.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally, one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the immunity from accidents, as evidenced for a considerable number of years past in the amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1905 and 1906 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was 0·14*d.* and 0·24*d.* respectively. In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1905 was 0·59*d.*, and in 1906 0·58*d.* per goods train-mile. The general report to the Board of Trade for 1906 shows that although accidents and collisions of a serious nature have occurred during the year to passenger trains, yet the numbers (particularly in the case of the number killed) are very low when compared with the millions of passengers carried by the companies during the year.

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of 1,252 killed and 20,478 injured (as compared with 1,180 killed and 18,236 injured in 1905).

The increase since the year 1897 in the number injured is owing to an order recently made by the Board of Trade regarding the mode in which the returns are to be compiled by the railway companies. Hitherto some companies have only reported accidents of gravity, but they are now directed to report all accidents which prevent the servant injured from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work on one of the three working days next after the accident. We will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads the various causes from which these accidents arose.

Accidents to Passengers.—Fifty-eight passengers were killed and 631 injured from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. (as compared with 39 killed and 396 injured in 1905); while 108 passengers were killed and 1,949 injured from other causes—such as falling between carriages and platforms, or on to the platforms, on getting into or alighting from trains, passing over the line at stations, falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains, and inclusive of 520 injuries resulting from the closing of carriage doors. In addition to the above may be recorded 8 killed and 791 injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was not concerned, viz., ascending or descending steps at stations, falling off platforms, &c., and inclusive of 96 injured by being struck by barrows or stumbling over packages.

Accidents to Servants in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles

used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 438 were killed and 4,365 injured during the year, the following being an analysis of such accidents:—

	Killed.	Injured.
1. While coupling or uncoupling vehicles	9	572
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with other vehicles, &c., standing on adjacent lines	2	30
3. While passing over, under, or standing on buffers	1	13
4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c.	3	205
5. While braking, spragging, or chocking wheels	13	445
6. While attending to ground-points	—	91
7. While moving vehicles by capstans, turn-tables, props, levers, &c.	11	458
8. By other accidents not included in the preceding	42	456
9. From falling off trains, engines, &c., in motion	2	61
10. When getting on or off engines, vans, &c., during the running of trains	9	207
11. By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line	3	58
12. While attending to the machinery, &c., of engines in motion ..	1	507
13. While working on the permanent way, sidings, &c.	68	117
14. While attending to gates at level crossings	2	2
15. While walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty :—		
(1) At stations	88	267
(2) At other parts of the line ..	60	52
16. From being caught between vehicles	30	101
17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, &c.	12	66
18. While walking, &c., along the line to or from work	45	28
19. Miscellaneous	24	489
20. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	13	140
Total	438	4,365

In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 7 killed and 2,195 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 1 killed and 126 injured by the falling of waggon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, &c., 11 killed and 705 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings; this caused 76 deaths and 24 injuries in 1906 (as compared with 57 deaths and 37 injuries in 1905). There were 274 deaths and 92 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, and 181 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1906 (as compared with 176 in 1905).

CLASS OF SERVANTS.	Number Employed at the end of 1905.	Number Killed and Injured in 1906 from all causes.*		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Station-masters	8,528	7	62	x in 1,218	x in 138
Brakemen and Goods Guards	15,122	37	1,154	x " 409	x " 13
Permanent-way Men	66,812	107	1,821	x " 624	x " 37
Gate-keepers	3,485	2	23	x " 1,742	x " 156
Engine-drivers	25,042	26	1,094	x " 963	x " 23
Porters (Men)	48,533	48	2,940	x " 1,011	x " 17
" (Boys)	4,444	4	135	x " 1,111	x " 32
Shunters	11,856	26	916	x " 456	x " 13
Firemen	23,242	20	1,472	x " 1,162	x " 16
Inspectors (Permanent-way)	1,064	1	2	x " 1,064	x " 532
" (Others)	7,735	5	93	x " 1,547	x " 83
Passenger Guards	7,601	6	248	x " 1,267	x " 21
Pointsmen and Signalmen	28,660	11	275	x " 2,606	x " 104
Labourers (Men)	53,729	50	1,730	x " 1,074	x " 31
" (Boys)	1,272	—	11	—	x " 117
Ticket Collectors and Examiners	3,820	—	58	—	x " 65
Mechanics (Men)	74,798	20	631	x in 3,740	x " 118
" (Boys)	9,635	2	19	x " 4,817	x " 507
Other Classes	186,286	111	3,572	x " 1,678	x " 52
Total	581,664	483	16,256	x in 1,204	x in 36

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the King's forces, regular, reserve, or auxiliary, or in any police force, when conveyed by railway on any occasion for the public service, are, when travelling in bodies under one hundred and fifty in number, to be charged three-fourths the rates for ordinary passengers; when over that number, at half rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—Although the majority of railway companies have no fixed charges for hire of special trains, the general charges are five shillings per mile, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. The railway companies, however, reserve to themselves the right to make whatever charges they may think fit in accordance with circumstances of hiring special trains.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6, 1897, and came into operation on July 1, 1898, is intitled "An Act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment."

The Employers' Liability Act of 1880 only gives compensation in cases where the personal injury is caused by the negligence of the employer or his representatives, or by a defect in the works or machinery used in his business. The Act of 1897 entirely disregards the cause of the accident, with the exception of the wilful misconduct of the injured workman himself, and awards

compensation to employees in all cases of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment. It further provides that compensation for injuries received whilst performing duties involving considerable personal danger shall become a charge upon the profits of the undertaking, thus throwing a serious burden upon Railway Companies and other employers specifically enumerated in the 7th section of the Act. The new Act will in time cause the entire extinction of the companies' accident insurance societies, by whatever title they may be known. The amount paid for compensation under this Act to railway employees during the year 1905 was £173,148.

The Railway (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1902.—By this Act, where the Board of Trade consider that avoidable danger to persons employed on any railway arises from anything done or omitted to be done by the companies, or from want of proper appliances or plant, they may, after giving a reasonable opportunity of removing the danger, make rules for that purpose, by compelling them to use plant or appliance to the satisfaction of the Board, or the disuse of any plant or appliance which involves danger. The Act also empowers the Board to make rules in order to minimise danger generally. The penalties for non-compliance with these rules is a fine of £50, or in the case of a continuance of the offence (after conviction) a fine of £10 for every day during that continuance. The Board of Trade may appoint such persons as appear to them to be required for carrying this Act into effect, and may hold such inquiries and make such experiments as they think expedient for that purpose.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, Lord Claud Hamilton; *Sec.*, Frank Mansfield; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

* Previous years' figures have only shown the number killed and injured in accidents to trains, or by the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The figures in above table, however, include accidents from all causes.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL. Paid-up Sh. and raised by Loans.	Miles in Work.	REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		NET RECEIPTS.	DIVIDEND ON Ordinary Stock, Year 1906.	TRAIN MILEAGE.	ROLLING STOCK.		
			Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Per cent. on Gross Receipts.				Number of Engines.	Number of Carriages.	Number of Waggons.
Barry	£ 6,660,725	66	749,491	11,356	£ 404,221	54	345,720	£ s. d. 9 10 0	1,503,387	140	152	1,534
Cambrian	6,601,746	276	341,007	1,236	208,450	61	132,557	Nil.	1,706,912	102	322	2,520
Central London	3,871,536	6	346,968	57,828	192,703	56	154,265	4 0 0	1,270,698	68	172	15
City and South London	7,851,249	7	154,517	22,074	72,952	47	81,565	2 2 6	1,105,666	52	140	—
Furness	7,857,998	134	154,517	22,074	72,952	47	81,565	2 2 6	1,105,666	52	140	—
Great Central	48,076,600	627	4,433,831	7,072	2,904,436	51	1,584,884	3 0 0	14,266,113	1,013	1,428	7,744
Great Eastern	57,647,006	1,134	6,150,826	5,424	3,866,718	63	2,284,108	3 7 6	21,469,857	1,085	5,283	26,361
Great Northern	61,071,290	847	5,694,194	6,723	3,662,368	64	2,031,886	4 0 0	23,193,413	1,286	3,959	26,994
Great Western	99,422,480	2,879	12,829,146	4,456	7,974,310	62	4,854,836	5 7 6	49,136,702	2,522	7,442	66,823
Hull and Barnsley	7,879,579	86	597,008	6,932	337,936	60	229,072	2 5 0	1,892,067	116	101	3,953
Lancashire and Yorkshire	69,824,966	584	6,345,541	10,864	3,901,822	61	2,443,732	4 7 6	18,314,335	1,437	4,568	31,831
Lancash., Derbysh., & East Coast	3,233,409	65	170,287	2,712	116,229	66	60,058	Nil.	680,031	34	77	1,274
London and North Western	124,333,682	1,947	15,282,100	7,793	9,643,819	63	5,638,281	6 7 6	48,492,283	3,018	9,527	77,224
London and South Western	53,859,133	958	5,361,257	5,596	3,395,739	63	1,955,527	5 15 0	19,321,302	765	4,152	14,263
London, Brighton, & South Coast	28,558,558	454	3,545,787	7,810	2,106,160	59	1,439,627	5 10 0	11,430,429	540	3,203	10,074
London, Chatham, and Dover	29,201,114	*	3,545,787	7,810	2,106,160	59	1,439,627	5 10 0	11,430,429	540	3,203	10,074
London, Tilbury, and Southend	4,786,747	79	549,584	6,830	323,183	59	226,401	5 12 6	1,675,253	74	461	1,866
Marquett and Carlisle	886,695	43	123,830	2,380	63,374	51	60,456	7 5 0	476,764	28	56	1,847
Metropolitan	18,989,251	46	912,616	19,839	476,268	52	436,348	1 0 0	2,806,189	175	544	648
Metropolitan District	12,737,491	25	462,370	18,494	327,024	74	116,779	Nil.	2,426,317	114	235	40
Midland	192,711,500	1,513	12,883,494	8,515	8,206,109	64	4,677,385	5 5 0	49,605,278	2,792	5,428	17,730
North Eastern	78,780,458	1,694	9,987,946	5,896	6,252,858	63	3,735,088	6 2 6	28,897,955	2,660	4,478	105,714
North London	4,100,466	12	570,704	42,676	380,521	67	190,183	5 0 0	2,204,600	122	814	568
North Staffordshire	10,679,131	211	973,244	4,613	572,260	59	400,984	4 7 6	2,570,770	171	434	6,411
South Eastern	33,796,725	629	5,069,279	8,059	3,136,308	62	1,932,971	2 15 0	15,252,918	754	4,262	11,407
South Eastern and Chatham	10,470,469	124	1,069,268	8,139	567,423	56	441,845	4 0 0	2,758,382	209	316	2,617
Taff Vale	1,059,781,394	15,859	100,288,839	6,324	63,123,063	63	37,165,776	—	345,284,874	19,794	59,211	574,067
Total of all English & Welsh Ry's.	73,000,648	1,098	4,917,568	4,479	2,687,665	55	2,229,903	3 12 6	17,802,190	922	2,331	65,731
Glasgow and South Western	24,792,981	467	1,884,678	4,036	1,140,712	61	743,966	4 0 0	7,710,743	393	1,314	17,869
Great North of Scotland	7,610,929	336	501,222	1,492	254,063	51	247,159	4 0 0	2,182,806	115	732	3,592
Highland	7,133,883	509	533,021	1,047	307,878	58	225,143	1 15 0	2,755,170	146	465	2,888
North British	67,975,138	1,320	4,774,048	3,617	2,645,287	55	2,128,761	1 0 0	18,564,136	883	3,326	67,041
Total of all Scottish Railways +	182,680,443	3,841	12,752,670	3,320	7,119,919	56	5,632,751	—	50,758,679	2,460	8,280	157,087
Dublin and South Eastern	2,934,677	162	299,724	1,795	199,613	69	91,111	Nil.	1,393,761	60	300	987
Great Northern (Ireland)	8,459,164	542	1,026,787	1,894	589,275	57	437,512	6 10 0	3,755,544	163	654	4,768
Great Southern and Western	13,755,927	1,121	1,382,259	1,233	803,951	58	578,308	4 0 0	5,684,681	284	861	6,902
Midland Great Western	6,510,511	538	591,077	1,099	342,087	58	248,990	3 0 0	2,546,091	139	397	2,953
Midland North'n Counties Comm. it ee	6,221,178	263	380,464	1,447	213,862	65	131,602	—	1,784,109	79	364	2,344
Total of all Irish Railways +	44,421,504	3,363	4,186,422	1,245	2,538,872	61	1,647,550	—	18,191,691	893	3,214	20,700
Aggregate total	1,286,883,341	23,063	117,227,931	5,083	72,781,854	62	44,446,077	—	414,235,244	23,147	70,795	751,854

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies Managing Committee, which see.

For year ended January 31, 1907. Including "Light Railways" and

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies Managing Committee, which see.
 † For year ended January 31, 1907.
 ‡ Including "Light Railways" and Electric Lines, which are comprised in the official aggregate total.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	624
Totley	Midland	3	950
Standedge	North Western	3	62
Woodhead	Great Central	3	17
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Chinley	Midland	2	880
Medway	S. E. & C.	2	332
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	225
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B. ..	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1467
Catesby	Great Central	1	1240
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1227
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1277
Sapperton	Great Western	1	1040
Mersey	Mersey	1	940
Bleamoor	Midland	1	867
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742
Kilsby	North Western	1	663
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	616
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt. ..	1	506
Wapping (Lpool)	North Western	1	490
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast ..	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Dronfield	Midland	1	264
Sough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	258
Abbott's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Honiton	South Western	1	121
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	63
Belsize	Midland	1	52
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	11
Harecastle	North Staffordshire ..	1	3

ENGINEERS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.	
Barry	W. Waddell.
Belfast & County Down ..	G. P. Culverwell, C.E.
Brecon & Merthyr	C. H. Thomas.
Caledonian	D. A. Matheson, M.I.C.E.
Cambrian	G. C. Macdonald.
Central London	Basil Mott.
Cheshire Lines Committee ..	Harry Blundell.
City & South London	P. V. McMahon.
Cork, Bandon & Sth. Coast ..	J. R. Kerr, C.E.
Dub., Wicklow & Wexford ..	S. J. Shannon, C.E.
Furness	W. S. Whitworth.
Glasgow & South Western ..	W. Melville.
Great Central	C. A. Rowlandson, M.I.C.E.
Great Eastern	J. Wilson.
Great Northern	A. Ross, M.I.C.E.
Great Northern (Ireland) ..	W. H. Mills.
Great North of Scotland ..	J. A. Parker.
Great Southern & Western ..	A. Gordon.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson.
Highland	W. Roberts, C.E.
Hull & Barnsley	R. Pawley.
Lanc. Derbysh. & E. Coast ..	J. B. Ball.
Lancashire & Yorkshire	D. C. Rattray.
Lond., Bright. & Sth. Coast ..	C. L. Morgan.
London & North Western ..	E. B. Thornhill, C.E.
London & South Western	Jacob Hood.
Lond., Til., & Southend	J. R. Robertson.
Maryport & Carlisle	Joseph Cartmell.
Mersey	J. Shaw.
Metropolitan	E. P. Seaton.
Metropolitan District	G. Estall.
Midland	W. B. Worthington.
Midland Great Western	W. P. O'Neill, C.E.
North British	James Bell.
North Eastern	C. A. Harrison.
North London	(vacant)
North Staffordshire	G. J. C. Dawson, M.I.C.E.
Port Talbot Rly. & Docks Co. ..	W. J. Hosgood.
Rhymney	W. G. Griffiths.
S.E. & C.D. Rlys.	P. C. Tempest.
Taff Vale	G. T. Sibbering.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India, which commenced in 1853, has been conducted on three different systems: first, the employment of companies under a system of guarantee; secondly, by the State through its own officials; and thirdly, by assisted companies either with or without guarantee or subsidy from the State, and working with capital wholly raised by themselves or partly with capital provided by the State.

The total length of Railway open in India on 31st December, 1906, was 29,097 miles. This mileage includes tramways working outside municipal limits, which are treated as light railways. The capital outlay was £252,804,866. The gross receipts for 1906 amounted to £29,411,533; the working expenses to £14,671,600, or 49·88 per cent. of gross receipts. The net revenue amounted to £14,739,933, which gave a return of 5·83 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested. The number of passengers carried in the year was over 271 millions. The Indian Railways have in their service 479,284 employees, of whom 6,850 are Europeans, 9,326 Eurasians, and 463,108 Natives. The number of servants killed and injured during the year from all causes was 380 killed and 599 injured; passengers, 164 killed and 562 injured; other persons, 1,070 killed and 333 injured; total, 1,614 killed and 1,494 injured. The Railways of India have up to the end of

1899 involved a yearly loss to the Indian revenues, but the working of the year 1900 resulted for the first time in their history in a net gain to the State, and the result of the working for the year 1906 was a gain to the Government of £1,650,113.

There is to be a "battle of the gauges" in India in the near future, the question at issue being the metre *versus* the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. At present there are 11,562 miles of 3 ft. 3½ in. gauge, 14,733 of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 942 of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, and 328 miles of a ft. gauge. In addition, it seems from a report on Indian railways that the present vehicular width makes the railways work at 22½ per cent. under power, the vehicles on the broader gauge being 9 ft. 6 in., and on the metre gauge 7 ft. 9 in. The 5 ft. 6 in. width might, it is stated, be increased to 12 ft. 3 in.

The principal recent event was the constitution of a Railway Board, consisting of a chairman and two members—with the necessary clerical establishment—to whom is entrusted the general control and administration of the railways in India, hitherto exercised by the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

The chairman of the Board is Mr. F. R. Upcott, C.S.I., and the two members are Mr. W. H. Wood and Mr. T. R. Wynne, C.I.E. These gentlemen assumed office in March, 1905.

Indian Railways.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, &c.
In the year 1894 an Act was passed making it legal for Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital during construction, subject to the Secretary of State's specific sanction, and to certain other conditions.

RAILWAY.	LONDON OFFICE.	Date of Opening of Line.	YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1906.						Total paid-up Capital, including Preference Stocks and Annuities A, B, and C, to Dec. 31st, 1906.†	Present minimum guarantee. (Per Cent.)	Dividend Per Cent. paid during last 12 months.†	Yield Per Cent. on £100 of Capital.
			Miles Open.	Total Capital Outlay to end of Year.*	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Capital Outlay.	Net Receipts.				
Assam-Bengal	Bishopsgate House	1855	775	£ 8,834,714	£ 281,338	£ 252,814	89.86	£ 28,524	£ 3	£ s. d. 3	£ s. d. 3	£ s. d. 3
Barst Light	Winchester House	1897	78	202,987	14,619	7,295	49.90	7,324	—	—	—	—
Bengal & N. Western	237 Gresham House	1875	1,546	9,247,131	958,837	426,220	44.45	532,667	—	—	7 0 0	148 4 14
Bengal-Duars	271 Winchester House	1863	152	782,174	66,165	26,968	40.76	39,197	5	5 0 0	4 0 0	90 5 11
Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House	1896	1,997	18,956,572	1,706,479	853,062	47.48	943,417	4	4 0 0	4 0 0	104 3 16
Blaynagar-Gondal	—	1880	455	1,511,402	157,134	73,200	46.58	83,934	—	—	—	—
Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	Gloucester House	1860	1,115	10,476,891	1,522,047	717,992	46.17	804,055	2½	2 ½ 0	2 ½ 0	110 2 10
Burma	239 Gresham House	1877	1,340	9,319,168	1,048,814	658,028	62.74	390,794	—	—	—	—
Darjeeling-Himalayan	—	1881	51	249,552	65,355	38,493	58.77	26,856	—	—	—	—
Delhi-Muzaffargarh	17 Victoria Street	1881	162	1,048,422	133,615	64,125	48.00	69,480	3¼	3 ¼ 0	6 0 0	153 3 18
Dibrui-Sadiya	85 London Wall, E. C.	1885	86	700,127	71,560	42,648	59.60	28,912	—	—	—	—
Eastern Bengal	—	1862	1,358	13,751,368	1,671,518	949,084	56.78	722,434	—	—	—	—
East Indian	Nicholas Lane, E. C.	1854	2,187	36,648,510	5,273,520	2,111,887	39.29	3,262,233	4	4 0 0	4 0 0	126 3 3
Great Indian Peninsula	48 Copthall Avenue	1853	2,188	25,029,672	3,597,805	1,799,060	50.29	1,798,736	3	3 0 0	3 0 0	108 2 15
Indian Midland	48 Copthall Avenue	1889	810	7,611,277	657,953	359,982	50.15	327,971	4	4 0 0	4 0 0	102 3 18
Jodhpur-Bikanir	—	1900	833	1,441,190	277,711	124,379	45.77	147,332	—	—	—	—
Kalka-Simla	17 Victoria Street	1903	59	187,096	50,954	30,480	59.82	20,475	—	—	—	—
Madras	1 Broad Street Place	1856	1,543	15,408,989	1,473,459	881,845	59.85	591,614	4½	4 ½ 0	5 0 0	100 5 0
Nizam's (The)	50 Old Broad Street	1874	742	4,784,191	524,388	230,229	43.90	294,159	4½	4 ½ 0	5 0 0	103 4 17
North-Western	—	1861	4,182	43,398,766	4,572,561	2,402,730	52.55	2,169,731	5	5 0 0	5 0 0	109 4 11
Oudh & Rohilkhand	—	1862	1,324	10,674,934	1,120,096	587,910	52.49	532,186	—	—	—	—
Rajputana-Malwa	—	1873	1,915	11,103,824	1,866,994	884,092	47.35	982,902	—	—	—	—
Rohilkhand & Kumaon	—	1884	395	1,637,182	170,562	100,208	58.78	70,350	—	—	—	—
Southern Mahratta	46 Queen Anne's Gate	1884	1,674	8,953,521	789,559	523,072	66.25	266,478	3½	3 ½ 0	5 0 0	104 4 17
South Indian	55 Gracechurch Street	1861	1,364	7,431,821	964,537	539,977	55.98	424,560	3	3 0 0	6 0 0	104 5 15
W. of Ind. Portuguese	4 Colman Street, E. C.	1887	51	1,092,684	29,264	17,713	60.53	11,551	5	5 0 0	5 0 0	101 4 19
Total of all Indian Railways			29,097	252,804,866	29,411,533	14,671,600	49.88	14,739,933	—	—	—	—

* These figures include all lines worked.

† First half, 24s. These dividends are in addition to the guaranteed interest, but only payable in the following half year.

† Refer to the Companies (proper) only.

† To 30th June, 1906, 38s.

Shipbuilding at Home and Abroad.

We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping":—

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships)
LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING
RECENT YEARS.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1896.....	696	1,159,751
1897.....	591	952,486
1898.....	761	1,357,570
1899.....	726	1,416,791
1900.....	692	1,442,471
1901.....	639	1,524,739
1902.....	694	1,427,558
1903.....	697	1,190,618
1904.....	712	1,205,162
1905.....	795	1,623,168
* 1906.....	886	1,828,343

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom during 1906 29 Warships of 108,450 tons displacement, of which 23, of 85,700 tons, were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (815 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1906 6 vessels were over 10,000 tons, the largest being the *Mauritania*, of 31,937 tons, and the *Lusitania*, of 30,822 tons; 14 were between 7,000 and 10,000; 148 were between 4,000 and 7,000 tons each; and 272 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. Only one sailing

vessel of over 1,000 tons was launched in the United Kingdom during 1906.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships) UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT VARIOUS DATES. (Vessels not to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1890.....	406	652,248
1891.....	475	702,114
1892.....	385	678,780
1893.....	326	616,560
1894.....	327	653,331
1895.....	356	716,575
1896.....	355	659,641
1897.....	455	884,336
1898.....	598	1,364,250
1899.....	558	1,347,549
1900.....	452	1,204,008
1901.....	475	1,405,120
1902.....	388	1,000,714
1903.....	393	966,608
1904.....	393	1,046,308
1905.....	474	1,325,328
1906.....	512	1,264,767
1907.....	450	1,080,087

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS BUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1875 AND 1907 RESPECTIVELY.

DATE.	STEEL.				IRON.				WOOD.				TOTAL.			
	STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
* 30 Sept. 1875 ...	...	...	...	...	144	162,325	110	105,081	6	1,065	173	36,103	150	163,390	283	141,184
30 Sept. 1907 417	1,068,271	17	10,484	...	...	...	...	...	2	151	14	1,181,419	1,068,422	31	11,605	...

* The figures for this date include vessels preparing, but not actually commenced.

These figures show that the average size of vessels building at the present time is nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ times that of vessels built thirty-two years ago. Then, steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes;

now, it has entirely supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of sailing to steam tonnage is insignificant.

MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS (not Warships)
LAUNCHED IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL SHIP-
BUILDING DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
DURING 1906.

DISTRICT.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c....	5	2,621	4	1,161
Belfast, &c. ...	22	145,911	2	320
Clyde	239	557,757	32	10,913
Humber.....	97	32,802	3	1,166
Mersey	16	7,251	1	120
Tees, &c.	88	292,460	...	...
Tyne	142	383,987	7	2,000
Wear	97	326,701	...	...

OWNERSHIP OF MERCHANT AND OTHER VESSELS
(not Warships) LAUNCHED IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM DURING 1906.

WHERE OWNED.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	665	1,457,262
British Colonies.....	27	39,237
Austria-Hungary	3	13,239
Denmark	11	14,988
France	16	19,674
Germany	26	104,027
Greece	3	8,662
Norway.....	22	71,464
South America	65	40,099
Other Countries, & for sale	48	59,511
TOTAL LAUNCHED.....	886	1,828,343

MERCHANT VESSELS AND WARSHIPS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS, LAUNCHED ABROAD DURING 1906.

COUNTRY.	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement.
* British Colonies	57	26,042	...	...
* America, U.S.	242	441,087	6	45,563
Austria - Hung.	25	18,590	10	2,760
Denmark	18	24,712	...	...
France	48	35,214	8	23,288
Germany	205	128,230	25	66,384
Holland & Belg'm	95	72,622	7	5,680
Italy	30	30,560	21	4,159
Japan.....	107	42,489	26	43,317
Norway	69	60,774	1	100
Other Countries	54	21,100	15	63,271
TOTAL.....	950	1,091,420	119	254,522

* Excluding river vessels and wooden vessels built on the Great Lakes.

Shipping Owned in each Country of the World.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS. (Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1907-1908.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS.				SAILING VESSELS.				TOTAL.				STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.				
	WOOD & COMP.		IRON.		STEEL.		TOTAL.		WOOD & COMP.		IRON.		STEEL.		TOTAL.		
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	
United Kingdom.....	99	18,038	1,845	1,255,279	6,348	14,057,051	8,292	15,930,368	489	79,315	311	372,139	425	617,846	1,225	1,060,300	
	350	96,420	287	206,021	582	768,330	1,219	1,070,771	694	195,041	52	30,481	35	24,707	781	250,229	
Colonies.....	449	114,458	2,132	1,461,300	6,930	15,425,381	9,511	17,001,139	1,183	274,356	363	402,620	460	642,553	2,006	1,319,529	
	Total.....	400	202,802	188	314,027	441	686,230	1,029	1,503,055	1,809	1,083,638	38	45,356	58	96,658	2,934	2,728,715
American { Nthn. Lakes.....	9	17,464	26	30,994	430	1,570,260	465	1,618,718	...	...	...	...	47	119,045	47	119,045	
	{ Philippine Is.....	29	5,719	33	21,044	21	12,355	83	39,118	29	6,336	...	...	...	29	6,336	
United States.....	438	225,085	247	366,065	892	2,568,845	1,577	3,160,825	1,838	1,089,974	38	45,356	105	215,703	1,981	1,351,033	
	Total.....	3	604	37	16,954	129	88,358	169	105,916	43	11,515	14	8,649	17	6,991	74	27,155
Argentina.....	2	241	67	80,912	243	596,068	312	677,221	6	1,923	7	9,217	1	258	14	11,398	
Austro-Hungarian.....	...	...	31	22,713	100	108,834	131	191,577	1	244	...	...	...	...	2	1,118	
Belgian.....	5	1,429	62	52,940	216	136,719	283	191,088	72	16,012	3	2,373	3	1,212	78	19,597	
Brazilian.....	1	114	31	30,217	55	77,396	87	107,727	42	24,324	20	22,965	1	1,300	62	48,589	
Chilian.....	7	4,060	16	21,316	27	42,258	50	67,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	67,634
Chinese.....	8	5,073	17	11,522	26	44,060	51	60,645	9	1,625	...	...	...	...	9	1,625	
Cuban.....	9	2,853	115	85,636	377	562,746	501	650,955	308	52,601	10	7,073	40	17,961	358	77,535	
Danish.....	8	1,222	65	42,638	382	732,995	455	776,855	17	5,204	10	5,912	65	25,656	92	36,772	
+Dutch.....	14	2,134	275	324,064	520	958,170	809	1,234,368	464	87,438	25	23,018	185	366,959	674	477,415	
French.....	2	3,333	255	190,513	1,456	3,514,874	1,713	3,705,700	40	18,155	61	71,121	280	315,586	381	404,862	
German.....	6	1,028	102	93,475	145	327,240	255	421,743	155	44,362	1	427	...	...	156	44,789	
+Greek.....	6	1,025	210	208,320	181	523,980	397	823,325	508	175,804	147	157,659	55	62,621	710	396,084	
Italian.....	332	89,600	159	259,536	338	719,521	820	1,068,747	6	3,120	...	...	...	...	6	3,120	
+Japanese.....	4	845	7	3,212	33	22,968	44	27,025	16	3,548	...	...	...	...	18	4,021	
Mexican.....	100	37,854	332	242,214	749	983,934	1,181	1,264,002	664	313,414	261	280,110	55	61,005	980	654,529	
Norwegian.....	4	877	20	12,009	41	49,789	65	62,675	119	28,229	9	9,391	5	743	133	38,363	
Portuguese.....	1	169	5	638	17	28,142	23	28,949	69	2,419	...	...	...	...	2	419	
Roumanian.....	22	4,134	245	148,180	420	567,884	687	720,108	633	170,250	26	34,157	13	13,297	672	217,713	
+Russian.....	5	1,357	204	177,214	259	494,730	468	673,301	105	31,084	3	3,107	2	1,257	110	35,448	
Spanish.....	132	25,919	377	275,301	380	1,855,297	889	686,517	602	101,556	23	19,458	24	10,017	649	191,031	
Swedish.....	15	1,979	75	84,437	42	20,513	132	106,929	170	58,092	...	...	...	...	170	58,092	
+Turkish.....	1	374	5	3,066	27	34,706	33	38,166	16	8,951	8	7,491	4	2,859	28	19,301	
Uruguayan.....	1	154	7	3,494	2	445	9	4,091	9	1,282	...	...	...	...	9	1,282	
Venezuelan.....	4	959	22	15,757	58	45,707	84	62,423	77	23,015	4	3,963	1	1,199	82	28,777	
Other Countries.....	1,581	524,558	1,520	4,323,643	14,045	29,121,610	20,746	33,969,811	7,105	2,606,515	1,034	1,114,941	1,318	1,747,650	9,457	5,469,106	
Total.....																39,438,917	

* Wooden Vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America are not included in the Register Book. † In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies have been omitted from the Register Book. ‡ Japanese sailing vessels of under 500 tons net are not re-warded in Lloyd's Register Book.

FIRST STEAMBOATS—EARLIEST LINES—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—EVOLUTION FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE ON THE ATLANTIC—OWNERS OF THE LARGEST FLEETS, STEAM AND SAIL—BIGGEST AND FASTEST STEAMERS.

IN the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals, but only their names can be given in the chronological list of the first steamboats (*vide page 745*).

1824 witnessed the birth in England of the railway system. With the introduction of the "iron horse" the General Steam Navigation Company arose to champion the adoption of steam. The national benefits calculated to result from steam power, enabling vessels to enter and quit harbour regardless of wind and tide, were emphasised by the directors in the prospectus. Ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

Since the beginning of the last reign, steam-propelled vessels have vanquished the time-honoured "clippers." Iron for building purposes, being stronger, supplanted wood, but had itself to yield to steel as soon as that lighter material could be produced cheaply.

The "auxiliary screw" only stayed long enough to enable the unobtrusive "propeller" to make sure of superseding, for ocean services, the unwieldy "paddle-wheels." "Compound engines," which largely reduced coal consumption, paved the way for "triple-expansion" ones. These were next duplicated to drive "twin screws," with which all steamers of the highest class are fitted, and now steam turbines, having been tried successfully, have been adapted to the largest and fastest liners, increased speed per indicated horse-power, diminished coal consumption, and reductions in weight of machinery, engine-room staff and vibration being obtained.

Space being so limited, the evolution "from steam packet to steam palace" in the North Atlantic trade is presented in tabular form (*page 746*).

To Canada belongs the credit of having built and engined the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. This was the *Royal William*, launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, 1831. In 1833 she went from Pictou, N.S., to Gravesend, arriving Sept. 11th, after 22 days' passage.

The pioneer steamer from the Old World to the New was the Cork packet *Sirius*. Leaving Cork April 5th, 1838, she reached New York April 23rd, having been compelled to burn everything available. On the same day the *Great Western*, the first specially built for the Atlantic service, paddled in, having left Bristol April 8th—a wonderfully quick passage of 14½ days. A third company started with the *Royal William*; she was the earliest steamer with watertight compartments, and the first to cross from Liverpool, July, 1838, taking 19 days.

The *Royal William* had been chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, now the oldest steamship company in the world.

The Irish company was practically the godfather of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, so called when the mail services upon this side of Egypt were combined in 1839 under the time-honoured flag of the "P. & O.," which received its charter in 1840.

The failure of the earliest Atlantic companies

did not deter the establishment and development of the Cunard Company. Samuel Cunard, to the discomfiture and astonishment of the Great Western Company, secured the subsidy of £80,000 a year for a monthly Atlantic service of 4 steamers. The gun-brigs were thereupon superseded as mail carriers, and a brighter era was auspiciously commenced by the despatch of the *Britannia*, 1,133 tons, on July 4th, 1840.

In 1839, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even a fortnight's duration was to many a subject of wonder, and in 1840 the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was formed to run a service between Panama and Valparaiso.

Owing to the revolution mechanical science caused in the carrying trade of the sea, antiquity by itself counted gradually less even in the conservative kingdom of the sailor, and as the old order changed, shipowners who neglected to advance with the growing wants of the times fell out or dropped behind. As the size of steamships increased, the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of corporations with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes. The origin of each leading company is briefly outlined in a series of "Historical Sketches," and the largest British and foreign owners are referred to.

The *Great Britain* was 322 × 40 × 31; tonnage 3,270; h.p. 1,500.

The *Great Eastern* was 680 feet long, paddle engines 1,710 h.p. and screw engines 1000 h.p.; tonnage, 18,918; 14 knots speed; daily coal consumption, 300 tons; longest day's run, 333 knots.

Some homeward runs by clippers were of sufficient interest to be chronicled here. The *Red Jacket* in 1854 crossed from New York to the Mersey in 13 days; the *Dreadnought*, 1413 tons, 220 × 45 × 26, eclipsed all previous runs in 1862, when she reeled off between Sandy Hook and Queenstown the enduring record of 9 days 17 hours. The *Thermopylae's* maiden voyage in 1868, of 60 days between London and Melbourne, remains the fastest ever known. In 1869 the *Patriarch*, 1339 tons, made for the same owners (the Aberdeen Line) the record passage of 68 days between London and Sydney.

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30th, 1907, nearly every other steamer upon the high seas was under the British ensign, the steamship empire-builders of Greater Britain owning 9,511 vessels, 17,001,139 gross tons, exclusive of 2,006 ships (1,319,529 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas.

The British flag still flies over nearly one-half of the entire shipping tonnage of the world, but this preponderance is steadily decreasing, and a perusal of the statistical tables which are appended evidences the ever-increasing activity of foreign nations for the carrying trade of the sea.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS
AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.
1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.
1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.
1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.
1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.
1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.
1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.
1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.
1802. Charlotte Dundas, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.
1804. *Phœnia*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.
1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.
1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.
1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.
1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.
1821. *Acron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.
1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.
1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.
1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.
1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.
1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.
1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.
1832. *Elbarkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.
1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.
1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.
1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.
1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.
1838. R. F. Stockton, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.
1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.
1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.
1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.
1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.
1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.
1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.
1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.
1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.
1850. Inman (now American) Line, established at Liverpool.
1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.
1852. *Fore-runner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.
1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).
1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.
1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.
1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.
1856. *Tenpest*, first steamer Anchor Line.
1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).
1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.
1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

NUMBER OF VESSELS OVER 5,000 TONS EACH, AND PARTICULARS OF LARGEST
VESSEL BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Country.	No.	Ship's Name.	Gross Tons	Speed.	Owners.
Austria	13	Austria	7,588	12½	Austrian Lloyd.
Belgium	2	Vaderland	12,018	16	Red Star Line.
Brazil	—	Rio de Janeiro	3,840	*	Lloyd Brasileiro.
Chile	1	Rancagua	6,210	*	S. American Nav. Co. (Hagen.
Denmark	4	United States	10,095	16	Forenede Dampskibs, Copenhagen.
France	68	La Provence	13,753	21	CompagnieGén. Transatlantique.
Germany	192	Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	24,581	17	Hamburg-Amerika.
Great Britain ...	567	Mauretania	32,000	24	Cunard.
Greece	1	Moraitis	5,784	*	D. G. Moraitis.
Holland	20	Rotterdam	24,200	17	Holland-American Line.
Italy	21	Lazio	9,196	*	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Japan	21	Tango Maru	7,463	14	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Norway	—	Henrik Ibsen	4,578	*	W. T. Torkildsen.
Russia	15	Irish	7,507	—	
Spain	7	Alfonso XII.	6,748	19	Compania Trasatlantica.
Sweden	2	Drottning Sophia	5,382	*	A. Johnson.
United States ...	139	Minnesota	20,718	*	Gt. Northern Steamship Co.
Total	1,073				

* Under 12 knots.

FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE.

(1) Wood Paddle-boats.

(3) Iron Screw Steamers.

(5) Steel Twin-Screw Steamers.

(2) Iron

(4) Steel

" "

Date.	Name of Steamer.	Owners.	Remarks.
1833	Royal William	(1) Quebec & Halifax S.N. Co.	From Pictou (N.S.), 1st to cross the Atlantic.
1838	Sirius	British and Amer. S.N. Co.	From Cork, 1st departure from U.K.
"	Great Western	Great Western S.N. Co.	" Bristol, 1st built for Atlantic.
"	Royal William (2)	Transatlantic S.S. Co.	" Liverpool, 1st departure.
1840	Britannia	Cunard Line	" Liverpool, 1st carried British mails.
1849	Atlantic	Collins	" New York, 1st carried U.S. mails.
1856	Borussia	Hamburg-American Line	" Hamburg, 1st
"	Adriatic	Collins Line	Last sailing of Line. " "
1858	Bremen	Norddeutscher Lloyd	From Bremen to New York.
1856	Persia	(2) Cunard	1st Cunard iron paddle steamer.
1862	Scotia	"	Last " " " "
1845	Great Britain	(3) Great Western S.N. Co.	1st Atlantic iron screw steamer.
1850	City of Glasgow	Inman Line	1st to carry steerage passengers.
1858	GRAT EASTERN	East and Australian S.S. Co.	Paddle wheels and propeller.
1868	Italy	National Line	1st Atlantic ss. with comp. engines.
1869	City of Brussels	Inman	1st " " " " steam steering gear.
1871	Oceanic (1st)	White Star Line	1st with 'midship saloon, &c.
1874	Britannic	White Star	1st to exceed 5,000 tons, Great Eastern
1875	City of Berlin	Inman	1st with electric light. " excepted.
1879	Arizona	Guion	Watertight compartments floated her.
1882	Alaska	"	1st "ocean greyhound."
1883	Oregon	{ Cunard " (x) " (2) }	Sunk outside New York; everyone saved by N.D. Lloyd ss. Fulda.
1879	Buenos Ayrean	(4) Allan Line	1st Atlantic steel steamer.*
1881	Servia	Cunard	1st Cunard " " "
"	City of Rome	Inman (x) Line	Anchor (2) " "
1884	America	National	1st and last express ss. of Line.
"	{ Umbria " " }	Cunard	1st with 20 knots speed.
1886	Aller	Norddeutscher Lloyd	1st triple-expansion express ss.†
1888	City of New York	(5) Inman & International (x)	1st twin-screw ocean expresses.†
"	City of Paris	American Line (2)	1st to exceed 10,000 tons, G.E. excepted.
1889	{ Teutonic " " }	White Star Line	Designed as mercantile cruisers.
1890	Fürst Bismarck	Hamburg-American Line	1st under 6½ days from Southampton.
1892	La Touraine	Compagnie Générale Trans.	Record Havre to New York, 6½ days.
1893	{ Campania " " }	Cunard Line	Lucania: highest day's run 562 knots.
"	{ Lucania " " }	"	Liverpool to New York records.
1895	{ St. Paul " " }	American	Largest express steamers ever built in America.
"	{ St. Louis " " }	"	"
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Record day's run, 580 knots. [tons.
1899	Oceanic	White Star Line	Balanced engines. 1st to exceed 15,000
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American Line	Fastest ocean steamer to date.
1901	Celtic	White Star Line	1st to exceed 20,000 tons.
1902	Kronprinz Wilhelm	Norddeutscher Lloyd	
1903	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Largest express steamer to date.
1904	Baltic	White Star Line	Largest steamer to date.
"	Victorian	Allan Line	1st fitted with turbine engines.
1907	Lusitania	Cunard Line	Largest and fastest in world. Fitted with turbine engines. Record day's run, Lusitania, 617 knots.
"	Mauretania	"	"

* Union Co. of N.Z.'s Rotomohana, 1,763 tons, was first ocean steel ss. 1879.

† Martello, 2,432 tons, of Wilson Line, was first Atlantic cargo triple-expansion ss., 1884.

‡ Notting Hill, 3,922 tons, of Twin-Screw Cargo Line, came out so engined, 1882.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.			PROGRESS IN LENGTH.		
Days.		Tons.		Feet.	Tons.
1862.	Under 9 from Q'town.	Scotia	1838.	1st to exceed	200
1869.	" 8 " "	City of Brussels 3,061	1845.	" "	300
1882.	" 7 " "	Alaska	1858.	" "	680
1889.	" 6 " "	City of Paris 10,669	1871.	" "	400
1894.	" 5½ " "	Lucania	1881.	" "	500
1897.	" 6 " "	St. Louis 12,950	1893.	" "	600
		Kaiser Wilhelm	1899.	" "	700
		der Grosse 14,349	1904.	" "	725
1903.	" 5½ " "	Cherb'g. Deutschland 16,502	1907.	780 × 88 × 77 feet.	Lusitania 30,822
1907.	In 5d. oh. 40m. to Q'town.	Lusitania 30,822			

LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners of over 100,000 gross tons in order of tonnage.

LINES.	Head Office.	Total Tonnage.	Over 20 knots.	KNOTS.								Under 12 knots.	Total.
				20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13		
Hamburg-American	Hamburg	918,587	1	1	...	...	3	5	2	7	12	35	167
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen	736,911	3	...	1	...	6	12	9	23	27	64	145
British India Steam N. Co. ...	London	438,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	9	1	26	110
P. & O. Steam N. Co.	London	405,000	2	...	1	11	6	7	3	16	4	5	61
White Star	Liverpool	375,000	1	2	...	1	3	5	2	...	11	2	28
Elder, Dempster & Co.	Liverpool	332,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	19	23	112
A. Holt	Liverpool	327,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	11	59
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	312,000	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	1	25	21	70
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool	299,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	27	42	79
Navigazione Gen. Italiana ...	Rome	289,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	5	20	10	107
Compagnie Gén. Trans.	Paris	264,000	3	...	1	...	9	1	6	5	3	8	68
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	262,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	21	5	80
Union-Castle	London	259,000	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	3	3	14	44
Leyland	Liverpool	256,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	17	13	45
Cunard	Liverpool	245,000	4	...	2	2	...	2	1	3	1	...	23
Furness-Withy Co., Ltd.	West Hartlepool ..	237,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	63	86
Hansa	Bremen	234,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	221,000	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	13	13	37	71
Hamburg South American ...	Hamburg	212,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	6	34	44
Clan	Glasgow	206,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	29	50
Royal Mail S.P. Co.	London	204,000	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	6	27	47
Canadian Pacific Railway	Montreal	193,000	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	2	7	12	63
Pacific Steam N. Co.	Liverpool	187,000	...	...	...	...	1	15	5	11	7	11	50
Wilson	Hull	184,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	8	56	81
Kosmos	Hamburg	174,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	22	36
Allan	Glasgow	169,000	...	...	2	...	3	3	1	3	6	12	30
American	Philadelphia	153,000	...	4	...	...	3	...	5	1	...	2	15
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	153,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	19	1	...	33
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab ..	Copenhagen	153,000	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	2	108	125
R. Ropner & Co.	West Hartlepool ..	144,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin	142,000	...	1	...	...	1	5	7	6	10	32	62
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg	141,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Prince	Newcastle-on-Tyne	136,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	35	44	...
Atlantic Transport Co.	London	136,000	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	4	7	18
Lampert & Holt	Liverpool	130,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	17	10	30	...
Anchor	Glasgow	118,000	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	6	9	23
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	111,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Holland-America	Rotterdam	109,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	9
Hain & Son	St. Ives	101,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Net tons.	Belonging to	Name and Tonnage of Largest Ship.	Remarks.
A. D. Bordes & Son	40	90,000	Dunkirk	Nord	2,905 Own 1 Steamer.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	17	41,000	London	Brilliant	3,609 Own 24 Steamers.
F. Lacisz	18	42,000	Hamburg	Preussen*	4,765 Ship. 5 Masts.
Rhederei Aktien Ges V. 1886	19	37,000	Hamburg	Urania	3,265
Andrew Weir & Co.	17	32,000	Glasgow	Cedarbank	2,825 Own 21 Steamers.
I. S. Winslow & Co.	25	31,000	Portland, Maine, U.S.	Wm. C. Carnegie ..	3,381 Wood. 5 Masts.
Thomas Law & Co.	17	29,000	Glasgow	Dunfriesshire ..	2,483 Own 1 Steamer.
Société Anonyme des Voiliers Nantais	15	29,000	Nantes	Rochambeau	2,311
Robert Thomas & Co.	11	29,000	Liverpool	Rhuddlan Castle ..	1,993
Com. Maritime Française ..	14	27,000	Nantes	Socoo	2,251
Wm. F. Palmer	12	26,000	Dorch's't'r, Mass.	Elizabeth Palm'r ..	2,446
Arthur Sewall & Co.	10	26,000	Bath, Maine, U.S.	Shenandoah	3,154
The Coastwise Transportation Co.	12	25,000	Boston, Mass. ...	Thos. W. Lawson ..	4,914
California Shipping Co.	15	23,000	San Francisco	Alex. Gibson	2,043
Knorr & Burchard	11	22,000	Hamburg	Reinbeck	2,630 Own 1 Steamer.
Macvicar, Marshall & Co. ...	8	21,000	Liverpool	Dunstaffnage	3,129 Own 3 Steamers.
D. H. Watjen & Co.	11	21,000	Bremen	Adelaide	2,915
"Alster" Aktien Ges.	8	21,000	Hamburg	Alsterdamm	3,259
"Visurgis" Rhederi Akt. Ges.	10	20,000	Bremen	Nauarchos	2,708

* Length, 437 ft.; breadth, 53'6 ft.; depth, 33'8 ft.; displacement, 12,000 tons; cargo, d. w. capacity, 8,000 tons; surface of sails, 59,000 square feet.

OTHER LARGE STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

(Also see pages 751-764.)

	No. of Vessels.		No. of Vessels.
Adelaide S.S. Co.	26	Adelaide	26
Adria Sea Nav. Co.	33	Fiume	33
Amazon S.N. Co., Ltd.	48	London	48
American-Hawaian S.S. Co.	10	New York	10
American Petroleum Co.	13	Antwerp	13
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	45	London	45
Asiatic S.N. Co., Ltd.	15	Liverpool	15
Australasian United S.N. Co.	23	London	23
Axel Brostrom & Son	25	Göthenburg	25
Bell Bros. & McLelland	10	Glasgow	10
Bombay & Persia S.N. Co., Ltd.	14	Bombay	14
C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	27	Liverpool	27
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	10	Liverpool	10
Brusgaard, Kjøsterud & Co.	23	Norway	23
Burrell & Son	22	Glasgow	22
Cairns, Noble & Co.	17	Newcastle	17
James Chambers & Co.	10	Liverpool	10
R. B. Chellev	13	Truro	13
China Merchants S.N. Co.	31	Shanghai	31
China Nav. Co., Ltd.	66	London	66
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	14	Cleveland, Ohio	14
F. S. Ciampa & Figli	14	Piano di Sorrento	14
Steamship Clyde Co.	23	New York	23
W. H. Cockerline & Co.	15	Hull	15
Commercial Nav. Co.	14	Genoa	14
Compagnie du Nord	20	Dunkirk	20
Compagnie Havraise	11	Havre	11
Compania Sud. Americana	20	Valparaiso	20
James P. Corry & Co.	7	London	7
John Cory & Sons, Ltd.	22	Cardiff	22
Adolf Deppe	23	Antwerp	23
Deutsch A. Petroleum Co.	18	Hamburg	18
Deutsch Levante Linie	28	Hamburg	28
Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie	26	Hamburg	26
H. W. Dillon	10	London	10
Thomas Dixon & Sons	10	Belfast	10
Thomas Dunlop & Sons	10	Glasgow	10
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	21	Copenhagen	21
Empreza Nav. Co.	12	Lisbon	12
Erie & Western Transp'n. Co.	17	Philadelphia	17
Cyprien Favre & Co.	11	Marseilles	11
Farrar, Groves & Co.	11	London	11
Henry Fernie & Sons	13	Liverpool	13
Peter L. Fisker	27	Copenhagen	27
Fraissinet & Co.	21	Marseilles	21
Galbraith, Pembroke & Co.	12	London	12
James Gardiner & Co.	12	Glasgow	12
General Transport Co.	26	Marseilles	26
J. C. Gilchrist	16	Cleveland, Ohio	16
Glen & Co.	34	Glasgow	34
Gordon Steamship Co., Ltd.	14	London	14
Greenshields, Cowie & Co.	5	Liverpool	5
Edward Hain & Son	34	St. Ives	34
C. K. Hansen	19	Copenhagen	19
Harris & Dixon, Ltd.	12	London	12
Harrison, Gow & Co.	14	Glasgow	14
Robt. Harrowing & Co.	14	Whitby	14
W. A. Hawgood & Co.	6	Cleveland, Ohio	6
P. Henderson & Co.	8	Glasgow	8
G. Heyn & Sons	16	Belfast	16
T. Hogan & Sons	9	New York	9
Hugh Hogarth & Sons	11	Glasgow	11
H. L. Horn	21	Schleswig	21
M. H. Horsley	10	W. Hartlepool	10
Houlder, Middleton & Co.	11	London	11
Huddart, Parker & Co. Pro- prietary, Ltd.	17	Melbourne	17
C. T. Hutchinson & Co.	6	Cleveland, Ohio	6
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	42	London	42
Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd.* ..	130	Glasgow	130
W. & C. T. Jones S.S. Co., Ltd.	12	Cardiff	12
Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.	21	London	21
King Line, Ltd.	11	London	11
A. F. Klaveness & Co.	25	Norway	25
Koninklijke Packet Co.	43	Amsterdam	43
..... Nederlandsche Co.	36	Amsterdam	36
Lane & Macandrew	14	London	14
Larrinaga & Co.	13	Liverpool	13
Lawther, Latta & Co.	12	London	12
Lloyd Brasileiro	47	Rio de Janeiro	47
Luckenbach Trans. & Wr. Co.	28	New York	28
Macay & McIntyre	41	Glasgow	41
Christopher Marwood	22	Whitby	22
Menzell & Co.	16	Hamburg	16
Mer. & Min. Transportation Co.	17	Baltimore	17
Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	15	London	15
J. Mitchell	17	Cleveland, Ohio	17
Morel, Ltd.	23	Cardiff	23
Moss S.S. Co., Ltd.	13	Liverpool	13
Navifazione Allia Italia	9	Turin	9
H. & W. Nelson, Ltd.	13	Liverpool	13
New England Navigation Co.	32	New York	32
N. York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	24	New York	24
Northern S.S. Co., Ltd.	19	St. Petersburg	19
Ocean Steam Co. of Savannah	12	New York	12
Osaka S.K.K. Co.	90	Japan	90
Pacific Coast S.S. Co.	24	San Francisco	24
Pittsburg Steamship Co.	20	Cleveland, Ohio	20
Pyman Bros.	20	London	20
George Pyman & Co.	13	W. Hartlepool	13
Raelburn & Verel	9	Glasgow	9
Rankin, Gilmour & Co.	16	Liverpool	16
Reading Co.	81	Philadelphia	81
Rickmers Linie	14	Bremerhaven	14
F. & W. Ritson	11	Sunderland	11
Joseph Robinson & Sons	11	N. Shields	11
T. B. Royden	14	Liverpool	14
Russian S. Nav. & Tradg. Co.	79	Odessa	79
Russian Vol. Fleet Assoc.	13	St. Petersburg	13
Simpson, Spence & Young	6	London	6
Robert M. Sloan, Jr. & Co.	22	Hamburg	22
Shah S. Nav. C. of India, Ltd.	10	Bombay	10
Sivewright, Bacon & Co.	10	Manchester	10
Smith, Howard & Co., Ltd.	22	Melbourne	22
Sota y Aznar	26	Bilbao	26
Southern Pacific Co.	22	New York	22
Standard Oil Co.	21	New York	21
Steel, Young & Co.	10	London	10
F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd.	17	London	17
W. J. Tatem & Co.	16	Cardiff	16
W. Thomas, Sons & Co. Ltd.	23	Liverpool	23
Thomas Radcliffe & Co.	26	Cardiff	26
William Thomson & Co.	17	Leith	17
William Thomson & Co.	16	St. John, N.B.	16
William Thomson & Sons	10	Dundee	10
G. A. Tomlinson	15	Duluth, Minn.	15
D. Tripceovich	12	Trieste	12
Turnbull, Martin & Co.	7	London	7
Turner, Brightman & Co.	14	London	14
Union Austrian Nav. Co.	31	Trieste	31
U.S. Transportation Co.	15	Cleveland, Ohio	15
La Veloce Nav. Italiana	12	Genoa	12
Watts, Watts & Co.	32	London	32
J. H. Welsford & Co., Ltd.	7	Liverpool	7
Western Transit Co.	14	Buffalo, N.Y.	14
James Westall	38	Sunderland	38
W. Hartlepool S.N. Co., Ltd.	19	W. Hartlepool	19
W. Wilhelmssen	3	Norway	3
Wilson Transit Co.	7	Cleveland, Ohio	7
Woermann Linie	40	Hamburg	40
Woods, Tylor & Brown	15	London	15
A. B. Wolvin	6	Duluth, Minn.	6
Ybarra & Co.	26	Seville	26

* And 236 Plate and Barges.

VESSELS 10,000 TONS AND OVER. SPEED UNDER 20 KNOTS.

Owners and Steamers.	Speed.	Under 11,000 Tons.	11,000 Tons to under 12,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons and above.
<i>Hamburg-American Line—</i>				
Amerika, Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.....	17	...	...	2
Hamburg (16), Blucher (16½), Moltke	15	1	...	2
President Grant, President Lincoln	14	...	...	2
Patricia, Pennsylvania, Graf Waldersee	13½	...	...	3
Batavia, Bulgaria, Pretoria	12	...	2	1
<i>Norddeutscher Lloyd—</i> Washington, Princess Alice	16	1	...	1
Bremen, Barbarossa, Fried. der Grosse, Königin Luise	15½	4	...	...
Princess Irene, König Albert	15	2	...	...
Grosser Kurfürst	14	...	1	...
Main, Rhein	13½	2	...	...
Kronz-Prinzessin Cecilie.....	...	...	...	1
<i>Holland-American Line—</i> Rotterdam	17	...	...	1
New Amst'rd'm, Statendam, Potsdam, Rynd'm, Noord'm	15	1	...	4
<i>Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—</i> Korea, Siberia	18	...	2	...
<i>New York S.B. Co.,</i> Camden, N.J.—Mongolia, Manchuria	...	...	...	2
<i>United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen—</i> United States, Hellig Olay	16	2	...	...
<i>Great Northern S.S. Co. of U.S.—</i> Minnesota (21,000 tons)	...	...	...	1
<i>Red Star Line—</i> Vaderland	16	...	1	...
<i>International Mercantile Marine—</i> Finland, Kroonland...	16	...	...	2
<i>International Navigation Co—</i> Zeeland.....	16	...	1	...
Haverford, Merion	14	...	2	...
<i>British—</i> Macedonia, Marmora	18	2	...	...
Briton, Saxon, Walmer Castle	17½	2	...	1
Armadaale Castle, Kenilworth Castle, ...	17½	...	...	2
Adriatic (24,541 tons)..... White Star	18	...	...	1
Celtic, Cedric, Baltic	17	...	...	3
Arabic	16	...	...	1
Victorian, Virginian	18	2	...	...
Tunisian, Corsican	16	1	1	...
Ivernia, Saxonia, Carpathia..... Cunard	15½	1	...	2
Carmania	...	...	...	1
Slavonia (14½), Ultonia (13), Caronia (20,000 tons)	...	2	...	1
Cymric..... White Star Line	15	...	...	1
Winefredian, Devonian..... Leyland	14½	2	...	...
Georgic, Athenic, Corinthic, Ionic... White Star	13	1	...	3
Afric, Medic, Persic, Runic, Slevic	12½	...	5	...
Romanic, Canopic	16	...	2	...
Cretic, Republic	16	...	...	2
Minneapolis, Minnehaha..... Atlantic Transport	16	...	...	2
Minnetonka	16	...	...	1
Amazon, Araguaya, Avon, Asturias Royal Mail	15	2	1	1
Empress of Britain	...	2	...	...
Empress of Ireland	...	...	2	...
Cairo, Heliopolis	...	...	1	...
Pericles	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	...	30	21	44

N.B.—Of the 419 steamers under construction in Great Britain, Sept. 30, 1907, 137 were above 2,000 tons each; of these, 28 exceeded 6,000 tons each, 10 were not less than 10,000 tons each, and 3 exceeded 15,000 tons each.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 16 KNOTS AND OVER. Number belonging to each Country.

Country.	20 knots & above.	19 knots.	18½ kts.	18 knots.	17½ kts.	17 knots.	16 knots.	Total.
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
France	3	2	...	...	11	7	5	28
Denmark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Germany.....	4	...	...	1	2	1	7	15
Great Britain	11	5	5	20	13	11	41	106*
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Italy.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Russia	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
Spain	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
United States	4	2	...	5	2	9	15	37
Totals.....	22	11	5	26	28	33	87	212

* P. & O., 27; Union-Castle, 11; White Star, 12; Cunard, 10; Orient, 5; Allan, 5; Canadian Pac. Rail., 6; Rhedivial Mail Co., 1; Atlantic Transport Co., 3; Anchor, Adelaide S.S. Co., Imperial Direct West India Mail, Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, and Howard Smith & Co., 2 each; Huddart, Parker & Co., Elder, Dempster, Dominion, International Nav. Co., Pacific Steam Nav. Co., and Quebec S.S. Co., 1 each. N.B.—There were on June 30, 1907 about 1,789 ocean steamers in the world capable of a sea-speed of at least 12 knots per hour, of which about 900 were British.

OCEAN STEAMERS. 20 KNOTS AND OVER. In order of Tonnage.

Built in	Names.	Owners.	Gross Tons.	Dimensions.	Speed.	Builders.
1907	*Mauretania	Cunard	32,000	785×88×77	24	Swan & Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd.
1907	*Lusitania	"	30,832	785×88×77	24	Clydebank.
1903	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	N. D. Lloyd	19,361	673×72×38	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1899	Oceanic	White Star	17,274	685×68×44	21	Harland & W.
1900	Deutschland	Hamburg-American	16,502	662×67×40	23½	Stettin V. Co.
1901	Kronprinz Wilhelm	N. D. Lloyd	14,908	640×65×43	23	"
1905	La Provence	Com. Gen. Trans.	13,753	602×65×38	20	+
1897	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	N. D. Lloyd	14,349	627×66×35	22½	Stettin V. Co.
1906	Empress of Britain	Canadian Pacific Ry.	14,189	548×65×36	20	Fairfield.
1906	Empress of Ireland	"	14,191	548×65×36	20	"
1893	Campania	Cunard	12,950	"	"	"
1893	Lucania	"	12,952	601×65×37	22	Fairfield.
1900	La Savoie	"	12,168	"	"	"
1900	La Lorraine	Com. Gen. Trans.	11,146	563×60×35	20	Owners.
1895	St. Louis	International Mercantile Marine Co.	11,629	535×63×37	21	Cramp & Sons.
1895	St. Paul		11,629			
1888	New York		10,798			
1889	Philadelphia (ex Paris)	"	10,786	527×63×23	20	Clydebank.
1890	Majestic	White Star	10,147	565×58×39	20	Harland & W.
1899	Teutonic	"	9,984			
1890	Moskva	Russian Vol. Fleet.	8,430	504×57×34	20	Stettin V. Co.
1901	Smolensk	Russ. Vol. Fleet Assn.	7,270	485×58×26	20	Hawth. L. & Co.
1898	Isis	P. & O.	1,728	300×37×17	20	Caird & Co.
1898	Osiris					

* 1st Cl. 550; 2nd Cl. 500; 3rd Cl. 1,500; Crew, 800; Horse Power, 70,000. † Chantiers et Ateliers de St. Nazaire.

SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS (British and Foreign). 20 KNOTS AND OVER.

BRITISH BOATS.		Owners.	
+Connaught, Leinster, Munster, Ulster, all 23½ knots	4	City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.	
Empress Queen 22, Prince of Wales 21, Queen Victoria 21, Viking*	4	Isle of Man Steam Packet Co.	
France 21½, Sussex, Tamise, Manche, all 21½, Arundel	5	London B. & S. C. Railway.	
Brighton,* Dieppe*	2	London B. & S. C. Railway.	
Cambria, Anglia, Hibernia, Scotia	4	London & North-Western Railway.	
Antrim, Donegal, Londonderry,* Manxman*	4	Midland Railway.	
Brighton Green, Britannia, Cambria, Westward Ho	4	P. A. Campbell, Ltd.	
The Queen,* Invicta,* Onward*	3	South-Eastern & Chatham Railway.	
St. David,* St. George,* St. Patrick*	3	Fishguard & Rossare Rail & Harbour	
King Edward,* Queen Alexandra*	2	John Williamson.	
Devonia, Gwalia	2	Barry & Bristol Channel S.S. Co.	
Royal Sovereign	1	Fairfield S. & E. Co., Ltd.	
La Marguerite	1	Liverpool & North Wales S.S. Co., Ltd.	
Princess Maud*	1	Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Railway.	
Kingfisher*	1	General Steam Navigation Co.	
Duchess of Argyll*	1	Caledonian Steam Packet Co., Ltd.	
Viper* 22	1	G. & J. Burns, Ltd.	
Total.....	43		
FOREIGN BOATS.			
Belgian Government: 3, 22 kts.; 3, 21 kts.; 1, 24 kts.	7	Dover—Ostend Service.	
Cie. des Chemins de Fer du Nord of France.....	2	Dover Calais Service.	
Zeeland Steamship Co. of Holland	3	Queenborough—Flushing Service.	
Kaiser 20	1	Hamburg-American.	
Total.....	13		

* Turbine engines. † The four fastest short trip steamers in the world.

LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS, 1906.

	Ships.	Tl. Tons.
Swan, Hunter, Ltd.	Newcastle ..	25 126,921
Wm. Doxford & Sons.	Sunderland...	25 106,058
Harland & Wolff	Belfast	11 83,238
W. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool ..	25 85,111
Workman, Clark & Co.	Belfast	13 65,478
Russell & Co.	Port Glasgow ..	14 63,338
Furness, Withy & Co.	W. Hartlepool ..	11 46,443
John Bevan & Co., Ltd.	Clydebank ...	7 46,387
Northumberland Ship-building Co.	Howdon	12 46,151
J. L. Thompson & Sons	Sunderland...	12 44,544

LARGEST ENGINE-BUILDERS, 1906.

	I. H. P.
North-Eastern and Marine (Sunderland)	120,854
Engineering Co.	(& Wallsend)
Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co.	Wallsend ..
John Brown & Co.	Clydebank ..
Harland & Wolff	Belfast
Vickers, Sons & Maxim	Barrow
Blair & Co.	Stockton
Richardsons, Westgarth & Co.	Middlesbro' ..
Scott's Shipb'g Engineering Co.	Greenock
George Clark	Sunderland ..

Historical Sketches.

For other large Steamship Owners, see p. 748.

ABERDEEN LINE, between London and Australia *via* South Africa, is managed by the owners, Messrs. George Thompson & Co., Ltd. (founded at Aberdeen, 1824), who have long occupied a prominent position in the Australian cargo and passenger trades, due to the "runs" of their noted clippers to Melbourne and to Sydney, the general high standard of their fleet, and its exceptional immunity from loss over more than half a century. Their ss. *Aberdeen*, built in 1881, was the earliest ocean steamer to demonstrate decisively the superior merits of triple-expansion engines. The tonnage does not include any sailing vessels, but the reputation of the line is well sustained by modern steam favourites bearing such time-honoured names of former "fliers" as *Miltiades*, *Moravian*, and *Salamis*. Two twin-screw steamers, *Miltiades*, 6,793 tons, and *Marathon*, 6,794 tons, each 15 knots, were recently added to the company's fleet, while the twin-screw steamer *Pericles*, 11,500 tons gross register, will be ready early this year. This vessel will be the largest British-owned passenger ship trading to Australian ports.

Fleet, 7 vessels; 42,067 tons.

London Office, 7, Billiter Square, E.C.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, the earliest African line, originated from a private expedition of the *Eltharaka* up the Niger in 1832, its success leading to others for opening up the West Coast of Africa or suppressing the slave trade. This company received its charter in 1852, with an annual subsidy of £30,000 for a monthly mail, passenger, and freight service performed continuously ever since, the pioneer boats *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity* rendering valuable aid in the Crimean War. In 1891 the company came (see p. 752) under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, and now maintains seven distinct services from Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp to West and South-West Africa, the one from the last-mentioned port being under contract with the Congo Free State.

Fleet, 23 steamers; 65,714 tons.

London Office, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ALLAN LINE.—The Allan Line and State Line of Steamers was originally called the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, formed by the Allan Brothers, who, as sailing-ship owners, had been connected with Canada since 1820. The first steamer of the line, the *Canadian*, 1,700 tons, was despatched from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal Sept. 20, 1854. It was intended to inaugurate at that time a fortnightly mail service, but owing to the Crimean War, during which the steamers were engaged as transports, the mail service did not begin until April, 1856, with the sailing of the *North American*. The line has since continued to meet and promote the postal, commercial, and passenger requirements of the now vast Dominion, and has carried the mails nearly the whole of the time and is still doing so. Since 1859, sailings have been weekly. The steamers go to Halifax and St. John, N.B., when the St. Lawrence is closed. The itinerary includes Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, and London, embracing on the other side, in addition to several Canadian ports, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the River Plate. In 1905 the

Virginian and *Victorian* (540'×60'×40' 6": 17½ knots), the first turbine-propelled Atlantic steamers, successfully augmented the service; both beat all records, the passage of *Virginian* (10,754 tons) in August, 1907, between Rimouski and Moville in 5 days 14 hours being the fastest. One twin-screw steamer is building, of 10,000 tons, exclusive of total tonnage given.

Fleet, 30 steamers; 169,000 tons.

Head Office, 25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

AMERICAN LINE (and Red Star Line) (see International Mercantile Marine Co.) inherited the records of the noted Inman Line. The International Navigation Company, the proprietary organisation, was incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1871; a fortnightly service was established in 1873 between Antwerp and Philadelphia, with steamers under the Belgian flag, known as the Red Star Line; and the American Line was started with the American-built *Illinois*, *Indiana*, *Ohio*, and *Pennsylvania*. 1880 brought a weekly line between New York and Antwerp, this expansion being followed in 1886 by the important acquisition of the Inman Line. The years 1883 and 1885 witnessed the enterprising appearance of the *City of New York* and *City of Paris*, which vessels marked an advance in size as well as the adoption of twin-screws. In 1893 the Inman and International, as the line was then called, extended into the American Line, the mail steamers exchanging Liverpool for Southampton, their names being all shortened to the bare titles of cities. The *New York* and *Paris*, since re-named *Philadelphia*, were, under a special Act of Congress, naturalised into the U.S. register, and the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* in 1895 emanated from the busy yards at Philadelphia of Cramp & Sons. Weekly New York mail lines are run to and from Antwerp and also Southampton, the latter departures calling at Cherbourg on the West-bound voyage and at Plymouth and Cherbourg on the East-bound voyage. The steamers running between Antwerp and New York call at Dover each way. Philadelphia passenger and freight lines are maintained to and from Liverpool, as well as Antwerp. The *Kronland*, 12,760 tons, is the largest steamer.

Fleet, 15 steamers; 153,000 tons.

London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ANCHOR LINE.—In 1852 a service was established from the Clyde to Portuguese and Spanish ports extending later to upper Mediterranean ports. Some years later additional services between Glasgow and New York *via* Moville; Mediterranean and New York; and Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, and to Calcutta were inaugurated, which trades have since been vigorously prosecuted with fine steamers, the sizes increasing with the development of the trades. *Columbia*, 8,500 tons, *Caledonia*, 9,222 tons, and *California*, 8,662 tons, are latest additions to New York service; a sister ship to the latter is building. *Olympia*, 5,124 tons, *Massilia*, 5,091 tons, *Circassia*, 6,716 tons, and *Castalia*, 6,388 tons, have recently been added to Indian service, for which a steamer of 6,500 tons is building. About 90,000 passengers are carried annually.

Fleet, 23 steamers; 118,000 tons.

London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT CO., Ltd. (see International Mercantile Marine Co.), originated in London in 1886. In 1889, the boats were all transferred to the Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., registered in London for the purpose, the prime movers and principal stock-holders being Americans. The company in 1896 purchased the controlling interest in the National Steamship Co., a line which dated back to 1863 and, after flourishing into front rank, declined by degrees. When the Atlantic Transport Co. commenced, a line was run from London to Baltimore, *via* Swansea; soon Philadelphia was added to the itinerary, subsequent growth leading to a service to New York, necessitating large steamers built specially for the carriage of cargo, refrigerated meat and live stock, together with only first-class passengers. Saloon accommodation has increased from 50 to 250, which can be carried by the new twin-screw steamers *Minnehaha*, *Minneapolis*, *Minnetonka*, and *Minnewaska* (building), each 13,400 tons.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 135,832 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established in 1836, belongs to Trieste, whence services are kept up to and from Adriatic, Mediterranean, and Levant ports, served by three branch lines. Besides a line to the West as far as Brazil, there is an accelerated fortnightly mail service between Trieste, Brindisi, and Bombay; also an ordinary monthly service as between Trieste, Bombay, China, and Japan. The itinerary now includes a monthly line to Calcutta. The largest steamers are the *Austria*, 7,588 tons, and *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*, 6,046 tons, *Nippon*, 6,350 tons, and *Vorwarts*, 5,590 tons; nine steamers are building, aggregating 32,000 tons, counted in total.

Fleet, 71 steamers; 221,000 tons.

London Agents, M. Samuel & Co., 20, Billiter Street, E.C.

BIBBY LINE.—This line was founded in 1807 by Mr. John Bibby, the grandfather of the present representatives, the fleet at that time consisting of small sailing vessels. In 1851 the steam fleet was commenced with the *Tiber* and the *Arno*. In 1891 the *Lancashire*, whose passage of 23 days 20 hours, in July, from Liverpool to Rangoon stands the fastest, started the present service, which runs to Colombo and Rangoon, *via* Marseilles, from which port of call Ceylon is 18 days' passage, and Burmah 23. The fast and modern steamers of this line, which belong chiefly to the Bibby family, are all built by Harland & Wolff, and authorised by the Indian Government for officers returning on expiry of furlough, it being the recognised route to Burmah; easy connections being made with Southern India generally by a daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin. Largest steamer, *Warwickshire*, 7,966 tons.

Fleet, 7 steamers; 46,590 tons.

London Office, 20 & 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.

THE BOOTH LINE was founded in 1866 by Messrs. Alfred Booth & Co., of Liverpool. In 1869 Messrs. R. Singlehurst & Co.'s Red Cross Line was founded. These two lines have since been closely identified with the rapid progress of the Amazon ports of Pará and Manaus. A further service between North Brazil and New York was started in 1882. In 1901 the Booth and Red Cross Lines were amalgamated in the

Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., under the management of the former owners. The steamers sail at frequent intervals from New York, Liverpool, Havre, Leixões, and Lisbon to Pará, Manaus, Maranham, and Ceará, and a large passenger business is done between the Portuguese ports and the Amazon. The twin-screw steamers *Antony* and *Lanfranc*, of about 6,400 tons each, have a speed of 14 knots and carry 200 saloon and 350 third-class passengers; and a sister ship, the *Hilary*, is under construction to the same specification. The company is interested in and manages the Iquitos Steamship Co., Ltd., whose steamers trade from Liverpool and New York more than 2,000 miles up the river Amazon to Iquitos, in Peru. The company carries the royal mails to Pará and Manaus; also the mails between New York and Brazil; and the combined fleets include 16 passenger steamers.

Combined fleet, 37 steamers; 111,940 tons.

London Office, 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Tel. Addresses: Booth, Liverpool; Lusiad, London.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (1900), Ltd., established in 1858 a mail, passenger, and cargo service of steamers, named after various ports, trading stations, and rivers on the West Coast of Africa, to which they run from Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. Waterways have been discovered, explored, and brought into prominence by their captains; one, the *Jones*, being so called after Sir A. L. Jones, K.C.M.G., the presiding genius of the firm of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, who acquired this company in 1900, and considerably enlarged its fleet. Owing to the head of the firm's extraordinary energy, Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. are now established at Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Grand Canary, Santa Cruz, Tenerife, New Orleans, Montreal, Mobile and Galveston. Their rapidly extending trade enterprises are upon a comprehensive and enormous scale, but space only admits of the following summary of the lines controlled by this wonderful firm:—

Name of Company.	No. of boats.	Gross tonnage
African Steamship Co.	23	65,714
British & African S.N.C. (1900) Ltd.	38	95,542
Elder, Dempster Shipping, Ltd. ...	23	77,120
Imperial Direct W. India Mail Serv.	6	25,152
Cie. Belge Maritime du Congo	3	11,966
Elder, Dempster & Co.	13	37,347
Building	6	19,390
	112	332,231

Fleet, 112 steamers; 340,898 tons.

London Office, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In 1855 the founder of this company, the late Sir William MacKinnon, arranged to establish the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company for the performance of mail services for the East India Company, with which object it was incorporated in 1856, the *Baltic* and *Cape of Good Hope* being sent out in 1857 to start the business. In 1862 a fresh mail service was entered into which included additional routes, and the name of the company was officially altered to its present title—more in keeping with its business, which strikingly benefited from the opening of the Suez Canal, through which the company's

steamship *India* conveyed the first cargo of Indian produce. The Aden-Zanzibar mail service was put on in 1872, and from then until now new routes have been constantly added to its itinerary, the extent of which will not admit of more than a bare outline. The company is under contract with the Home and Indian Governments for mail services to Arabia, Persia, India, Burmah, East India, the Mauritius, and also runs other services to Batavia, Queensland, &c. In 1899 a three-weekly line from Calcutta to Manila was established, which has since been extended to Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji. This important undertaking, with its far-reaching organisation and connections, supplies over 100 ports with commercial facilities; it is under the management of Messrs. MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co., in India; Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co. having represented the company in London since 1866. The s.s. *Quilca*, 7,703 tons, is the largest. Latest additions, *Reud*, 7,267 tons (turbine steamer), and *Rohilla*, 7,144 tons (twin-screw).

Fleet, 110 steamers; 438,000 tons.

London Office, 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

THE BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, Ltd., managed by the founders, Messrs. Bucknall Bros., was formed in 1900, with a share and debenture capital of £1,985,000, to take over and extend the British and Colonial Line from London to S. and E. African ports, established in 1892, for passengers and cargo; also lines between N. York and S. Africa, N. York and Australia and New Zealand, and N. York and India, London and other English ports to ports on the Red Sea. A further line has recently been established between Vancouver and New Zealand ports, under arrangement with the Canadian and New Zealand Governments, and Persian Gulf ports *via* Marseilles.

Fleet, 28 steamers; 115,210 tons.

London Office, 23, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE was established in 1893, and runs in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers *Aorangi*, 4,268 tons, *Miwera*, 3,345 tons, and *Moana*, 3,915 tons, are under contract with the Canadian, New South Wales, Queensland, and Fijian Governments for a four-weekly mail service between Vancouver, Victoria (B.C.), Honolulu, Brisbane, and Sydney, N.S.W.

London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The rail mileage, about 13,000, extends from Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean, including branch lines north and south. THE EMPRESS LINE, a three-weekly service between Vancouver and Japan and China, was established 1891. A contract exists between the British Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway under which mails are carried from Liverpool in the following time: To Yokohama, 22½ days; Shanghai, 27½ days; Hong Kong, 29½ days. Mails and passengers are carried in "Empress" Atlantic steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, where close connection is made with the "Over-Seas Limited," fastest long-distance train in the world, which covers the distance between the two oceans in about 88 hours.* During 1903 13 large Atlantic steamers, aggregating 94,026 tons, were purchased from Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. The steamers in the Atlantic Ocean services include the *R.M.S. Empress of Britain* and *Empress of Ireland*, 14,500 tons, 18,000 H.P. (largest and fastest to

Canada). The *Empress of Ireland* made a record westbound passage, Liverpool to Quebec, of 6 days 2 hrs. 47 mins., and the *Empress of Britain* made a record eastbound voyage from Rimouski (Newfoundland) to Liverpool of 5 days 6 hrs. 26 mins. There is also an Upper Lake Service (Fort William—Owen Sound Route), a British Columbia Coast Service, and a British Columbia Lake and River Service.

Fleet, 63 steamers; about 193,000 tons.

London Office, 62 to 65, Charing Cross, S.W.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS of Paris (Port of Registry, Havre) was established in 1872, and is the third largest shipping company in France. Services are maintained to Indo-China, West Africa, Brazil, River Plate, Gulf of California, China, and Japan. The fleet includes 5 mail and 9 intermediate steamers, ranging in size from the *Amiral de Kersaint*, 5,913 tons, to the *Ville de Maceio*, 2,688 tons. Two 16 knots twin-screw passenger steamers and one 17 knots are building. 92 voyages in 1906, and 1,790,862 miles traversed.

Fleet, 33 steamers; 153,000 tons.

London Agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 123, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd. See Ocean Steam Ship Co., page 759.

CITY LINE.—Messrs. George Smith & Sons, who sold their line and fleet in 1901 to Mr. J. R. Ellerman, celebrated their jubilee at Glasgow in 1889, fifty years after their *Constellation*, 344 tons, sailed thence for Calcutta. Sailings are from Glasgow and Liverpool to Calcutta and back to London; as well as to Bombay and Karachi, returning to Liverpool; all the steamers carrying passengers regularly to and from Malta and Egypt, in addition to the above ports. Large extensions have been made in the passenger fleet, over £1,000,000 having been spent in recent years upon new steamers.

Fleet, 22 steamers; 122,000 tons.

London Agents, Montgomerie & Workman, 36, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

CLAN LINE began a fortnightly service from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay and Karachi in 1878, adding one to South and East African ports in 1881, and another to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in 1882, a joint service from N. York direct to South and East African ports appearing in 1893. Since then a direct service has been added to the principal South African ports, Malabar Coast, and Chittagong. Twenty-nine turret-deck steamers figure in the fleet, of which the *Clan Colquhoun*, 5,856 tons, is the largest. The line is under the management of Messrs. Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Limited, of Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London, whose chairman, Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., M.P., was the founder.

Fleet, 50 steamers; 206,000 tons.

London Office, 115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE, established 1862, is the second largest company in France, and is heavily subsidised by that Government. With its fine fleet of mostly fast boats, the company maintains important connections between Havre (its head port), St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c., and various Mediterranean, African, West Indian, and North, Central, and South American ports. *La Provence*, 14,744 tons, 22 knots, *La Lorraine*, 11,869 tons, and her sister ship *La Savoie*, are now in the service, having been built on French soil.

* Record time, 78 hours.

according to terms of mail contract, at the company's own shipyard. They are the largest ever constructed in France, and have a speed of 21 knots. In 1906 the boats of the company made 1,081 voyages; conveyed 339,807 passengers, and carried 1,145,831 tons of cargo. Nine steamers building included in total.

Fleet, 68 steamers; 264,159 tons.

London Office, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA of Barcelona and Cadiz is the leading company in Spain, the largest steamers in the fleet being *Alfonso XII.*, 6,748 tons, *Antonio Lopez*, 5,975 tons, and *Manuel Calvo*, 5,617 tons.

This company in 1881 succeeded Messrs. A. Lopez & Co., who were established in 1860. Regular mail and passenger services are maintained to New York, Antilles, Canary Islands, Mexico, Colon (for Pacific ports), River Plate, North Africa, Philippines, &c. Liverpool agents, Messrs. Larrinaga & Co.

Fleet, 23 steamers; 86,370 tons.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd., completed 67 years of successful Atlantic service on July 4, 1907. Starting in 1840 with the *Britannia*, a wooden paddle steamer, which made her first voyage between Liverpool and New York in 14 days 8 hours at the rate of 8½ knots per hour, which was a wonder of her time, the Cunard Company's steamers have steadily advanced in size and speed, till their Atlantic fleet contains steamers crossing from Liverpool to Boston (the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*) with 2,000 passengers and 10,000 tons of freight, and others to New York (the *Campania* and *Lucania*) which make the passage in a little over 5 days at an average speed of more than 21 knots (25 miles) an hour. The *Ivernia* and *Saxonia* have also earned a reputation for remarkable steadiness, which confers the greatest possible immunity from sea-sickness. The *Carpathia* (1903) is a twin-screw steamer of 13,603 tons constructed on similar lines to the *Ivernia* and *Saxonia*, and equally steady, all three providing unrivalled accommodation. The New York and Mediterranean service is conducted with the *Carpathia*, *Utopia*, *Slavonia*, and *Pannonia*, and conveys passengers at moderate rates to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Trieste and Fiume, with the option of crossing Europe by train and returning to New York or Boston by Cunard steamer from Liverpool. There is a freight service to Boston from Liverpool, also one to Havre, Portugal, Mediterranean and Black Sea ports. All the passenger ships of the Cunard Company are fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. The *Lucania*, Oct., 1903, with Signor Marconi on board, was the first vessel to hold communication with both sides of the Atlantic. The *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, a thirty-two page illustrated paper published on board these boats, records news received by wireless telegraphy, and is the first real ocean newspaper. In August, 1903, an agreement was made with the British Government by which the Cunard Co. were to build two new steamers, to be, with all other Cunard ships, at the disposal of the Admiralty for hire or purchase whenever they may be required, the Government lending the company £3,600,000 to build the ships and granting them a subsidy of £150,000 a year. One, the *Lusitania*, 30,822 tons, was launched on June 7, 1906, and the *Mauritania*, about 32,000 tons, on Sept. 19. (See p. 750.)

They are quadruple screw turbine steamers, about 70,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most palatial steamers in the world. The *Lusitania*, Sept., 1907, on her maiden voyage to New York, broke all records for maiden trips with a passage of 5d. 6h. 54m., or an average of 23 knots, 593 knots being the highest day's run. The safety and comfort of passengers is the especial care of the Cunard Company, and every precaution is taken to ensure the best possible ships, the most capable officers, and the most reliable crews to worthily uphold the honourable traditions of the company. The total given includes the *Caronia*, 20,000 tons, fitted with reciprocating engines, and the *Carmania*, 20,000 tons, turbine steamer. These steamers mark a distinct advance in the accommodation and comfort provided for all classes of passengers.

WEST.			EAST.		Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	Knots.
Lusitania	4	18	4	19	54	617
Lucania	5	7	5	8	38	562
Campania	9	6	5	9	18	553
Etruria	5	20	6	0	37	509
Umbria	5	23	6	1	15	510

Fleet, 23 steamers; 246,000 tons.

London Offices, 93, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; and 32, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Head Office, 8, Water Street, Liverpool.

DOMINION LINE.—(See International Mercantile Marine Co.) In 1870 some Liverpool and New Orleans cotton merchants formed the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, Ltd. Since 1894 the proprietary company has been the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. A weekly passenger service between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Halifax and Portland (Maine) in the winter is maintained, as well as a regular weekly freight service from Liverpool to Portland throughout the year. There is also a fortnightly freight service between Avonmouth and Quebec and Montreal in the summer, and Portland in the winter. The largest steamer is the *Norseman*, 9,546 tons. *Alberta* and *Albany*, each 14,000 tons, are building.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 88,650 tons.

London Office, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

DONALDSON BROTHERS (Donaldson Line) began business at Glasgow in 1854. The twin-screw steamers *Athenia* and *Cassandra* are the latest additions, fitted with very superior and excellent accommodation for passengers and regularly engaged in Canadian trade. The principal trade of the firm is between Glasgow and Montreal, steamers sailing every Saturday from Glasgow and every Thursday from Montreal during the open navigation of the St. Lawrence. In winter-time the service is a weekly one to St. John, N.B. The steamers are fitted with cold storage, also with mechanical ventilation. The St. John, N.B., service in the summer months is fortnightly, and the other regular services of the firm are Glasgow to Baltimore and Glasgow to Newport News and Norfolk, Va.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 64,726 tons.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.—See p. 752.

ELDERS & FYFFES, Ltd. This company, which was formed in 1901, is the outcome

of the immense development of the West Indian banana trade. The service began in 1902 with 4 steamers adapted for the carriage of fruit; the company have since had built 9 steamers with special arrangements for the safe conveyance of fruit and accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, the vessels being fitted with all the latest appliances, the largest being the *Reventazon*, *Chiripa*, and *Barranca*, each 5,000 tons. Regular services are maintained between Jamaica and Costa Rica from Manchester; and from Bristol (Avonmouth). In the coffee season large consignments are brought from Costa Rica. In 1904 the company was entrusted by the British Postal authorities with the carriage of parcels mail to Costa Rica. The small inter-insular steamers employed at the Canary Islands are not included below.

Fleet, 13 steamers, 48,873 tons.
London Office, 9, Bow Street, W.C.

ELLERMAN LINES, Ltd.—The Ellerman Lines of steamers comprise the following:—The *Ellerman Line*, which trades between Liverpool and Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Adriatic, Alexandria, Gibraltar, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa, was founded in 1840, and was conducted by Messrs. John Bibby, Sons & Co. under the style of the "Bibby Line" until the year 1870, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Frederick Leyland & Co., and was thereafter known as the "Leyland Line" until the Leyland Line was acquired by the Morgan combination, who sold the Mediterranean portion of their business to (now) Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., then chairman of the Leyland Line, the line in January, 1902, passing into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Ltd.—The *City Line*, see p 753.—The *Hall Line*, which traces its history back for about forty years, has a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers between Liverpool and Bombay and Karachi, calling at Marseilles on the homeward passage. Also in conjunction with the Harrison and Clan Lines from Glasgow and Liverpool to South and East African ports, and in conjunction with the Allan Line one Uruguay and River Plate service.—The *Papayanni Line*, which was acquired from Messrs. Papayanni & Co., was established in the early 'forties, trading between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, touching at Tangiers, Algiers, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa, and Alexandria. In May, 1901, the business was sold to Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., and in January, 1902, passed into the ownership of the Ellerman Lines, Limited.—*Westcott & Laurance Line*. This business, established in 1866, was in December, 1901, acquired by the Ellerman Lines, Limited, the services consisting of lines between Antwerp and London to Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, Odessa, Constantinople, Batoum, Novorossisk, &c.—*Coverley and Westray Line*. This line runs its service of steamers between London and Oporto, taking both passengers and cargo.

Line.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
City	22	122,419
Hall	23	96,905
Ellerman	20	42,448
Papayanni	8	25,814
Westcott & Laurance ..	6	11,729
Total	79	299,315

Fleet, 79 steamers; 299,315 tons.
London Registered Office, 12, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

FEDERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.—Upon the retirement of the noted firm of Messrs. Money Wigram & Son, Mr. Allan Hughes (the chairman of the company), who had been connected with them, organised the above line in 1885, the steamers of which fly a similar flag and bear names similar to the well-known Money Wigram's Blackwall packets, some of which were early to the fore in the adoption of the screw as an auxiliary. The fleet consists of large steamers engaged in conveying general merchandise to Australia and New Zealand, returning to South Africa and London with wool and frozen produce, being fitted with very large capacity for refrigerated cargoes. The twin-screw steamers *Essex*, 7,162 tons, and *Somerset*, 7,150 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 11 steamers; 67,012 tons.
London Office, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

FORWOOD BROTHERS & CO. began their Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira Line of first-class passenger steamers in 1872; the sailings are now fortnightly from London, the voyage usually occupying 25 days and the line specially caters for those desiring short sea trips for health or pleasure. Two new steamers, the *Agadir* and *Arzila*, each of 3,000 tons, have been added to the service.

Fleet, 5 steamers; 11,000 tons.
London Office, 46, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd., established 1824, incorporated by Act of Parliament 1834, and incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 in 1902, is essentially a London institution. Besides East Coast services to Scotland, Continental trades are served between Hamburg in the north and Bordeaux in the south; other lines extend to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and Black Sea. The sea-going services include the *Sheldrake*, 2,697 tons; *Adjuvant*, 2,392 tons; the *Ortolan*, 1,800 tons, and *Grove*, 2,037 tons. The turbine *Kingfisher*, the fast paddle steamer *Eagle*, and five similar popular pleasure boats run during the summer season to seaside resorts in Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

Fleet, 55 steamers; 55,148 tons.
London Office, 55, Great Tower Street, E.C.

GLEN LINE of steamships, which began about 30 years ago to run from London to the Straits, China, and Japan, belongs to Messrs. McGregor, Gow & Co., whose service for cargo and passengers is one of the most important of the few lines now owned privately, and has superseded the famous racing tea-clippers. *Glen Logan* is 5,723 tons, and *Glenroy* 4,910 tons.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 40,624 tons.
London Office, 1, East India Avenue, E.C.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, in point of carrying capacity, owns the largest fleet in the world, with the exception of the International Mercantile Marine Co. (Morgan Combine). The packet company began its Transatlantic service in 1847 with sailing vessels. The ss. *Borussia*, 2,026 tons, appearing in 1855, was followed by other steamers, monthly departures being kept up from 1856 until 1860, when the ships were sold, and enough steamers purchased to make fortnightly departures to New York, the sailings being increased to weekly ones in 1866. In 1888

the company decided upon twin-screws, and the *Columbia*, *Auguste Victoria*, *Normanna*, and *Furst Bismarck* successively joined the ever-swelling fleet. The *Deutschland* (16,502 tons, built at Stettin, 1900) held for some years the record for ocean steaming with an average speed on a homeward passage of 23.51 knots. The "P" ships are noticeable for their size as cargo and passenger ships, being each over 13,000 tons, with accommodation for 350 cabin and 2,400 'tween deck passengers, and very large cargo space. The Company's largest and best equipped Transatlantic steamers are the new leviathans *Amerika* and *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*. Both represent the latest developments in ocean travel, and are fitted with every comfort and luxury. The routes of the weekly twin-screw express steamers carrying the American and European mails are: Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg to New York, returning *via* Plymouth and Cherbourg. Other services leave Hamburg every Thursday for New York *via* Boulogne-sur-Mer and Plymouth, returning *via* Plymouth and Cherbourg, in addition to which there are regular services from Hamburg to Montreal, Halifax, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, West Indies, North, Central, and South Brazil, River Plate, Panama, Mexico (4 lines), Venezuela, Colombia and West Coast of S. America. There is also a service to Eastern Asia, to the West Coast of Africa, and to Persia; and others from New York to China and Japan, from New York to West Indies, New York to Brazil, Genoa to River Plate, and Stettin *via* Helsingborg, Gothenberg, and Christiansand to New York, returning *via* Christiania and Copenhagen. Mediterranean Steamship Lines run from Genoa *via* Palermo and Naples to New York, also Naples to Alexandria. In Europe there are services from Hamburg to various other places. This company also manages the passenger business of the Union Line to New York, the Hamburg South American Company to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Winter and summer cruises are conducted by the specially designed twin-screw steamers *Oceana*, 7,859 tons, and *Prinzessin Victoria Luise*, 4,409 tons, the fine ocean pleasure yacht, and the steamer *Meteor*, 3,613 tons. In July, 1907, there were 11 steamers building (113,720 tons), counted in the total tonnage given, but 45,295 tons of river steamers, lighters, &c., are not included; 431,955 passengers were carried, in 1,266 voyages (miles traversed, 7,432,000), in 1906, and 6,182,868 cubic meters of cargo.

	Cherbourg			New York			Average	High- est.
	to New York.			to Plymouth.			Sea Speed.	Jay's Run.
	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	knots.	knots.
<i>Deutschland</i>	5	11	54	...	...	...	23'15	
"	...	...	...	5	7	38	23'51	

Fleet, 167 steamers; 915,518 tons.

London Offices, 22, Cockspur Street, S.W.; 81, Strand; 78, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY was established at Hamburg in 1871, the largest steamers being *Cap Arcana*, 9,955 tons; *Cap Vilano*, 9,467 tons. Regular passenger services are maintained from Hamburg *via* Belgium, France, Portugal, and Spain, to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine. A new service has been established from New York to Brazil. There is also a Patagonian coasting line from there down to Punta Arenas and the Terra del

Fuego. Four steamers (two each 9,000 tons, and two each 5,000 tons) are building.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 212,000 tons.

HANSA COMPANY, of Bremen, established in 1881, maintains regular cargo services from Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp to Bombay and Karachi; fortnightly to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; fortnightly to Raagoon; a three-weekly service between Bremen, Antwerp, and the River Plate. Lines have also been established from New York to Calcutta and to South African ports, Savannah to Bremen and Hamburg, and Middlesbrough to India (four weekly). The *Drachensfels*, 7,217 tons, is the largest; the total includes 5 steamers building, but is exclusive of 12 lighters (4,581 tons), 2 tugs, and 2 launches.

Fleet, 51 steamers; 234,000 tons.

London Agents, J. H. Wackerbarth & Co., 26, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

HARRISON LINE was established in 1830, and is managed by Messrs. Thos. and Jas. Harrison, of Liverpool, under the name of the Charente Steamship Company, Limited, regular services being maintained to and from West Indies, United States, Mexico, Brazil, East Indies, South and East Africa, and South of France. In May, 1902, the *Magician* was despatched to Cape Town and Mossel Bay to inaugurate the Ellerman Line and Harrison Line joint service to South and East Africa. The *Wayfarer*, 9,599 tons, *Custodian*, 9,214 tons, and *Mechanician*, 9,044 tons, are the largest. *Orator*, 3,330 tons, *Candidate*, 5,858 tons, and *Commodore*, 5,858 tons, latest additions.

Fleet, 39 steamers; 199,000 tons.

London Agents, J. B. Westray & Co., 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Billiter Street, E.C.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, of Rotterdam, was established in 1872, and maintains a regular passenger and freight service between that port and New York *via* Boulogne-sur-Mer, as well as a direct line between Amsterdam and Newport News. The twin-screw steamers *Potsdam*, 12,606 tons, *Rijnland*, 12,527 tons, *Noordam*, 12,531 tons, have been surpassed in size by the *New Amsterdam*, 16,967 tons, and the *Rotterdam*, 24,200 tons. The quickest passages between New York and Boulogne-sur-Mer are about nine days.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 108,542 tons.

London Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

HOULDER BROS. & CO., Ltd., which became a public company in 1898, was established in 1849 by the late Mr. Edwin Houlder. Regular steamship services for passengers and cargo are maintained between England and Australia and New Zealand, England and River Plate, England and South and East Africa, New York and Australia and New Zealand, River Plate and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand and South Africa. The steamers of the Grange Fleet, under the company's management, are specially fitted for the conveyance of live-stock and frozen meat, in which an important trade is carried on between this country and Australia and River Plate. *Royston Grange* ran out from United Kingdom to River Plate in a few hours over 21 days, the homeward passage occupying a day longer. The two twin-screw steamers, *Drayton Grange* and *Oxvestry Grange*, are re-

spectively 6,664 tons and 6,830 tons. The twin-screw steamer *Everton Grange* is 7,204 tons.

Fleet, 12 steamers; 62,505 tons.

Head Office, 146, Leadenhall Street, London.

THE HOUSTON LINE was formed in 1883 by the senior partner of the firm of R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool. Regular services of freight steamers are maintained to and from United Kingdom to River Plate and South Africa; United States to River Plate and South Africa; Corunna and Vigo to River Plate; also Galveston to Liverpool and Continental ports; and from Australia to U.K. and Continent; River Plate to United States; also to Antwerp and Hamburg. The *Hyacinthus*, 5,756 tons, heads the list. 850 tons of harbour craft are not included in the total given.

Fleet, 25 steamers; 94,000 tons.

London Office, 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE COMPANY, Ltd., from Bristol to Kingston, Jamaica, W.I.—The *Port Morant*, 2,900 tons, opened this service from Bristol, Feb. 16, 1901, followed by *Port Antonio*, 4,455 tons; *Port Royal*, 4,455 tons; *Port Maria*, 2,900 tons; and *Port Kingston*, 7,584 tons, and *Port Henderson*, 5,167 tons, with a capacity for 40,000 bunches of bananas, all new steamers. The *Port Kingston* accommodates 160 first and 60 second class passengers; the *Port Antonio* and *Port Royal*, 100 first and 50 second class; and the *Port Henderson*, 80 first and 40 second class. They are subsidised for the carriage of H.M. Mails, and specially fitted up for conveying fruit, being expected to bring home 20,000 bunches of bananas every voyage. The *Port Kingston*, sailing every six weeks, also calls at Bermuda outward bound. This praiseworthy effort to foster the West Indian-Bristol trade was promoted by (now) Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G., whose firm (Elder, Dempster & Co.) manage the company.

Fleet, 6 steamers; 25,152 tons.

Head Office, Colonial House, Liverpool.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.—A company formed in 1902, embracing the American, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, Red Star, and White Star lines, together representing a total of 130 steamers and 2,136,286 tons.

JOHNSTON LINE gradually entered the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Danube, and American trades, and keep up regular lines from Liverpool, London, and Antwerp. *Quernmore*, 7,302 tons, and *Rovanmore*, 9,456 tons—amongst the finest freight and live-stock carriers in existence—head the well-built, well-kept, and well-managed steamers belonging to Messrs. Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 74,440 tons.

London Office, 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

KOSMOS COMPANY, of Hamburg, performs a direct service from Hamburg, Antwerp, and London, to the West Coast of South, Central, and North America, via Straits of Magellan. The line was begun in 1873 to Chile and Peru, and afterwards extended to various other Central American ports, the service having recently developed to the inclusion of Mexican ports, 'Frisco and Seattle. There are fortnightly departures to Chile and Peru from Hamburg and Antwerp, also a sailing from London every four weeks to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Central America,

Mexico, 'Frisco, and Seattle. The steamers range from the *Serapis*, 2,456 tons, to the *Rhodopis*, 6,975 tons, and the *Rhakotis*, 6,982 tons.

Fleet, 36 steamers; 174,265 tons.

London Agents, Browne, Beveke & Co., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

LAMPART AND HOLT LINE.—The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was formed in 1865, being popularly known as the Lampart and Holt Line, after its first and present managers. The steamers are run at regular intervals from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Antwerp, Havre, and New York to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; also to the ports of Chile, Peru, and Ecuador, on the West Coast of South America. There is also a line from New York to Manchester. All the steamers are fitted with telescopic masts. Those running between New York and South America form an excellent passenger line, while many of the ordinary cargo steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Others have been specially constructed to carry large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep. Among the largest are the *Velasquez*, 6,988 tons; *Veronese*, 7,022 tons; *Voltaire*, 7,000 tons; *Rossetti*, 6,508 tons; *Raeburn*, 5,183 tons; and *Canning*, 5,366 tons. The *Verdi*, 7,000 tons, is the latest addition to this firm's large fleet. In addition to their own fleet, 12 vessels, with a total tonnage of 40,000 tons, run regularly under the "L. & H." flag.

Fleet, 30 steamers; 130,000 tons.

London Office, 36, Lime Street, E.C.

LEYLAND LINE.—This old-established business was converted into a public company in 1892, after the death of its founder, Mr. F. R. Leyland. The company's fine fleet now includes the *Devonian*, 10,418 tons; *Winifredian*, 10,405 tons; *Bohemian*, 8,548 tons; *Canadian*, 9,301 tons, and *Cestrian*, 8,823 tons. In 1900 the company acquired by purchase the business of the West India and Pacific S.S. Co., an old-established concern, with a fleet consisting of 22 steamers with a gross tonnage of 111,183 tons, and maintaining services from Liverpool to St. Thomas, Colon (for ports on West Coast of America), Kingston (Jamaica) and Mexican ports; also Barbados, Trinidad, and Spanish Main ports, returning to Liverpool from Galveston or New Orleans. Special attention has been paid to the cotton trade, and the steamers of the company engaged in it have the largest cotton-carrying capacity of any entering the port of New Orleans. In addition to the Liverpool and Boston weekly service, the company maintain a line between Liverpool and New Orleans for both passengers and cargo, as well as one between London, Antwerp, and New Orleans. Lines for cargo only are run between London and Boston, Antwerp and Montreal, and Manchester and Boston.

Fleet, 45 steamers; 255,118 tons.

Head Office, 27, James Street, Liverpool.

London Offices, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W., and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

WILLIAM LUND commenced in the sailing-making business in 1861, and in 10 years ably carved his way to the ownership of a fleet of sailing ships. After the Suez Canal was opened he changed to steam, and in 1880 he began his Blue Anchor Line of passenger steamships from

London to and from Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney with the ss. *Delcompi*, 1,818 tons, this being the first regular direct steam cargo service between England and Australia; the *Narrung*, *Wakool*, and *Wilcannia* are each about 5,000 tons, and steam 13 knots. The twin-screw steamer *Commonwealth* is 6,611 tons, the *Geelong* (also twin-screw) is 7,954 tons. They are all first-class passenger steamers and carry H.M. mails between South Africa and Australia. The *Geelong* has gone from London to Adelaide, *via* Cape of Good Hope, in 36½ days. The average passage to Cape Town is 21 days, and to Australia 42 days. A twin-screw steamer of 9,900 tons is building.

Fleet, 6 steamers; 38,656 tons.

London Office, 3 & 5, East India Avenue, E.C.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED (first and present chairman, Sir Christopher Furness, M.P.), was formed in 1898 to work steamship lines of modern cargo carriers to and from the port of Manchester, &c. Itinerary includes Canada, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. New lines, to Philadelphia (*via* St. John, N.B.) and to River Plate, both back to Manchester. Largest is *Manchester City*, 5,832 tons. Eighty-two voyages in 1906; 564,000 miles traversed; 10,197 cattle and 585 sheep carried to Manchester.

Fleet, 14 steamers, 61,510 tons.

London Office, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.

From a concern for inland mail carriage, the present noted company developed. In 1851 an over-sea contract was entered into for the French mails to Italy, Egypt, Syria, the Levant, and Greece. There are five services to Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, the last two trades being taken up in 1857. The India and China mail contract was secured in 1861. There is a service every 28 days to Australia and New Zealand, *via* Aden, Bombay, and Colombo; connecting at Colombo with the China main lines. A fortnightly service is maintained to Aden or Jibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, China, and Japan, with monthly connections for Pondicherry and Calcutta, and fortnightly for Java and the Tonquin ports. There are departures on 25th of every month to Aden, Jibouti, Mahé (Seychelles), Madagascar and Mauritius, connecting at Diego-Suarez for West Coast, and on 10th of every month to Jibouti, Monbasa, Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius. The foregoing, with a weekly cargo line to London *via* Havre, sail from Marseilles. The mail service from Bordeaux to Brazil and River Plate, commenced in 1861, now leaves fortnightly, with a steamer once a month for cargo only. Cargo steamers are run from Antwerp to the Far East every two months, and from Marseilles every month to the French Possessions in Indo-China. The largest passenger steamers are the *Atlantique*, 6,446 tons; *Armand-Béhic*, 6,385 tons; *Ville de la Ciotat*, 6,378 tons; *Australien*, 6,365 tons; *Polynésien*, 6,363 tons. Included in the total are two steamers building, each 7,500 tons.

Fleet, 70 steamers; 312,232 tons.

London Office, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.

THE MOOR LINE of steamers, which trade to all parts of the world, was commenced in 1885 by Messrs. Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the fleet is composed of

modern-built vessels. The *Castle-moor*, 3,732 tons, and *Pearl-moor*, 4,119 tons, are the largest.

Fleet, 27 steamers; 92,809 tons.

London Office, 55 and 56, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

NATAL LINE.—In the middle of the last century, the firm of Bullard, King & Co. established a line of clipper ships between England and Natal, and in 1879 inaugurated the present service with the *Pongola*. Steamers are despatched every 10 days from London direct to Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and East African ports, which offer special facilities for passengers and cargo for those ports. Besides a through service at regular intervals between South African ports and China and Japan, another fortnightly one, under contract with the Natal Government, from Cape Colony and Natal *via* East African ports to Madras and Calcutta, calls at Ceylon. The *Umzumbi* is 3,379 tons and 13 knots and the *Umhlali*, the latest addition, is the same size and speed. Quickest passages: Outward, *Umvoti*, 22 days, 23 hours; Homeward, *Umtata*, 21 days, 12 hours.

Fleet, 16 steamers; 38,453 tons.

London Office, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

Under this title were united the lines which formerly belonged to Florio, of Palermo, and Rubattino, of Genoa, having the head office at Rome. There are lines from Italy to India, China, New York, Brazil, and River Plate, in connection with the company's Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Levant services. In 1901 this company joined La Veloce Navigation Italiana Co. in making the services weekly (instead of fortnightly), Genoa and Naples to New York, and from Genoa to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The total given includes eight steamers building, aggregating 50,800 tons. The largest is the *Lazio*, 9,396 tons.

Fleet, 107 steamers; 289,000 tons.

London Agents, A. Laming & Co., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE NEDERLAND LINE, of Amsterdam, is subsidised by the Government of the Netherlands to maintain a mail service between Holland and Java. The Nederland Steam Navigation Company was established in 1870, and now maintains two separate services, one, with nine steamers, carrying the royal mails, passengers and goods, and the other employing nine steamers carrying cargo only. Calling at Southampton, the mail steamers proceed to Sabang Bay, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya *via* Genoa, Port Said, and Suez, connection with ports in Netherlands India being made with the steamers of the Koninklyke Packetvaart Co. Passengers to Java have the option of returning either by this line or by the Rotterdam Lloyd. The *Grohus* is 5,800 tons, from which size the boats range to the *Soembawa*, 3,400 tons. Three mail steamers, of 5,800 tons each, are building.

Fleet, 19 steamers; 81,000 tons.

London, Southampton and Manchester Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY, organised at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1873, carried on business for ten years with sailing ships specially built for passengers and the trade. The first direct steamer, *Stad Harlem*, conveyed in 1879 600 emigrants to the enterprising colony; four years later the *British King* began the Government mail contract, for which five steamers were built. Of the present fleet, seven

are twin-screw steamers, the largest being the *Turakina*, 8,220 tons, and *Ruapohu*, 7,801 tons. New Zealand emphasises its British characteristics by sending here nearly all its produce, which the development of the frozen industries has multiplied. This company's *Mataura* sailed from Port Chalmers in 1882, with 150 tons of mutton prepared on board in the absence of the necessary plant ashore. The passenger steamers sail from London every fourth Thursday *via* Plymouth, Tenerife, Cape Town, and Hobart, returning round Cape Horn *via* Montevideo. Rates are low compared with the conveniences and table supplied to all classes.

Fleet, 14 steamers; 95,553 tons.

London Office, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.—In 1868 steamship communication was opened between Tokyo and Osaka by a company which gave way to a Mail Line under Imperial control in 1871. In 1882 the Union Navigation Company was started, but in three years the proved inexpediency of having two State-aided concerns resulted in amalgamation, and the above, known as the Japanese Mail Steamship Company, was established in 1885. Regular services were kept up from Kobe to Vladivostok, Tientsin, and Korean ports; a line between Japan and Bombay being put on in 1892. The importance of the company rose with the size of its fleet owing to the war with China in 1894, fifty of its steamers being engaged at one time transporting the 120,000 fighting men with their 100,000 attendant coolies. Independent of a complete Japanese coastal system, extending to all the principal ports in Japan, as well as to Keelung from Kobe, and to Bonin Islands from Yokohama, the European passenger line runs fortnightly from Japan to Antwerp and London, starting from Middlesbrough on the return journey; the American line is a fortnightly service connecting at Seattle with the Great Northern Railway for inland United States points. There is also a monthly line to and from Australia, and other services to China, Corea, Asiatic Russia, Hawaii, Straits Settlements, and India. By continually adding boats like *Tango Maru*, 7,463 tons, the fleet which hails from the kingdom of the Mikado has made such phenomenal progress that it now takes a prominent place amongst the first companies in the world. Steam launches (1,138 tons), 4 hulks, and 241 lighters, and 40 steam launches and tugs are not included in the total given. Ten steamers are building (6 each, 8,600 tons).

Fleet, 80 steamers; 262,120 tons.

London Office, 2, Fenchurch Avenue.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD sprang into existence in 1856, initial operations taking the form of lines to Hull and to London. On 19th June, 1858, the *Bremen*, 334 × 42 × 28, sailed to New York *via* Southampton with 22 cabin passengers, 92 steerage, and 150 tons of cargo, followed by the *Weser*, the service being made fortnightly in 1866. Extensions to Baltimore 1868, New Orleans 1869, West Indies 1871, Brazil and River Plate 1876, evidenced the growth towards front rank which was assumed in 1881 with fast mail-boats built for an express Atlantic service, now maintained weekly from Bremen to New York *via* Southampton and Cherbourg. The Imperial German Mail Service from Bremen and Hamburg *via* Antwerp, Southampton, and Genoa to Eastern Asia and Australia, with various branch lines, began in 1885, and was followed in 1891 with

an express line between Italy and New York in conjunction with the Hamburg-American Line. In 1892, the first twin-screw steamer, *H.H. Meier*, joined the fleet, which from that date has been completely reorganised and doubled. In 1897 the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* promptly won and for a time held the palm for ocean speed: in March, 1900, she crossed from Cherbourg to Sandy Hook in 5 days 20 hours 58 minutes, averaging 22.33 knots per hour over 3,148 miles distance run. In 1900 the steamers and trade were acquired of the Scottish Oriental Co. and the East Indian Ocean S.S. Co., and extensions made between Penang and Belawan (Deli) and between Singapore and Palembang, Asahan, and Sandakan (Borneo). The line from Singapore to Labuan has been extended one way to Sulu and the Archipelago, and the other way to Manila. Steamers have been built for the development of the company's Chinese coasting business, and which now carry the German postal flag far into the interior of China up the Yangtze. A branch line has been established between Hong Kong and Sydney *via* Mariana Islands, Carolines, New Guinea, and Queensland. In 1901 sailings were resumed from Bremerhaven to Cuba. In 1904 the Singapore and Sydney line *via* Batavia, &c., was superseded by a new line from Sydney to Yokohama *via* New Guinea, Manila, and Hong Kong; additional lines being also established between Stettin and New York, and between Marseilles and Alexandria, *via* Naples. In 1906 the company started a weekly service to the Levant. The *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, 14,900 tons, 35,000 H.P., joined the stately N.D.L. fleet in 1901, followed by the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, 19,361 tons, 45,000 H.P., built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin, and *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, 19,500 tons, 46,000 H.P., all magnificent monuments to German shipbuilding and industrial art. The fleet includes 49 twin-screw ocean steamers (13 over 10,000 tons each), also 49,600 tons of river steamers and lighters, and 2 training ships, 5,823 tons, not included in total given below. The chief new ship now being built is the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm of the Grosser Kurfürst* type. River craft, 49,599 tons; 6,469,217 passengers carried in 1906; 6,000,938 miles traversed; 3,804,738 tons cargo carried.

WEST. (Between Cherbourg and Sandy Hook.)			EAST.		Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d.	h. m.	d.	h. m.		
Kaiser Wilhelm	5	12 44	...	...	23' 0	583
II.	...	...	5	10 10	23' 58	564
Kronprinz Wil-	5	11 57	...	...	23' 09	581
helm.	...	...	5	8 18	23' 47	565
Kaiser Wilhelm	5	15 20	...	...	22 81	580
der Grosse	...	...	5	10 0	23' 0	556

Fleet, 145 ocean steamers; 736,011 tons.

London Agents, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street, E.C.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Ltd., and CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.—The Ocean Steam Ship Company was formed in 1865 by Mr. Alfred Holt. The *Agamemnon* began the line on April 19th, 1866, sailing from Liverpool for Singapore and China *via* Mauritius. The Cape route was given up on the opening of the Suez Canal. The company maintains (in

conjunction with the China Mutual S.N.C., Ltd., which was formed in 1882, and of which Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co. acquired the control in 1902) a weekly service of cargo steamers from Glasgow, Bristol Channel ports, and Liverpool to the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, with a four-weekly extension across the Pacific to British Columbia and Puget Sound; a three-weekly one from Amsterdam *via* Liverpool to Sumatra and Java, and another between Singapore and West Australian ports. In 1901 a monthly line was begun from Glasgow to Australia. The *Antiochus*, *Bellerophon*, *Cyclops*, *Keemun*, *Ningchow*, *Oanfa*, *Teucer*, and *Titan* are from 8,900 to 9,000 tons each.

Fleet, 59 steamers; 326,817 tons.

London Agents, J. Swire & Sons, 8, Billiter Square, E.C.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE are the contractors with the Commonwealth Government for the carriage of mails between England and Australia. The managers of the line are the well-known firms of F. Green & Co. and Anderson, Anderson & Co. The steamers, which have to make uniformly quick passages, sail from London on alternate Fridays, calling at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning homewards in the reverse order. The comfortable accommodation afforded by this line to long-distance travellers, able to pay only the cheapest fares, testifies to the benefits conferred by steam navigation. When the Orient-Royal Mail Line began to carry passengers the passage from England to Australia occupied about 50 days; now it takes about 33 days. The outward and homeward steamers are timed to connect at Marseilles, so as to provide a sea voyage from London and back of 14 to 15 days, with not more than one day on shore. The Orient-Royal Mail Line are noted for their excellent system of pleasure cruises by large ocean steamships. Some of their fine vessels are employed in cruises varying in length from two to ten weeks to various parts of the world, according to season. In 1901 the *Ophir* was selected and specially fitted for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales when, with the Princess, he visited Australia to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 62,090 tons.

London Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This well-known American line, which was established at San Francisco in 1847, maintains services to Central America, Japan, China, Honolulu, &c. The *Korea*, 11,276 tons, and *Siberia*, 11,284 tons, recently built in the United States, steam 18 knots, and the *Manchuria*, 13,638 tons, and *Mongolia*, 13,639 tons, each 16 knots.

Fleet, 18 steamers; 98,711 tons.

London Agent, Rudolph Falck, 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840, began business with the *Chile* and *Peru*, receiving a small subsidy. A bi-monthly service between Valparaiso and Pauama necessitated four more steamers in 1852, the Pacific trade developing and fresh branches of commerce being opened up. Compound engines were welcomed and adopted in 1856, thereby reducing the costly consumption of coal, the scarcity of which article had been the earliest

difficulty. The company's powers were enlarged in 1865 to run as far as the River Plate. In 1867 the capital was increased for the onerous performance of a monthly mail service from Liverpool, through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso, the *Pacific*, 1,630 tons, sailing from that port May, 1868. The success of the new line resulted in three sailings a month, and an extension to Callao by 1870. Again, two years later, the capital was added to, the *Sorata*, 4,038 tons, starting in 1873 a weekly service from Liverpool to Callao *via* France, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and River Plate, but trade with South America falling off, fortnightly departures were reverted to, and the requisite employment for some of the boats presented itself in 1877, when the *Lusitania* led the way to the Orient-Pacific Line. The fleet owned by the company contains a long list of noble vessels (called after South American places), with which its reputation is well sustained for safety, speed and comfort. The *Oreonia*, 11,500 tons (the largest steamer in the South American trade), and the *Oriana*, *Ortega*, and *Oronsa*, each 8,000 tons, all twin-screw steamers, are the latest additions to the fleet.

Fleet, 50 steamers; 187,183 tons.

Head Office, 31-33, James Street, Liverpool.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. Brodie McG. Wilcox began to sow the seeds in 1825, and from the *William Farquett*, 206 tons: 60 h.p.: 74×15×8, blossomed the Peninsular Company, subsequently ripening into the above institution, which was incorporated 1840 (see p. 743), and celebrated its Jubilee 1887. Universally known as the "P. & O.," it glories in the motto, "Quis separabit."

Mails were conveyed by Post Office sailing packets from Falmouth to Lisbon before the contract was given to the Peninsular Company. The Indian mails were at that time taken in Government steamers from Bombay to Suez. Prior to the completion of the railway, 1857 (followed by the Suez Canal, 1870), everybody and everything had to take the caravan route across the desert to Cairo, intimately associated with the name of Lieut. Waghorn, who organised quicker and better facilities, Nile steamers afterwards superseding the sailing boats between Cairo and Alexandria. From Alexandria, Home Government steam packets carried the mails to Gibraltar, where the Peninsular Company received them. They soon suggested and pressed a better service than this upon the Government, and eventually a line from England *via* Gibraltar and Malta to Alexandria was begun by the *Oriental*, 1,610 tons, and *Great Liverpool* 1,540 tons, for which purpose the above company was constituted. The P. & O. Company secured the contract for the mails between Suez and Calcutta, in 1842, the first sailing being the *Hindustan*, 1,800 tons; but the East India Company obstinately refused to hand over their inferior Bombay-Suez Line until 1854, by which period the P. & O. had engaged to run to China and Singapore. The first service to Australia was interrupted by the Crimean War, 11 P. & O. boats being employed for the transport of troops. The necessity growing for an independent Australian mail line, the Government called for tenders in 1856, but the P. & O. declined the onerous conditions, which were swallowed by the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company, who soon failed. The Royal Mail Company stopped the breach

but temporarily, and the Government, having learnt a lesson, accepted the tender of the P. & O. Company in 1859.

The mails are invariably ahead of the contract times, which for 1908 have been reduced to the following:—

Indian	mails: Bombay, 13½ days from Lond.
China	" Shanghai 30½ "
Australian	" Adelaide 28½ "

The *Caledonia*, 7,558 tons, has landed the mails at Bombay within 12½ days from London *via* Brindisi, and the steamer's own passage between Bombay and Plymouth has been less than 17 days. The *Isis* and *Ociris*, running in the Brindisi-Port Said Express Service, have delivered the Egyptian mails within four days from the Metropolis of the Empire. The *Macedonia*, *Marmora*, *Moldavia*, *Mongolia* and *Mooltan*, each about 10,000 tons, and 18 knots speed, are the newest and largest mail steamers in the company's service, and the Company have under construction two additional steamers of the *Mooltan* type, but of larger tonnage, and a 19-knot steamer of 6,000 tons for the Bombay-Aden Mail Service. In 1906, 2,980,000 miles were traversed.

Fleet, 61 steamers; 405,260 tons.

London Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

THE PRINCE LINE is the substantial handiwork of Mr. James Knott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, since he despatched the *Saxon Prince* in 1881 as the pioneer of his present big fleet of ubiquitous steamers, of which the largest are the *Spanish Prince* of nearly 10,000 tons carrying capacity, and the *Norse* and *Royal Princes*, each of 9,500 tons capacity, and with a speed of 12 knots. The line has regular services from Manchester, Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London and Dunkirk to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Syrian Coast, Cyprus, Levant, and Smyrna, with return services to Manchester, Liverpool, Dunkirk, London, and other ports in the United Kingdom and Continent. Other lines maintained are those from Antwerp and London to the River Plate, and returning to the United Kingdom; New York to the Brazils and River Plate, and back to New York; New York to the Brazils, thence New Orleans, and from the latter port to the United Kingdom and Continent; Italian ports and Greece and the Levant to New York, with a return service to Italy, Greece and the Levant, carrying on the said line emigrants and cargo, New York to China, Japan, Philippines, Straits, and back to New York; New York to South African ports and back. During last year the steamers of the company carried 15,000 emigrants from Grecian and Italian ports to New York.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 136,220 tons.

London Office, 5, Fen Court, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & COMPANY, ABERDEEN LINE.—The steamers of this line leave the West India Dock every ten days for Natal, calling at Portland and the Canary Islands (Las Palmas and Teneriffe alternately); they also take cargo and passengers for East African ports as far as Quilimane. The line was inaugurated in the year 1856 with sailing ships which traded regularly between London and Natal. Steam was first tried in 1857 with the *Waldensian* and *Madagascar*, which were the first steamers on the South African coast, and carried the mails from Cape Town as far as the port of Durban. The present service was commenced

in 1882 with the *Dabulamanzi*, 1,679 tons. In 1886 the *Matabel* was the first steamer in the South African trade to be fitted with triple expansion engines, and steamed nearly 7,000 miles from London to Port Natal, without a single stoppage. The East African service was commenced in the year 1892, and the steamers of the Aberdeen Line now maintain a regular service as far north as Beira, calling at Delagoa Bay and Inhambane, and carrying goods also to the British concession at Chinde and Quilimane, these ports forming the best and cheapest routes for passengers for Rhodesia, Matabeland, British Central Africa, and the African Lakes District. Steamers carry the British and Portuguese mails from Durban to the various ports they serve. The passenger fares are moderate and the accommodation, especially on the newer steamers, superior. The ss. *Inkosi*, 3,576 tons, 13 knots, has gone from London to Natal in 23 days 10½ hours' steaming time, and the *Insizwa* has completed the return passage in 22 days 2½ hours. The *Inanda* (4,400 tons, 13 knots, latest addition) and *Inkosi* were the first ocean-going steamers outside transatlantic boats to be fitted with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Fleet, 9 steamers; 26,700 tons.

London Office, 4, East India Avenue, E.C., and 21, Cockspur Street, S.W.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD line of steamers to Java, *via* Suez Canal, is under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government. The service was established in 1883 by the present managers, Messrs. Wm. Ruys & Sons, one of the oldest and most important shipowning and shipbroking firms in Holland. The steamers are despatched from Rotterdam, *via* Southampton, fortnightly, for Padang, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya, calling at Lisbon and Marseilles, from which last port passages of 20 days have been made to Batavia. The largest are the *Sindoro*, 5,468 tons, and *Gventoor*, 5,894 tons, both twin-screw steamers, 15 knots speed; one mail steamer is building of 4,900 tons; and two cargo steamers, each 9,000 tons dead-weight; 44 voyages in 1906; about 850,000 miles traversed; 3,791 passengers carried; 341,000 tons of cargo.

Fleet, 16 steamers; 63,790 tons.

London and Southampton Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY was incorporated 1839 by Royal Charter with a subsidy of £240,000. In 1857 the company temporarily took over the carriage of the Australian mails *via* Suez. In 1868 the West Indian Mail Line was extended to Colon. In 1869 the South American main line was continued to Buenos Ayres (doing away with branch steamers from Brazil), developing by 1872 into a fortnightly service, and later into a weekly service. Services have recently been established from Glasgow, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Hull, London and Antwerp to the West Indies; and from Newport, Swansea, and Antwerp to Brazil; also a line to Cuba from Hull and Antwerp *via* Bilbao, Vigo, Corunna and the Canary Islands. The West Indian Mail subsidy, which had dwindled to £35,000 a year, was allowed by the Government to lapse in 1905, much against the expressed wishes of the Colonies. The company availed themselves of the freedom to extend their West Indian Main Line service to New York *via* Jamaica, maintaining their communications with the West Indian and British

Guiana Colonies. In August, 1907, a contract was signed with H.B.M. Government Agents of the Colonies for a fortnightly inter-colonial service from and to Barbados—quite distinct from the West Indies and New York transatlantic service (run without subsidy). During 1904, 6 new cargo steamers joined the fleet. The *Aragon*, 9,795 tons, which sailed on her maiden voyage July 14, 1905, is the first of a series of similar vessels for the Brazil and River Plate route. The *Amazon*, 10,036 tons, and *Araguaya*, 10,537 tons, were launched in 1906, the *Avon*, 11,072 tons, and *Asturias*, 12,500 tons, in 1907. The R.M.S.P. service to Australia (carried on for a short time in 1857) was resumed at the end of 1905, the Company then acquiring a half-interest in the Australian mail service, which is now carried on by them jointly with the Orient Company under the title of the "Orient-Royal Mail" Line. In 1907 the company acquired a half share in the "Shire" Line, thus extending their operations to Japan, China, and the Far East. From London (Albert Dock), the ports of call including Port Said, Suez, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama. Several steamers of 13,000 tons are building for the Australian mail service.

Fleet, 47 steamers; 204,206 tons.

London Office, 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.

SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, LIMITED.—This company, successors to Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co. and The Albion Co., established over 50 years ago, maintain a regular service of fast steamers between London and New Zealand. Their passenger steamers are despatched from London to New Zealand every four weeks, calling on the outward journey at Plymouth, Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart (to tranship Australian passengers), and on the homeward journey, *via* Cape Horn, they call at Monte Video or Rio de Janeiro, Teneriffe, and Plymouth. The company also despatch fast direct cargo steamers monthly from London to various ports in New Zealand, while in addition a service of cargo steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to New Zealand is maintained at regular intervals. The company own 16 steamers, including the twin-screw steamers *Mamari*, 7,062 tons, and *Matatua*, 6,488 tons. The new twin-screw steamer *Arawa*, of 9,372 tons, has recently been added to the passenger fleet, while the cargo fleet has just been strengthened by the addition of the new twin-screw steamer *Kia Ora*, of 6,750 tons. All the steamers are fitted with patent refrigerators for the conveyance of frozen meat, as well as butter, cheese, and fruit, from New Zealand, and aggregate a total carrying capacity equal to about 3,000,000 carcasses of sheep annually. Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co. have associated with this line their ss. *Athenic*, ss. *Corinthic*, ss. *Ionic*, and ss. *Delphic*, not included in the total tonnage below.

Fleet, 12 vessels; 67,865 tons.

Head Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, which has been conducted with remarkable financial success, was formed as a limited company in 1898 to take over the business founded by Messrs. M. Samuel and Co. for the transport of petroleum in bulk through the Suez Canal. Started in 1892,

the fleet has increased with extraordinary rapidity, the newest being the *Pectan*, *Spondilus*, *Goldmouth*, and *Silverlip*, each with a capacity of 10,300 tons, to steam 12 knots. The steamers are adapted for carrying general cargo as well as oil, and owing to special systems of ventilation are reliable carriers for the most delicate cargoes. A number of the vessels use entirely liquid fuel instead of coal. The steamers carry petroleum and its products in bulk all over the world, and the special trade of carrying full cargoes of benzine in bulk from Sumatra and Borneo to Europe *via* the Cape, of which the "Shell" Co. were the pioneers, has now assumed great dimensions. The carriage of creosote in bulk across the Atlantic has also been instituted by the "Shell" Co. The largest steamer is the *Silverlip*, 7,492 tons. The company in 1907 merged their business with that of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., and the fleets of the two concerns are combined under the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.

London Office, 19-21, Billiter Street, E.C.

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE.—Early in 1900 the two well-known steamship companies, the Union Steamship Company, Limited, and the Castle Mail Packets Company, Limited, the former company having been formed in 1853 and the latter one in 1872, who for many years have performed the mail service between England and S. Africa, were formally amalgamated, under the title of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, the joint concern being managed by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co., who were the managers of the Castle Line. The Royal Mail steamships of the line, under contract with the Colonial Governments, are despatched from Southampton every Saturday for the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, calling at Madeira. The Intermediate steamships are despatched every week from London, calling at Southampton, for the Cape Colony, Natal, and Delagoa Bay, taking passengers at lower rates than the Mail steamers. These steamers proceed alternately *via* Las Palmas, Grand Canary and Teneriffe, and call once a month for mails at Ascension and St. Helena under contract with His Majesty's Government. At regular intervals, as the trade requires, an extra steamship, carrying passengers at low rates, is despatched to the South African ports, Lobito Bay and Mauritius. The steamers of the fleet are amply furnished with every contrivance for the safety, comfort, and convenience of all classes of passengers. The largest steamers in the fleet are: *Mail*—*Kenilworth Castle*, 12,975 tons; *Armada Castle*, 12,973 tons; *Walmer Castle*, 12,546 tons. *Intermediate*—*Durham Castle*, 8,267 tons; *Dover Castle*, 8,262 tons; *Dunluce Castle*, 8,114 tons.

Fleet, 44 steamers; 260,634 tons.

London Office, 3 & 4, Fenchurch Street.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.—This company, established in 1875, is now the most important shipping concern in the Southern Hemisphere, and testifies to the expansion of both colony and company. In 1901 the company established a four-weekly mail service from Sydney to Vancouver, and discontinued running a steamer on the San Francisco mail route. The *Aporima*, 5,700 tons; the *Moeraki*, 4,400 tons, and *Manuka*, 4,400 tons, are twin-screw steamers added recently, with a

speed of 14 knots; the turbine steamer *Maheno*, 5,500 tons, is 17 knots. The *Loonunga*, an 18-knot turbine steamer of 1,000 tons, is in the service between Melbourne and Launceston, a distance of 276 miles; the first steamer of this kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Four steamers are building.

Fleet, 62 steamers; 122,000 tons.

London Office, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

DET FORENEDE DAMPSKIBS SEISKAB (The United Steamship Co.) of Copenhagen celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1906. It is the largest maritime undertaking in Denmark. The company's far-reaching operations cover services with Russia, Germany, Norway, U. Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, the Levant, also North and South America, 20 of the fastest steamers being fitted with refrigerating machinery for the transport of dairy produce. The Scandinavian America Passenger Line is maintained between Copenhagen and New York, *via* Christiania and Christiansand, for which service 4 twin-screw steamers, each over 10,000 tons, have recently been built, with a speed of 16 knots, each with accommodation for 1,500 passengers. The largest steamer is the *United States*, 10,095 tons. One ice-breaker and salvage steamer, 12 sea-going lighters, and 7 tug-boats belong to the company (4,837 tons). In 1906 3,451,817 miles were traversed.

Fleet, 125 steamers; 152,865 tons.

London Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

ANDREW WEIR & CO. were established in 1885 by the senior partner, when the barques *Willowbank*, 862 tons, and *Francis Thorpe*, 1,343 tons, were acquired. Starting building for themselves in 1886, the size of the fleet, known as the Bank Line, grew to 43 clippers, which gradually diminished as the number of steamships increased, the first belonging to the firm being the ss. *Dueneric*, 1,878 tons, in 1896; now the ss. *Kumeric*, 7,000 tons, heads a list of 21 steamers grossing 81,536 tons. The *Cedarbank*, 2,825 tons, is the biggest of the 17 sailing ships, representing a further 32,398 tons, this being still one of the largest sailing fleets in the world. Both fleets are mostly employed in general trades. They have the following lines of steamers: New York to the Far East; New York to the River Plate; Calcutta to the River Plate and West Coast of South America; Calcutta to Durban and South African ports; Puget Sound and British Columbia to China and Japan; and an Australian mail line from San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia. Since 1896 a regular service has been conducted between the Tees and the Forth.

Fleet, 28 vessels, steam and sail; 114,002 tons.

Head Office, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

WHITE STAR LINE.—(See International Mercantile Marine Co.) The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., better known as the White Star Line, was founded in 1869 by the late Mr. T. H. Ismay. The *Oceanic* (3,807 tons, 430 feet long) sailed from Liverpool on her first voyage to New York on 10 March, 1871. The *Britannic*, 5,004 tons, *Germanic*, 5,070 tons (1874-5), *Teutonic*, 9,984 tons (1889), *Majestic*, 9,955 tons (1890), were followed by *Oceanic II.*, 17,274 tons. In August, 1890, the *Medic*, 12,000 tons, inaugurated a service from Liverpool to South African and Australian ports. In 1903

the four largest steamers of the Dominion Line were taken over and renamed, a regular service being inaugurated from Liverpool to Boston *via* Queenstown and from New York and Boston to Mediterranean ports. Early in 1907 the White Star Line made an important announcement, viz., that with a view to meet the growing demand of travellers that facilities should be provided to enable them to embark and disembark at either a Continental or British port, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the English Channel, its Wednesday Royal United States Mail service would be transferred from Liverpool to Southampton in the following June. The new service was auspiciously inaugurated on June 5 by the departure from Southampton of the palatial new twin-screw steamer *Adriatic*, 25,000 tons, which, with its unique system of Turkish baths and other innovations, has proved a very popular vessel. The New York Mail steamers of the White Star Line now leave Southampton each Wednesday morning, call at Cherbourg the same afternoon, and then proceed to Queenstown to take the mails on board. Homewards the steamers leave New York every Wednesday, and steam direct to Plymouth (where the mails and such passengers as so elect are landed); from thence to Cherbourg, and end the voyage at Southampton. As a consequence of this change, the White Star Line's passenger steamers from Liverpool for New York now sail each Thursday, and this service is maintained by the magnificent twin-screw steamers *Baltic*, *Cedric*, *Celtic*, and *Arabic*, the first three of which are each over 20,000 tons. The Boston steamers are now despatched from Liverpool on Wednesdays, instead of Fridays as heretofore; and in addition to the foregoing the White Star Line also has services between Liverpool and New York (cargo and live stock), Liverpool, South Africa, and Australia (passengers and cargo), Liverpool and Australia (cargo), Liverpool and New Zealand (cargo), New York and Mediterranean ports (passengers and cargo), Boston and Mediterranean (passengers and cargo). For the London and New Zealand passenger and cargo services, under the auspices of the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., the White Star Line has had built the *Athenic*, *Corinthic*, and *Ionic*, each 12,230 tons, the largest vessels in the New Zealand trade. The *Celtic II.* (20,904 tons) sailed from Liverpool for New York on her maiden voyage July 26, 1901. She has been surpassed in size by the *Cedric*, 21,035 tons, by the *Baltic*, 23,876 tons, and by the *Adriatic*, 25,000 tons. All the services are maintained entirely with twin-screw steamers, and the average size of the White Star steamers is the largest in the world (13,020 tons per steamer), including some of the largest cargo and live-stock carriers in existence.

The following table gives quickest crossings to date:—

Steamer's Name.	West.	East.	Average Sea Speed.	Highest Day's Run.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	Knots.	Knots.
<i>Oceanic</i>	5 16 40	5 18 30	20.7	524
<i>Teutonic</i>	5 16 31	5 21 3	20.3	528
<i>Majestic</i>	5 17 56	5 23 16	20.4	520

Fleet, 28 steamers; 375,000 tons.

London Offices, 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.

WILSON LINE.—The firm of Beckinton, Wilson & Co., founded at Hull, about 1835, by Mr. Thos. Wilson, became a private company in 1891 (Messrs. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.), and has since been conducted by Messrs. Charles and Arthur Wilson. Mr. Charles Wilson was created Lord Nunburnholme in 1906, and died in 1907. The company is now the largest private ship-owning concern in the world. Ever since 1845, the firm has held the foremost position in the Baltic trade. In 1850 the present mail service between England and Sweden was started with the *Courier*, 400 tons, and soon developed into a large mail passenger service to the principal Swedish and Norwegian ports. The St. Petersburg, Riga, and Stettin trades were next included, the *Dido*, 1,409 tons, in 1869, being the first departure to the Adriatic, the same year operations being extended to the Black Sea. In 1875 the New York and Boston trades were entered, and have been developed into employing the most tonnage, the *Toronto*, 6,035 tons, and *Consuelo*, 6,025 tons, both twin-screw steamers, being the largest. In 1878 the steamers of Messrs. Brownlow, Marsden & Co. were purchased, and the Hamburg, Antwerp, and Dunkirk trades taken up. Connection with India, which had been maintained from 1870 to 1875, was resumed in 1883, with a line between Hull and Bombay, and in 1896 a service between London and Boston, U.S., was established in association with the Furness and Leyland Lines. In 1903 the fleet was acquired of Messrs. Bailey & Leatham, Ltd., numbering 22 steamers, with a total gross tonnage of 32,497 tons. In 1906 the firm amalgamated with the North-Eastern Railway Co., and Wilsons, and North-Eastern Railway Shipping Company was formed for Hamburg, Antwerp, Ghent, and Dunkirk trades, employing 9 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 7,780 tons. *Kolpino*, 1,819 tons, is the latest addition; a 4,050 tons steamer for Atlantic trade is building. Fleet, 81 steamers; 183,871 tons.

London Agents, W. E. Bott & Co., 1, East India Avenue, E.C.

Our thanks are due to the owners and agents who have furnished us with information, and also to the Secretary of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

Nationality of "British" Seamen, 1896-1905.

THE following table shows the number of British and Foreign Seamen employed in the sea-going Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom, and the percentage of Foreign to British:

Year.	Total British and Foreign.*	British.	Foreign.*	Proportion of Foreign Percentage to British.*	Lascars and Asiatics.
1896	210,040	178,994	33,046	18.46	29,999
1897	209,447	175,549	33,898	19.31	31,484
1898	210,288	174,980	35,308	20.18	32,265
1899	210,330	174,266	36,064	20.69	33,805
1900	211,425	174,532	36,893	21.14	36,023
1901	210,542	172,912	37,630	21.76	37,431
1902	214,363	174,530	39,825	22.82	39,177
1903	216,916	176,520	40,396	25.88	41,021
1904	216,807	176,975	39,832	22.5	42,682
1905	220,203	180,492	39,711	22	43,383

* Exclusive of Lascars and Asiatics.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT AND FLOUR (UNITED KINGDOM), 1897-1906.

WHEAT FLOUR is expressed as wheat on the basis of 72 wheat flour = 100 wheat.

Year.	Home-grown Wheat. (1,000 bushels)	Imported Wheat and Flour. (1,000 bushels)	Total. (1,000 bushels.)
1897	51,852	164,643	216,495
1898	55,319	174,371	230,690
1899	66,289	181,313	247,602
1900	56,772	182,547	239,319
1901	47,873	187,243	235,116
1902	49,519	200,986	250,505
1903	49,863	217,536	267,399
1904	39,790	220,024	259,814
1905	38,290	212,341	250,631
1906	53,493	209,218	262,711

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS (U.K.)

1894-1906.

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1894	1,120,010	275,655	653,468
1895	1,154,898	279,746	735,244
1896	1,152,144	296,089	673,104
1897	1,157,234	303,686	704,470
1898	1,159,483	310,071	712,947
1899	1,163,279	317,623	741,091
1900	1,159,922	311,254	757,732
1901	1,162,975	313,351	710,811
1902	1,174,639	316,612	691,155
1903	1,183,627	316,446	667,988
1904	1,181,770	313,070	707,258
1905	1,163,670	314,810	669,536
1906	1,169,847	325,519	680,727

Administrative Counties.

ANGLESEY. Acres 175,836. Pop. 50,606.

Rental £223,342.

Ld. Lieut. (1896) and *Chairman of Q.S.*, Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
High Sheriff, Eric J. W. Platt, Bryn Mael, Menai Bridge.

Chairman of County Council, William David Jones, Old Bank, Holyhead.

Clerk of the Peace, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni.

Chief Constable, L. Prothero, Llangefni (32).

Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Bangor.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 302,947. Population

171,707. Rental £977,084.

Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, Melchbourne, Sharnbrook.

High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Howard, V.D., Highfield, Bedford.

Chairman of Q.S., Lord St. John of Bletsoe.

Chairman of County Council, The Duke of Bedford, K.G., Woburn Abbey.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. W. Marks.

Chf. Const., Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford (105).

Coroner, Mark Whyley, Bedford.

Coroner for Honor of Amptill, Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn.

BERKSHIRE. Acres 456,491. Pop. 180,354.

Rental, £1,168,627.

Lord Lieutenant, James Herbert Benyon (1901), Englefield House, Reading.

High Sheriff, Maj. Sir Edward Barry, Bt., Ockwells Manor, Maidenhead.

Chairman of Q.S., Sir R. G. C. Mowbray, Bart.

Chairman of C.C., W. Hew Dunn.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. T. Morland.

Chief Constable, Maj. A. F. Poulton, Reading (216).

Coroners: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; Jas. Cockburn Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading; and W. C. Jotcham, Wantage.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 469,301. Population

54,213. Rental £1,147,740.

Lord Lieut., Lord Glanusk, Peterstone, Brecon.

Chairman of C.C., G. W. Cobb, Caldicott Castle, Chepstow.

High Sheriff, E. Davies, Machan House, Newport.

Chairman of Q.S., Hon. E. C. Devereux.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., H. E. Thomas.

Chief Constable, A. S. Williams.

County Coroners: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; M. F. Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 477,738. Population

179,363. Rental £1,099,214.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Rothschild.

High Sheriff, Col. P. B. Giles, Bletchley.

Chairman of Q.S., Lord Cottesloe.

Chairman of C.C., Tomman Mosley, Bangors Park, Iver.

Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury.

Chief Constable, Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (176).

Coroners: T. F. Vaisey, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; E. Wilkins, Aylesbury; A. E. W. Charsley, Beaconsfield; E. T. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Amptill.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 311,938. Population

81,885. Rental £414,788.

Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Clifden.

High Sheriff (Cams and Hunts), William Cutlack, Littleport, Cambs.

Chairman of Q.S., Edward S. Fordham, J.P., D.L.

Chairman of C.C., Herbert G. Fordham, J.P., D.L.

Clerk of Peace and C.C., S. R. Ginn, D.L.

Chief Constable, Charles J. D. Stretten, M.V.O., Cambridge (77).

Coroner, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

(See also ELY, ISLE OF.)

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,071. Population

61,078. Rental £331,115.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead.

High Sheriff, Dr. Lynn Thomas, Cardigan.

Chairman of C.C., H. C. Fryer, Aberayron.

Chairman of Q.S., J. W. Willis-Bund.

Clerk of the Peace, F. R. Roberts, Aberystwyth.

County Treasurer, J. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth.

Chief Const., E. Williams, Aberystwyth (41).

Coroners: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans, Aberystwyth.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 582,656. Pop.

125,303. Val. £600,640.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir James Drummond, Bart., Edwinstow, Llandilo.

High Sheriff, G. E. S. Protheroe-Beynon.

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Earl Cawdor.

Chairman of County Council, Rev. W. Davies.

Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen.

Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo (95).

Coroners: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen;

Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; W.

Buckley Roderick, Llanelly.

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 365,930. Population

123,496. Rateable value £663,431.

Lord Lieut. and Chairman of Q.S., John

Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eifion, Criccieth.

High Sheriff, Sir Owen Roberts, Dinas, Carnarvon.

Chairman of C.C., Maurice Jones, Pwllheli.

Clerk of the Peace, A. Bodvol-Roberts, Carnarvon.

Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86).

Coroners: J. Pentir Williams, Bangor; O.

Robyns Owen, Pwllheli.

CHESHIRE. Acres 643,360. Pop. 593,885.

Rental £3,898,120.

Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Westminster, Eaton Hall, Chester.

High Sheriff, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bt., Walton Hall, Warrington.

Chairman of Q.S., Sir Horatio Lloyd.

Chairman of County Council, Col. George Dixon.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Reginald Potts.

Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (475).

County Coroners: J. C. Bate, Chester; Hercules

Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; A. E. Ferns,

Stockport; R. Dobson, Warrington.

CORNWALL. Acres 868,208. Pop. 322,334.

Rental £1,129,939.

Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (1877).

High Sheriff, C. A. Hanton, Fowey.

Chairman of C.C., W. C. Pendarves.

Chairmen of Q.S., Wm. C. Pendarves and F. B.

Howell.

Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., C. L. Cowlard.

Chief Constable, R. Middleton Hall (228).

Coroners: D. Thompson, Launceston; John

Pethybridge, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence

Carlyon, Truro; Edward Boase, Penzance;

Albert de Castro Glubb, Liskeard.

CUMBERLAND. Acres 973,086. Pop. 266,921.

Rental £1,538,284.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass.
Vice-Admiral of the Coast, Earl of Lonsdale.
High Sheriff, Frederick Ponsonby Johnson, Castlesteads, Brampton.
Chairman of Q.S., George A. Rimington.
Chairman of C.C., H. C. Howard.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., C. B. Hodgson.
Chief Constable, Chas. de C. Parry, Penrith (204).
Coroners: Arthur Lee, Brampton; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; P. B. Stoney, Millom; Edward Atter, Whitehaven; and G. L. Skerry, Workington.

DENBIGHSHIRE. Acreage 426,084. Population 131,582. Rental £720,488.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin.
High Sheriff, Samuel James Waring.
Chairman of Q.S., Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., C.B.
Chairman of C.C., Edward Roberts.
Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Evans Ruthin.
Chief Con., Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (87).
Coroners: John Roberts Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; Llewelyn Kenrick.

DERBYSHIRE. Acres 652,272. Pop. 610,522. Rental £3,470,243.

Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (1892), Chatsworth.
High Sheriff, Francis Nicholas Smith, Wingfield Park, Ambergate, Derby.
Chairman of C.C., George Herbert Strutt.
Chairman of Q.S., S. Leeke.
Clerk of Peace & of C.C., N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Holland, M.V.O., Derby (360).
Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Richard Sale, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; A. Green, M.B., Chesterfield; Sydney Taylor, Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE. Acres 1,671,168. Population 662,106. Rental £3,553,526.

Lord Lieut. and Chairman of C.C., Rt. Hon. Earl Portescue (1905), Castle Hill, S. Molton.
High Sheriff, Sir D. Duckworth King, Bt., Wear House, Exeter.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Coleridge; Lord Clifford; G. C. Davie.
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. R. Vyvyan, Exeter (427).
Coroners: C. E. Cox, Honiton; H. W. Gould, Crediton; G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; A. M. Davson, Dartmouth; Sidney Hacker, Totnes; R. Robinson Rodd, East Stonehouse.

DORSET. Acres 625,578. Population 202,063. Rental £1,205,954.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. John Mount Batten, C.B. (1906), Up Cerne House, Dorchester.
High Sheriff, Humphrey Frederick Weld, Chideock Manor, Bridport.
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Portman.
Chairman of Q.S., Hastings Burton Middleton.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., E. A. Ffooks.
Chief Cons., Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester (190).
Coroners: William Harry Creech, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); G. P. Symes, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.).

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 649,244. Pop. 1,187,474. Value £4,065,165.

(See also pp. 164-5).
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham.
High Sheriff, Rowland Burdon, Castle Eden.
Chairman of Q.S., His Hon. Judge Greenwell.
Chairman of C.C., John Wilson, M.P.
Cik. of the Peace and to C.C., R. Simey, Durham.
Chief Const., Wm. George Morant, Durham (655).
Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; C. E. Cadle, Durham; J. H. Bell, Stockton.

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. Pop. 64,495. *Custos Rotulorum*, Lord De Ramsey, Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.

High Sheriff, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Chairman of Q.S., A. J. Pell.
Chairman of County Council, Joseph Martin.
Clerk of Peace and C.C., C. E. F. Copeman.
Chief Const., Capt. J. H. Mander, Ely (65).
Coroners: Thomas R. Dawbarn, Wisbech; G. M. Hall, Ely.

ESSEX. Acres 930,588. Population 396,357. Rental £4,836,320.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Warwick (1901), Easton Lodge, Dunmow.
High Sheriff, Charles Ernest Ridley, The Elms, Chelmsford.
Chairmen of Q.S., Andrew Johnston and Hon. C. H. Strutt.
Chairman of C.C., Andrew Johnston.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., H. W. Gibson, Chelmsford.
Chief Constable, Captain Edward Maclean Showers, Chelmsford (457).
Coroners: J. Harrison, Braintree; C. Edgar Lewis, Brentwood; A. Ambrose, M.D., Loughton.

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 164,050. Pop. 81,490. Rental £379,984.

Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Kinnel Park, Abergele.
High Sheriff, Col. E. Lloyd, Hafod, Mold.
Chairman of Q.S., Philip P. Pennant.
Chairman of C.C., Jas. W. Summers.
Clerk of the Peace, Richard Bromley, Mold.
Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber, Mold (59).
Coroners: F. Llewellyn Jones, Mold; Wm. Alma Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

GLAMORGAN. Acres 504,376. Population 601,061. Rateable value £3,447,618.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Plymouth, C.B. (1890), St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff.
High Sheriff, Walter Rice Evans.
Chairman of C.C., John Blandy Jenkins, J.P.
Chairman of Q.S., O. H. Jones.
Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. Mansel Franken, Cardiff.
Chief Const., Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (554).
Coroners: (Vacant) Cardiff; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath; F. H. Glynn Price, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres 788,748. Pop. 369,622. Rateable value £3,170,427.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, Falfeld, R.S.O.
High Sheriff, Col. Fairfax Rhodes, Brockhampton Park, Andoversford.
Chairman of C.C., The Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., Lypiatt Park, Stroud.
Chairman of Qr. Sess., Francis Adams Hyett.

Clerk of the Peace and of the C.C., Edwd. Theodore Gardom.

Chief Constable, Admiral Henry Christian, Cheltenham (386).

Coroners: Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thornbury; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; Richard Macartney, Cinderford; N. G. Moore, Tewkesbury; Charles Scott, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE (OR SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 942,441. Pop. 389,403. Rental £2,189,172.

Lord Lieut. (1904) and *Chairman of C.C.*, The Marquess of Winchester, Amport St. Mary's, Andover.

High Sheriff, Edward John Harry Eden Morant, Brockenhurst Park, Lymington.

Chairmen of Q.S., The Duke of Wellington, K.G. (Civil), John Lindsay Johnstone (Judicial).

Clerk of Peace and County Council, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester.

Chief Constable, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, West Hill, Winchester (429).

County and Franchise Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; P. H. Jackson, Kordingsbridge; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; Edgar Goble, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitechurch.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Acres 537,363. Population 114,401. Rental £570,448.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir John R. G. Cotterell, Bt. (1904).

High Sheriff, Charles James Paul Gwyer, Eywood, Titley.

Chairman of Q.S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt. *Chairman of C.C.*, Colonel Prescott Deric.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., John Reginald Symonds.

Ch. Const., Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (81).

Coroners: Thomas Hutchinson, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster.

HERTFORDSHIRE. Acres 404,518. Population 258,023. Rental £1,499,366.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. (1892), The Grove, Watford.

High Sheriff, Benjamin Samuel Faudel-Phillips, Balls Park, Hertford.

Chairman of C.C., Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey. *Chairman of St. Albans Q.S.*, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L.

Chairman of Hertford Q.S., The Marquess of Salisbury, C.B., A.D.C.

Clerk of Peace and of C.C., C. E. Longmore.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (270).

Coroners: Thomas Joseph Swarder, Hertford; Lovell Drage, M.D., Hatfield; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Lovel Sneathman, Hemel Hempstead; Ethelbert Collins, Bishop Stortford; D. B. Balding, Royston; T. J. Broad, Watford; A. MacKinnon Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 233,924. Pop. 54,125. Rateable val. £348,040.

Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of C.C., The Earl of Sandwich (1891), Hinchingsbrooke, Hunts.

High Sheriff, William Cutlack, The Grange, Littleport.

Chairman of Q.S., H. C. Geldart, Huntingdon.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., J. Percy Maule.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Alan G. Chichester, Godmanchester (54).

Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey.

ISLE OF WIGHT. Acres 94,068. Pop. 82,418. Val. £518,187.

Governor and Captain-General, H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Osborne.

Deputy Governor, Thomas B. H. Cochrane, M.V.O.

Chairman of C.C., Godfrey Baring, M.P., Cowes.

Chief Constable, Capt. H. G. A. Connor, D.L. (61).

Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Peace (Registration), John Dufton, Newport.

KENT. Acres 989,890. Pop. 926,271. Rental £6,228,840.

Lord Lieutenant, Marquis Camden (1905), Bayham Abbey.

High Sheriff, Edward Windsor Hussey, Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst.

Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Harris, East Kent; Rt. Hon. John G. Talbot, M.P., West Kent.

Chairman of County Council, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone.

Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Walter Byron Prosser, Maidstone.

Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Warde, Maidstone (526).

Coroners: Thomas Buss, Tunbridge Wells; Reginald Mackenzie Mercer, Canterbury; H. B. Sewell, Greenwich; C. B. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; J. Bannon, New Romney; (a vacancy), Hythe; F. W. Hardman, Deal; and W. P. Morrison, Redhill.

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Pop. 3,923,096. Rental £20,214,462. (See also p. 172.)

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Derby, K.G. (1897).

Knowsley Park, Prescott, Lancashire.

High Sheriff, Sir William Henry Tate, Bt., Highfield, Woolton, Liverpool.

Chairmen of Q.S., E. B. Dawson, Lancaster; H. Wilson Worsley-Taylor, K.C., Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, Knt., Liverpool; J. M. Yates, K.C., Manchester.

Chairman of County Council, Right Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert, K.C.B.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Jos. Maghull Yates, K.C.

Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Harcourt E. Clare, Preston.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Moorsom, M.V.O., Preston (1,654).

Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; John F. Price, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighthouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Neville Holden, Lancaster; John Poole, Manor of Uiverston; W. Ascroft, Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescott.

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres 532,788. Population 437,490. Rateable value £2,595,257.

Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Rutland (1900), 16 Arlington St., London, S.W.

High Sheriff, Richard Dalglish, Asfordby Place, Melton Mowbray.

Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., Hussey Packe.

Clerk of Peace to County Council & Lieutenancy, Wm. Jesse Freer, 10 New Street, Leicester.

Chief Constable, Edward Holmes, Leicester (176).

Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry John Deane, Loughborough; Arthur Henry Marsh, Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,696,332. Population 500,022. Rental £3,661,224.
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham.
High Sheriff, William Vere Reeve Fane, Fulbeck Hall, Grantham.
Chairmen of Q.S., William Garfit, Boston; Fitzalan Howard, Spalding (Parts of Holland); Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and Bourne (Parts of Kesteven); Wm. Embleton Fox, Northorpe (Parts of Lindsey).
Chairmen of C.C.: Lindsey, W. E. Fox; Kesteven, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; Holland, W. C. Hutson.
Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils: Lindsey, Chas. Scorer, Lincoln; Kesteven, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford; Holland H. Chaderton Johnson, Boston; Lincoln City, F. C. Brogden.
Chief Constable, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln (341) £750
Coroners: Arthur Tuxford, M.D., Boston; Richard Mason, Grimsby; Theodore Norton, Grantham; Wm. Hy. Brefitt Brook, and M. H. Footman, Lincoln; Philip Gamble, Gainsborough; Herbert Sharpley, Louth; Dr. G. L. Barritt, Spalding; Francis J. Walker, Spilsby; Dr. Cragg, Billingborough; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford.
LONDON. (See pp. 363-368).
MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 427,810. Pop. 48,852. Rental, £223,614.
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q.S., Wm. Robt. Maurice Wynne (1891), Peniarth, Towy.
High Sheriff, Charles Gabriel Beale, Bryntirion, Dolgelly.
Chairman of C.C., Evan Jones, Brodrenig, Bala.
Clerk of the Peace, David Breese, Portmadoc.
Chief Constable, Thomas Jones, Dolgelly (35).
C. Coroner, R. Owen Jones, Blaenau Ffestiniog.
MIDDLESEX. Acres 148,700. Pop. 1,015,059. Rateable value £6,191,722.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Bedford, K.G. (1898), 15 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.
High Sheriff, Thomas Croysdale, Hawke House, Sunbury-on-Thames.
Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.
Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster.
Coroners: Western: W. Bruce Gordon Hogg, M.D., Chiswick; Central: G. Danford Thomas, M.D., Manor Place, Paddington Green; Eastern: A. M. M. Forbes; Duchy of Lancaster: A. M. M. Forbes, 7 Queen Street, Chapside.
MONMOUTHSHIRE. Acres 342,548. Pop. 230,806. Rateable value £1,221,813.
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Tredegar (1899), Tredegar Park, Newport.
High Sheriff, Col. Charles Thomas Wallis, Chesterholme, Newport.
Chairman of Q.S., Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, near Monmouth.
Chairman of C.C., Aid. J. R. Jacob, Abergavenny.
Clerk of Peace & to C.C., Hy. Stafford Gustard.
Ch. Const., Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (199).
County Coroners: M. Roberts Jones, Cardiff; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Fothergill Evans, Chepstow.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 590,111. Population 54,901. Rental £497,173.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., C.B. (1881), Ruabon.
High Sheriff, Hugh Edmund Ethelston Peel, Brynnyps, Ellesmere, Salop.
Chairman of Q.S. & C.C., Capt. D. H. Mytton.
Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool.
Chief Constable, W. J. Holland, Newtown (35).
County Coroners: Chas. E. Humphreys, Llanfyllin; John Rowlands, Machynlleth; J. T. C. Gittins, Newtown; R. D. Thomas, Welshpool.
NORFOLK. Acres 1,303,488. Population 313,504. Rental £1,837,698.
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Coke (1906), Holkham.
High Sheriff, H. T. S. Patteson, Beeston, Norwich.
Chairman of Q.S., Colonel Hy. E. Hyde.
Other Chairmen of Q.S., Sir Wm. Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart.; Hamon le Strange; Sir Herbert Cozens Hardy; and Thos. Calthorpe Blofeld.
Clerk of the Peace & to C.C., George Christopher Davies, Norwich.
Chief Constable, Sir Paynton Pigott, M.V.O., Norwich (239).
Coroners: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; R. A. Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; H. B. A. Wayman, Downham Market; O. F. Read, Thetford.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 585,148. Population 207,485. Rateable value £1,436,757.
Lord Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G. (1892), Althorp Park, Northampton.
High Sheriff, Henry Leonard Campbell Brassey, Apethorpe Hall, Wansford.
Chairman of C.C., Sackville G. Stopford Sackville, Drayton House, Thrapston.
Chairman of Q.S., C. Smyth, Little Houghton House, Northampton.
Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. A. Millington.
Chief Constable, Lieut. James Daigleish Kellie MacCallum, Northampton (166).
Coroners: Charles Henry Davis, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; Thos. Mieres Percival, Towcester.
NORTHUMBERLAND. Acres 1,272,294. Pop. 291,306. Rental £2,024,499.
Lord Lieut., Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1904), Alnwick.
High Sheriff, John Coppin Straker, The Leazes, Hexham.
Chairman of Q.S., Geo. D. Atkinson-Clark, D.L.
Chairman of C.C., The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., S. Sanderson, D.L.
Chief Constable, Capt. F. James, Morpeth (239).
Coroners: Henry J. Rutherford, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 539,752. Pop. 514,459. Rental £2,617,015.
Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O. (1898), Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
High Sheriff, Thomas Philip Barber, Lamb Close House, Eastwood.
Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Wm. Evelyn Denison, Newark; Henry Mellish, Retford.
Chairman of County Council, Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Clerk of the Peace, H. Hampton Coppall, Nottingham.
Chief Constable, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, M.V.O., Nottingham (241).
Coroners: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; F. B. Footitt, Newark; E. S. Spencer, Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE. Acreage 475,974. Pop. 137,124.
Rateable value £853,898.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester.

Chairman of County Council, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford.

High Sheriff, Leigh Hoskyns, Cotefield, Banbury.

Chairman of Q.S., Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., M.P., All Souls College, Oxford.

Clerk of Peace and of C.C., T. M. Davenport, M.A.

Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-a-Court, Oxford (116).

Coroners: Gordon Walsh, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Robert Frederick Cuthbert, Witney; Henry Dixon, M.R.C.S., Watlington.

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 395,710. Pop. 88,732.
Val. £462,053.

Lord Lieutenant (1896), Earl Cawdor, Stackpole Court, Pembroke.

High Sheriff, Herbert Clarke Lewis, Hean Castle, Saundersfoot.

Chairman of Q.S., Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.

Chairman of County Council, George Griffith, Bunkers Hill, Milford Haven.

Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Wm. Davies George, Haverfordwest.

Chief Constable, Fred. T. B. Summers, Haverfordwest Castle (70).

County Coroners: Ivor Evans, Cardigan; H. J. E. Price, Haverfordwest.

PETERBOROUGH (SOKE OF), Northants.
Acres 53,471.

Chairman of County Council, Col. C. I. Strong.

Clerk C.C. and of the Peace, Walter J. Deacon.

RADNORSHIRE. Acres 301,164. Pop. 23,281.
Rental £185,381.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir Powlett Charles John Milbank, Bart. (1895), Norton Manor.

Chairman of Q.S., Jno. Corrie Carter, Rhayader.

Chairman of C.C., C. C. Rogers, Stanage Park, Bampton Brian.

High Sheriff, Capt. Francis George Prescott Phillips, Abbeycwmhir, Penybont.

Clerk of Peace and to C.C., H. V. Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells.

Chief Constable, Major Hon. Charles Edward Walsh, Penybont Station (23).

Coroners: Fred. L. Green, Presteigne (Eastern Division); E. Powell Careless, Llandrindod (Western Division).

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 19,708. Val. £185,523.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B. (1906), Rankshoro, Oakham.

High Sheriff, Ernest William Proby Conant, Lyndon Hall, Oakham.

Chairman of County Council, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham.

Chair. of Q.S., Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart.

Clerk of Peace and to C.C., B. A. Adam, Oakham.

Chief Constable, William Keep, Oakham (15).

Coroner: Valentine George Stapleton, Stamford.

SHROPSHIRE. Acres 861,802. Pop. 239,783.
Rental £1,743,865.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Powis (1896), Walecot, Lydbury North, Salop.

High Sheriff, Charles Francis Kynaston Mainwaring, Oteley, Ellesmere.

Chairman of Q.S., Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.

Chairman of C.C., J. B. Bowen-Jones.

Clerk of Peace and to C.C., E. Cresswell Peele.

Chief Constable, Maj. Llewellyn William Atcherley, Shrewsbury (169).

Coroners: John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington; Thomas H. Garside, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, Oswestry.

SOMERSETSHIRE. Acres 1,034,055. Pop. 385,106. Rateable val. £2,132,847.

Lord Lieutenant, The Marquess of Bath (1904), Longleat, Warminster.

High Sheriff, Major Richard John Bayntun Hippisley, Stone Easton Park, near Bath.

Chairman of Q.S., Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Failand, Bristol.

Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Hadspen House, Castle Cary.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., Geo. Iliffe Simey, 3 Chapel Row, Queen Square, Bath.

Ch. Const., Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury (351).

Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.R.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Langport; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgwater.

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 744,984. Population 1,086,240. Rental £4,469,589.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1891), Patshull House, Wolverhampton.

High Sheriff, Col. Michael Alexander Wilson Swinfen-Brown, Swinfen Hall, Lichfield.

Chairman of Q.S. and C.C., Lord Hatherton, C.M.G., Teddesley, Penkridge.

Clerk of Peace and to C.C., R. Eustace Joy, M.A.

Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson, Stafford (762).

Coroners: H. W. Adams, Tunstall; T. B. Cull, Cheadle; William Morgan, Stafford; G. C. Lewis, Walsall; T. A. Stokes, Wolverhampton; J. H. Joy, Tamworth.

SUFFOLK, EAST. Acres 557,854. Pop. 255,800.
Rental £

Lord Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Brampton Gurdon, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. (1907), Assington Hall, Colchester.

Vice-Admiral, Earl of Stradbroke, Henham Hall.

High Sheriff, Duncan Parker, Clopton Hall, Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds.

Chairmen of Q.S., Lord Rendlesham and Hon. John de Grey.

Chairman of C.C., Lord Rendlesham.

Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., A. T. Cobbold.

Chief Constable, Capt. Jasper G. Mayne, Ipswich (183).

Coroners: C. W. Chaston, Mendham, Harleston; Arthur Fredk. Vulliamy, Ipswich; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss.

SUFFOLK, WEST. Acres 390,914. Pop. 117,553.
Rateable value £491,643.

(For *Lord Lieut.*, *Vice-Admiral and High Sheriff*, see SUFFOLK, EAST.)

Chairmen of Q.S., Col. Nathaniel Barnardiston and Col. Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry Corry.

Chairman of C.C., Oliver Denn Johnson.

Clerk of the Peace and to C.C., East and West Suffolk, A. T. Cobbold.

Chief Constable, Maj. E. P. Prest, Bury St. Edmunds (117).

Coroners, Rowland Holt Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates, Sudbury; S. J. Ennon, Newmarket.

SURREY. Acres 452,796. Pop. 519,654. Rateable value £5,013,220.

Lord Lieutenant, Col. Hon. Henry Cubitt (1906).

High Sheriff, Wickham Noakes, Selsdon Park, Croydon.

Chairman of Q.S., &c., George Cawc, K.C., M.P.

Chairman of C.C., Maj. E. F. Coates, M.P.

Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Thomas Weeding Weeding.

Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford (271).

County Coroners: Croydon District, W. Percy Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District, M. H. Taylor, 16 Church Rd., Richmond; Guildford Dist., G. F. Roumieu, Bethune House, Farnham.

SUSSEX, EAST. Acres 521,776. Pop. 261,695. Rental £2,101,375.

Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. (1905), Arundel Castle.

High Sheriff, Douglas Bernard Hall, Barton Park, Potworth.

Chairman of Q.S., Hon. Sir Wm. Grantham.

Chairman of C.C., George William Osborn.

Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.

Chief Constable, Maj. H. G. Lang, Lewes (205).

County Coroners: G. V. Benson, Lewes; T. T. Barratt, Rye; Charles Sheppard, Rape of Hastings and Hundred of Robertsbridge.

SUSSEX, WEST. Acres 403,602. Pop. 151,553. Rental val. £990,935.

Lord Lieutenant. (See EAST SUSSEX.)

High Sheriff. (See EAST SUSSEX.)

Chairman of Q. Sessions, His Honour Judge Lumley Smith, K.C.

Chairman of County Council (vacant).

Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Frederic Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.

Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, M.V.O., Horsham (160).

County Coroners, F. W. Butler, Horsham; J. W. Loader Cooper, Chichester; C. C. B. Cheesman, Hundred of Bosham.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 579,885. Population 939,904. Rental £2,128,755.

Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Hertford (1905), Ragley Hall, Alcester.

High Sheriff, James B. Dugdale, Wroxall Abbey, Warwick.

Chairman of Q.S. and of C.C., John Stratford Dugdale, K.C., Blyth Hall, Coleshill, Birmingham.

Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Edward Field, Leamington.

Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick (352).

Coroners: Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; J. J. W. Wilmshurst, Kenilworth; Theodore Christophers, Henley-in-Arden.

WESTMORLAND. Acres 505,330. Pop. 64,409. Rental £567,839.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle, Appleby.

High Sheriff, Col. Bordrigge North North, C.B., M.V.O., Newton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.

Chairman of Q.S., Montague Crackanthorpe, K.C., Newbiggin Hall, near Carlisle.

Chairman of C.C., W. D. Crewdson, Kendal.

Clerk of the Peace, John Bolton, Kendal.

Chief Constable, C. de Courcy Parry, Penrith (38).

Coroners: Geo. Edward Cartmel, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby; E. A. Heelis, Appleby.

WILTSHIRE. Acres 864,105. Pop. 271,394. Rateable value £1,254,502.

Lord Lieutenant (1896), The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Bowood, Calne, Wilts.

High Sheriff, F. P. Goddard, The Lawn, Swindon.

Chairmen of Q.S., The Marquess of Bath and Hon. Percy Wyndham.

Chairman of C.C., The Marquess of Bath.

Clerk of the Peace and C.C., R. W. Merriman, Marlborough and Trowbridge.

Chief Const., Capt. R. Sterne, R.N., Devizes (245).

Coroners: A. L. Forrester, Malmesbury, F. A. P. Sylvester, Trowbridge; R. A. Wilson, Salisbury; R. Balch, Lyptatt, Corsham; G. S. A. Waylen, Devizes.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 473,328. Population, 358,377. Rateable val. £2,091,725.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Coventry (1891), Croome Court, Severn Stoke, Worcester.

High Sheriff, Edward James Morton, Heathfield Wolverley, Kidderminster.

Chairman of Q.S., County Council, and of Standing Joint Committee, John William Willis Bund.

Clerk of the Peace and C.C. and County Solicitor, Samuel Thornely, Worcester.

Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Herbert Sutherland Walker, Worcester (460).

Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; G. F. S. Brown, Worcester; G. H. T. Foster, Upton-on-Severn; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 741,050. Pop. 144,748. Rental £2,382,331. Rateable value £1,336,045.

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Herries (1880), Everingham Park, York.

High Sheriff, Sir George John Armytage, Bart., Kirkstrees Park, Brighouse.

Chairman of Q.S., Arthur Grey.

Chairman of C.C., Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.

Clerk of Peace and to C.C., John J. Bickersteth.

Chief Constable, Maj. W. H. Dunlop, Beverley (134).

Coroners: Luke White (M.P. for Buckrose), Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Jackson and Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,357,320. Pop. 247,875. Rental £2,550,939.

Lord Lieutenant, Sir Hugh Bell (1906).

High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)

Chairman of Quarter Sessions, E. R. Turton.

Chairman of C.C., John Hutton.

Clerk of the Peace and of C.C., W. C. Trevor.

Chief Constable, Major Robert Lister Bower, C.M.G., Northallerton (278).

Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Wm. Richardson, Guisborough; George Buchanan, Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York; Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; Oswald H. Cochrane, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick, Stokesley.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,673,473. Pop. 1,389,176. Assessable val. £7,599,761.

Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Harewood (1892), Harewood House, near Leeds.

High Sheriff. (See EAST RIDING.)

Chairman of County Council, Chas. G. Milnes Gaskell, J.P., Thornes House, near Wakefield.

Chairman of Q.S., G. B. C. Yarborough, Camps-mount, Doncaster.

Clerk of the Peace and C.C., Francis A. Darwin.

Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Metcalfe (1,301).

Coroners: Edgar Wood, Skipton; J. R. Wood, York; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Dossey Wightman, Sheffield; Frederick Edward Nicholson, Doncaster; E. H. Hill, Halifax; Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; F. D. Robinson, Clitheroe; J. Charles R. Husband, Ripon.

London Boroughs.

- CITY OF LONDON.** See pp. 361-2.
- BATTERSEA.** Pop. (1901). 168,907. Val. £1,064,978.
Mayor, F. W. Worthy.
Town Clerk, W. Marcus Wilkins.
- BERMONDSEY.** Pop. 128,951. Val. £945,951.
Mayor, Henry Harbord (M).
Town Clerk, Frederick Ryall.
- BETHNAL GREEN.** Pop. 130,831. Val. £549,573.
Mayor, Garnham Edmunds, J.P. (P).
Town Clerk, Robert Voss.
- CAMBERWELL.** Pop. 259,339. Val. £1,364,397.
Mayor, J. A. Markillie, J.P. (I).
Town Clerk, Charles William Tagg.
- CHELSEA.** Pop. 73,842. Val. £914,336.
Mayor, Hon. William Sidney, J.P. (M).
Town Clerk, Thomas Holland.
- DEPTFORD, Kent and Surrey.** Pop. 115,495.
Val. £635,541.
Mayor, Ernest George Simmonds (I).
Town Clerk, Vivian Orchard.
- FINSBURY.** Pop. 101,463. Val. £1,027,671.
Mayor, Rev. Preb. G. H. Perry, M.A., J.P. (M).
Town Clerk, G. W. Preston.
- FULHAM.** Pop. 160,000. Val. £913,000.
Mayor, E. G. Easton (M).
Town Clerk, Richard Melling Prescott.
- GREENWICH.** Pop. 105,350. Val. £650,098.
Mayor, Donald McCall, J.P. (P).
Town Clerk, Francis Robinson.
- HACKNEY.** Pop. 229,596. Val. £1,236,291.
Mayor, Ald. George Billing (M).
Town Clerk, W. A. Williams.
- HAMMERSMITH.** Pop. 112,233. Val. £812,119.
Mayor, Samuel Bewsher (M).
Town Clerk, H. Thompson.
- HAMPSTEAD, Est. Pop. 89,663. Val. £1,096,112.**
Mayor, E. E. Lake (I).
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Johnson, M.A.
- HOLBORN.** Pop. 59,405. Val. £1,037,700.
Mayor, Ald. Lacy W. Ridge (M).
Town Clerk, Lionel Walford.
- ISLINGTON.** Pop. 347,017. Val. £1,945,512.
Mayor, Ald. George Samuel Elliott, J.P. (M).
Town Clerk, Wm. Francis Dewey.
- KENSINGTON (Royal Borough).** Pop. 180,500.
Rateable val. £2,409,749.
Mayor, Col. W. F. Cavaye (M).
Town Clerk, William Chambers Leete.
- LAMBETH.** Pop. 301,895. Val. £1,956,137.
Mayor, Charles Henry Gibbs (M).
Town Clerk, Henry John Smith.
- LEWISHAM.** Pop. 152,532. Val. £1,079,552.
Mayor, William Burrell (M).
Town Clerk, Edward Wright.
- PADDINGTON.** Pop. 149,542. Val. £1,547,116.
Mayor, Lt.-Gen. John Wilmshurst Laurie, C.B. (M).
Town Clerk, Arthur W. J. Russell.
- POPLAR.** Pop. 168,822. Val. £837,807.
Mayor, Henry R. Barge (M).
Town Clerk, Leonard Potts.
- ST. MARYLEBONE.** Pop. 133,301. Val. £1,917,674.
Mayor, Alderman E. T. Fowler (M).
Town Clerk, James Wilson.
- ST. PANCRAS.** Pop. 235,317. Val. £1,805,797.
Mayor, Alfred Mills (M).
Town Clerk, C. H. F. Barrett.

- SHOREDITCH.** Pop. 118,637. Val. £812,751.
Mayor, H. B. Bird, J.P. (M).
Town Clerk, H. Mansfield Robinson, LL.D.
- SOUTHWARK (City).** Pop. 206,180. Val. £1,310,476.
Mayor, A. G. Grantham, J.P. (M).
Town Clerk, J. A. Johnson.
- STEPNEY.** Pop. 298,600. Val. £1,506,093.
Mayor, Hon. Harry Lawson (M).
Town Clerk, George William Clarke, A.K.C., B.L.
- STOKE NEWINGTON.** Pop. 53,000. Val. £352,976.
Mayor, William Stoper Wright (M).
Town Clerk, George Webb.
- WANDSWORTH.** Pop. 308,663. Val. £2,005,347.
Mayor, Ald. John William Lorden (M).
Town Clerk, Henry George Hills.
- WESTMINSTER (City).** Pop. 183,011. Val. £6,211,437.
Mayor, J. W. Dennis (M).
Town Clerk, John Hunt.
- WOOLWICH.** Pop. 129,936. Val. £793,626.
Mayor, W. J. Squires (M).
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Bryceson.

Cities and Boroughs.

- ABERAVON, Glamorg.** Pop. 7,555. Val. £28,000.
Mayor, H. Walsh (I).
Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant.
- ABERCAVENNY, Mon.** Pop. 7,795. Val. £34,000.
Mayor, S. Deverall (C).
Town Clerk, J. T. Rutherford.
- ABERYSTWYTH, Cardig.** Pop. 8,013. Val. £42,335.
Mayor, Caleb Morgan Williams (I).
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes.
- ABINGDON, Berks.** Pop. 6,480. Val. £26,334.
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon.
Mayor, E. J. Harris (I).
Recorder, William Harry Nash.
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor.
- ACCRINGTON, Lancs.** Pop. 43,122. Val. £182,084.
Mayor, T. E. Higham (I).
Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken.
- ALDEBURGH, E. Suffolk.** Pop. 2,500. Val. £10,547.
Mayor, Charles Dudley Somers (I).
Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich).
- ANDOVER, Hants.** Pop. 6,800. Val. £28,424.
Mayor, William Turner (I).
Recorder, Archibald John Mackey.
Town Clerk, Thomas Edgar Longman.
- APPLEBY, Westmorland.** Pop. 1,764. Val. £10,310.
Mayor, Ald. Joseph Graham, J.P. (I).
Town Clerk, William Hewitson (solicitor).
- ARUNDEL, W. Sussex.** Pop. 3,070. Val. £13,676.
Mayor, G. W. Eustace, M.D. (C).
Town Clerk, Arthur Holmes.
- ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancs.** Pop. 45,000.
Val. £185,912.
Mayor, John William Pollitt (I).
Town Clerk, Frederick William Bromley.
- ASTON MANOR, Warwickshire.** Pop. 80,000.
Val. £497,548.
Mayor, Alfred Taylor, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, Joseph Ansell.
- BACUP, Lancashire.** Pop. 22,505. Val. £85,674.
Mayor, Ald. J. H. Maden, J.P., C.C. (9th time) (I).
Town Clerk, Joseph Entwistle.
- BANBURY, Oxfordsh.** Pop. 12,967. Val. £64,464.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

- Mayor, Henry Richard Webb (L).
Recorder, Henry Staveley Hill.
Town Clerk, Oliver James Stockton.
- BANGOR (City), Carnarvon. Pop. 11,269. Val. £40,784.
Mayor, D. Owen (L).
Town Clerk, W. Huw Rowland.
- BARNLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,086. Val. £157,328.
Mayor, J. S. Rose (C).
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield.
- BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 14,137. Val. £56,600.
Mayor, Arthur John Reavell (L).
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, James Bosson.
- *BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Lancashire. Pop. 68,237. Val. £300,294.
Mayor, T. F. Butler, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, Leonard Hewlett.
- BASINGSTOKE, Hants. Pop. 9,793. Val. £66,329.
Mayor, William Cannon (C).
Town Clerk, John A. Kingdon.
- *BATH (City), Som. Pop. 49,839. Val. £331,252.
Mayor, Thomas Hodgson Miller (C).
Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard.
Town Clerk, Fredk. Darlington Wardle.
- BATLEY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 32,000. Val. £117,550.
Mayor, F. W. Akeroyd (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor).
- BEAUMARIS, Anglesey. Pop. 2,326. Val. £10,765.
Mayor, Col. T. L. Hampton Lewis (C).
Town Clerk, John Rice Roberts, M.A.
- BECCLES, E. Suffolk. Pop. 6,898. Val. £28,419.
Mayor, Henry Copeman (L).
Town Clerk, Tom Plowman Angell.
- BEDFORD, Beds. Pop. 41,000. Val. £203,639.
Mayor, Samuel Leach Kilpin (LU).
Recorder, William Russell Griffiths.
Town Clerk, Hedley Baxter.
- BERWICK UPON TWEEED (Town & County), Northumberland. Pop. 13,437. Val. £60,969.
Mayor, Frank Edmison (L).
Recorder, H. F. Manisty, K.C.
Town Clerk, Robert Weddell.
- BEVERLEY, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 13,183. Val. £52,406.
Mayor, Richard Care (L).
Town Clerk, James Willis Mills.
- BEWDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 2,866. Val. £9,184.
High Steward, Viscount Cobham.
Mayor, John Green, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, Stanley Hemingway.
- BEXHILL, E. Sussex. Pop. 15,000. Val. £114,000.
Mayor, Lord Brassey (L).
Town Clerk, T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
- BIDEFORD, Devon. Est. Pop. 9,000. Val. £29,000.
Mayor, John Moore Metherell (L).
Recorder, His Hon. Sir G. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, Wm. Britton Seldon.
- *BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. Pop. 118,441. Val. £644,499.
Mayor, Arnold Bloom (C).
Recorder, Ellis J. Griffith, M.P.
Town Clerk, James Fearnley.
- *BIRMINGHAM (City), Warwick. Pop. 522,204. Val. £2,927,398.
Lord Mayor, Henry James Sayer (LU).
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, L. Morton Brown.
Town Clerk (vacant).
- BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. Pop. 1,378. Val. £6,387.
Mayor, Thomas Henry George (C).
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths.
- *BLACKBURN, Lancs. Pop. 129,216. Val. £535,236.
Mayor, Ald. Franklin Talbot Thomas (C).
Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Lewis Beard.
- BLACKPOOL, Lancs. Pop. 57,000. Val. £489,319.
Mayor, James Battersby (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos.
- BLANDFORD, Dorset. Pop. 3,649. Val. £14,245.
Mayor, Ald. John Iles Barnes (5th time) (C).
Town Clerk, Edward C. Castleman-Smith.
- BODMIN, Cornwall. Pop. 5,353. Val. £23,082.
Mayor, George Coad Carpenter (L).
Town Clerk, John Pethybridge.
- *BOLTON, Lancs. Pop. 182,917. Val. £803,603.
Mayor, Ald. T. B. Tong (C).
Recorder, Collingwood Hope, K.C.
Town Clerk, Samuel Parker.
- *BOOTLE, Lancs. Pop. 70,000. Val. £560,706.
Mayor, James Pearson (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer.
- BOSTON, Lincs. (Holland). Pop. 20,772. Val. £56,536.
Mayor, Tom Kitwood (C).
Town Clerk, Meaburn Staniland.
- *BOURNEMOUTH, Hants. Pop. 72,000. Val. £592,572.
Mayor, George Edward Bridge (C).
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake.
Town Clerk, George William Bailey.
- BRACKLEY, Northants. Pop. 2,467. Val. £11,975.
Mayor, John Allen (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Charles Eric Barnes.
- BRADFORD (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 290,323. Val. £1,566,248.
Lord Mayor, John Edward Fawcett (C).
Recorder, T. R. D. Wright.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles Skidmore.
Town Clerk, Frederick Stevens.
- BRECON, Brecknock. Pop. 5,875. Val. £24,898.
Mayor, George Philip Francis (C).
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams.
- BRIDGNORTH, Salop. Pop. 6,449. Val. £21,362.
Mayor, — Ormrode (C).
Recorder, Alexander Graham.
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey.
- BRIDGWATER, Som. Pop. 15,209. Val. £64,247.
Mayor, Frank Wills (L).
Recorder, Wyndham Neave Slade.
Town Clerk, William Thomas Baker.
- BRIDLINGTON, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 12,482. Val. £90,653.
Mayor, Ald. John Sawdon (3rd time) (L).
Town Clerk, A. E. Matthewman, LL.B.
- BRIDPORT, Dorset. Pop. 5,944. Val. £24,766.
Mayor, William Saunders Edwards (L).
Town Clerk, Charles George Nantes.
- BRIGHOUSE, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 21,735. Val. £87,727.
Mayor, Alexander Oldfield Stocks (L).
Town Clerk, James Parkinson.
- *BRIGHTON, E. Sussex. Pop. 129,023. Val. £902,272.
Mayor, John Pretymann Slingsby Roberts (C).
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, K.C.
Town Clerk, Hugo Talbot.
- *BRISTOL (City & County), Glos. & Som. Est. Pop. 368,000. Val. £1,820,683.

- Lord Mayor, Edward Burnet James (C).
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort.
Recorder, Edward James Castle, K.C.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.
- BROMLEY**, Kent. Pop. 33,000. Val. £264,135.
Mayor, Ald. George Lawrence.
Town Clerk, F. H. Norman.
- BUCKINGHAM**, Bucks. Pop. 3,364. Val. £16,878.
High Steward, The Right Hon. Lord Addington.
Mayor, Frederick Adcock (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas Risley Hearn.
- ***BURNLEY**, Lancs. Pop. 97,044. Val. £375,474.
Mayor, William Hough, J.P. (L).
Recorder, John Roskill, K.C.
Town Clerk, Peregrine Thomas.
- BURSLEM**, Stafford. Pop. 38,766. Val. £142,325.
Mayor, Ald. Sydney Malkin (L).
Town Clerk, Arthur Ellis.
- §**BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, Stafford. Pop. 53,500.
Val. £337,533.
Mayor, Charles Arthur Tresise (L).
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead.
- ***BURY**, Lancs. Pop. 53,029. Val. £280,496.
Mayor, Alderman T. S. Collinge (C).
Town Clerk, John Haslam.
- BURY ST. EDMUNDS**, W. Suffolk. Pop. 16,255.
Val. £66,050.
Steward of the Liberty, The Marquess of Bristol.
Mayor, Lt.-Col. R. Anderson (C).
Recorder, Reginald James Neville.
Town Clerk, Arthur P. Wheeler.
- CALNE**, Wiltshire. Pop. 3,456. Val. £11,623.
Mayor, William Francis Smith (C).
Town Clerk, George Isaac Gough.
- CAMBRIDGE**, Cambs. Pop. 38,379. Val. £268,182.
High Steward, Thomas Walter Harding.
Mayor, Herbert George Whibley (L).
Recorder, John F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.
- ***CANTERBURY** (City & County), Kent. Pop. 24,868. Val. £128,228.
Mayor, Francis Bennett-Goldney (C).
Recorder, Frank Safford.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Henry Fielding.
- ***CARDIFF** (City), Glamorg. Pop. 187,620. Val. £1,157,486.
Lord Mayor, Itydd Thomas (C).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis.
Recorder, Benj. Francis Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, J. L. Wheatley.
- CARDIGAN**, Cardigan. Pop. 3,555. Val. £12,563.
Mayor, John Evans (C).
Town Clerk, David Morgan Jones.
- CARLISLE** (City), Cumb. Pop. 49,000. Val. £230,848.
Mayor, Major W. N. Donald.
Recorder, Ernest Page, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alfred Henry Collingwood.
- CARMARTHEN** (Town & County), Carmarthen. Pop. 10,026. Val. £41,811.
Mayor, Ald. John Lewis (L).
Recorder, E. W. Milner Jones.
Town Clerk, Richard Macaulay Thomas.
- CARNAEVON**, Carnarvon. Pop. 9,760. Val. £33,500.
Mayor, R. Gwyneddon Davies (L).
Town Clerk, R. O. Roberts.
- CHARD**, Somerset. Pop. 4,437. Val. £17,327.
Acreage 403.
Mayor, Ald. Samuel Henry Denning.
Town Clerk, Walter James Tucker.
- CHATHAM**, Kent. Pop. 41,594. Val. £153,000.
Mayor, W. E. R. Randall (C).
Town Clerk, Henry Philip Mann.
- CHELMSFORD**, Essex. Pop. 17,038. Val. £91,539.
Mayor, Ernest Copland Gray (C).
Town Clerk, William Smith (solicitor).
- CHELTENHAM**, Glouc. Pop. 49,439. Val. £312,565.
Mayor, George Dimmer (L).
Town Clerk, Robert Owen Seacome.
- ***CHESTER** (City & County), Cheshire. Pop. 38,309. Val. £217,433.
Mayor, Ald. John Jones (L).
Recorder, Sir Horatio Lloyd.
Town Clerk, James Husband Dickinson.
- CHESTERFIELD**, Derby. Pop. 29,806. Val. £126,817.
Mayor, George Albert Eastwood (3rd time) (L).
Town Clerk, John Middleton.
- CHICHESTER** (City), W. Sussex. Pop. 12,241. Val. £56,900.
Mayor, John Ogburn Holt (C).
Recorder, Charles Frederick Gill, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. W. Loader Cooper.
- CHIPPENHAM**, Wilts. Pop. 5,074. Val. £20,134.
Mayor, Alderman Charles Robert Stevens (L).
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips.
- CHIPPING NORTON**, Oxon. Pop. 3,780. Val. £12,249.
Mayor, Nelson Sims (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Mace.
- CHORLEY**, Lancashire. Pop. 26,852. Val. £96,754.
Mayor, Alderman James Winder Stone (C).
Town Clerk, John Mills.
- CHRISTCHURCH**, Hants. Pop. 4,600. Val. £21,000.
Mayor, Sambrooke Newlyn (C).
Town Clerk, John Druitt.
- CINQUE PORTS**. See Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye.
Lord Warden (vacant).
Registrar (vacant).
- CLITHEROE**, Lancs. Pop. 11,414. Val. £47,339.
Mayor, Alderman J. T. Whipp (L).
Town Clerk, John Eastham.
- COLCHESTER**, Essex. Pop. 38,373. Val. £174,180.
High Steward (vacant).
Mayor, Ald. Wilson Marriage (L).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn.
- COLNE**, Lancashire. Pop. 25,000. Val. £91,473.
Mayor, Alderman Edward Carr, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, Alfred Varley.
- CONGLETON**, Cheshire. Pop. 10,707. Val. £34,474.
High Steward, George B. Baker-Wilbraham, J.P.
Mayor, Arthur John Solly (C).
Town Clerk, Edward A. Plant.
- CONWAY**, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,636. Val. £28,035.
Mayor, R. Arthur Prichard (C).
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry.
- ***COVENTRY** (City), Warwick. Pop. 87,000. Val. £307,820.
Mayor, Alderman William Lee (L).
Town Clerk, George Sutton.
- COWBRIDGE**, Glamorg. Pop. 1,202. Val. £3,967.
Mayor, Thomas Jenkin Yorwerth (L).
Town Clerk, William Thomas Gwyn (solicitor).
- CREWE**, Cheshire. Pop. 42,074. Val. £168,826.
Mayor, Alderman Harry Hopcroft (L).
Town Clerk, Frederick Cooke.
- ***CROYDON**, Surrey. Pop. 154,000. Val. £1,090,206.
Mayor, H. Klatkley Moore, B.A., B.M.S., J.P. (L).

- Recorder, Robert Frederick Colam.*
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, F. C. Lloyd.
DARLINGTON, Durham. Pop. 49,000. Val. £229,114.
Mayor, C. W. Starmer (L).
Town Clerk, Henry Gordon Steavenson.
DARTMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 6,800. Val. £27,500.
Mayor, John Brown (L).
Town Clerk, Sydney J. Pope.
DARWEN, Lancs. Pop. 41,864. Val. £200,406.
Mayor, George Pickup Holden (C).
Town Clerk, William P. Halliwell, B.A.
DAVENTRY, Northants. Pop. 3,780. Val. £15,904.
Mayor, Charles Hubert Roche (C).
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby.
DEAL, Kent. Pop. 10,581. Val. £44,853.
Mayor, Ald. Henry Stephen Chapman (C).
Recorder, Wm. Wilson Grantham.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Alf. Chas. Brown.
DENBIGH, Denbigh. Pop. 6,438. Val. £39,663.
Mayor, Boaz Jones (L).
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones.
***DERBY**, Derby. Pop. 125,774. Val. £561,041.
Lord High Steward, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Mayor, Arthur Simpson (L).
Recorder, John Henry Etherington-Smith.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, G. Trevelyan Lee.
DEVIZES, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,533. Val. £25,626.
Mayor, Alfred Thomas Robbins (L).
Recorder, Robert George Seton.
Town Clerk, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.
***DEVONPORT**, Devon. Pop. 79,959. Val. £321,711.
Mayor, Richard Smardon (L).
Recorder, Henry Edward Duke, K.C.
Town Clerk, R. J. Fittall.
DEWSBURY, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 28,060. Val. £139,219.
Mayor, Alderman J. A. Farr (C).
Town Clerk, H. Ellis.
DONCASTER, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 30,896. Val. £153,019.
Mayor, Enoch Ellis (L).
Recorder, Samuel Hill Smith Lofthouse, K.C.
Town Clerk, Raymond Augustus Hall Tovey.
DORCHESTER, Dorset. Pop. 9,458. Val. £46,826.
Mayor, A. Rolph Pope (C).
Town Clerk, A. G. Symonds.
DOUGLAS (I. of Man). Pop. 22,000. Val. £159,438.
Mayor, J. Sharp.
Town Clerk, Alexander Robertson.
DOVER, Kent. Pop. 46,382. Val. £209,003.
Mayor, T. W. L. Emden (C).
Recorder, Archibald Henry Bodkin.
Town Clerk, R. E. Knocker.
DROITWICH, Worcest. Pop. 4,163. Val. £23,971.
Mayor, Percy John Pond (L).
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs.
***DUDLEY**, Worcester. Pop. 51,000. Val. £161,079.
Mayor, Frederick William Cook (L).
Town Clerk, Henry Cartright Brettell.
DUKINFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 18,929. Val. £68,511.
Mayor, Joseph Cooke (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas Hodgetts Gordon, B.A.
DUNSTABLE, Beds. Pop. 5,600. Val. £24,179.
Mayor, Arthur William Nash (C).
Town Clerk, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning.
DURHAM (City), Durham. Pop. 16,992. Val. £67,463.
Mayor, Ald. John Brownless.
Recorder, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell.
Town Clerk, Frederick Marshall.
- EALING**, Middlsex. Pop. 48,316. Val. £427,791.
Mayor, G. E. Farr (C).
Town Clerk, Geo. E. Brydges.
EAST HAM, Essex. Pop. 130,000. Val. £486,263.
Mayor, Harry Osborn (C).
Town Clerk, C. E. Wilson.
EAST RETFORD, Notts. Pop. 12,339. Val. £48,768.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe.
Mayor, Joseph Thornton (L).
Town Clerk, William Percival Jones.
EASTBOURNE, E. Sussex. Pop. 50,696. Val. £413,799.
Mayor, Henry William Keay (C).
Town Clerk, Henry West Fovargue.
ECCLES, Lancs. Pop. 38,000. Val. £166,413.
Mayor, Alderman William James Nuttall (L).
Town Clerk, Edwin Parkes.
EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 7,500. Val. £32,287.
Mayor, Charles Frederick Cox (C).
Town Clerk, Thomas Allard Cox.
***EXETER** (City & County), Devon. Pop. 48,000. Val. £266,661.
Mayor, Ald. Henry Gadd (L).
Recorder & Judge of the Provoost Court, John Alderson Foote, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lloyd Parry.
EYE, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,004. Val. £7,983.
Mayor, Sir Thos. Henry Tacon, J.P., M.L. (U).
Town Clerk, Major Francis Woolough.
FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 11,789. Val. £42,347.
Mayor, Alfred Cox.
Town Clerk, Edward Ernest Armitage.
FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 11,234. Val. £50,828.
Mayor, Alderman Charles Cremer (L).
Recorder, Arthur E. Gill.
Town Clerk, Allan Fassell.
FLINT, Flint. Pop. 4,625. Val. £23,740.
Mayor, A. B. Lloyd.
Town Clerk, Thomas W. Hughes.
FOLKESTONE, Kent. Est. Pop. 34,770. Val. £256,198.
Mayor, Alderman Frederick Hall (C).
Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arthur Frederic Kidson.
***GATESHEAD**, Durham. Pop. 109,888. Val. £427,441.
Mayor, Ald. A. Gillies, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, William Swinburne.
GILLINGHAM, Kent. Pop. 50,000. Val. £153,039.
Mayor, Thomas George Simmons (C).
Town Clerk, F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 4,016. Val. £25,000.
Mayor, Maurice J. Doidge (C).
Town Clerk, Reginald Thomason Gould.
GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 21,526. Val. £84,129.
Mayor, Herbert Partington (L).
Town Clerk, Theo. Walter Ellison.
***GLOUCESTER** (City & County), Glos. Pop. 47,955. Val. £223,205.
High Steward, Viscount St. Aldwyn.
Mayor, Frederick Hawkins Bretherton (L).
Recorder, Charles F. Vachell, K.C.
Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway.
GODALMING, Surrey. Pop. 8,748. Val. £45,145.
Mayor, Ald. Thomas Rea (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Percival Whately.
GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. Pop. 2,017. Val. £18,395.
Mayor, A. Markham (C).
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun.
GRANTHAM, Lincoln (Kesteven). Pop. 17,593. Val. £82,000.
Mayor, Arthur Harry Rear (C).

- Recorder*, Thomas Spooner Soden.
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malin.
GRAVESEND, Kent. Pop. 27,196. Val. £128,750.
Mayor, Thomas George Sandford.
Recorder, Alexander D. O. Wedderburn, K.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Hampton Brown, B.A.
- GREAT GRIMSEY**, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 63,138. Val. £279,668.
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Heneage, P.C.
Mayor, T. G. Tickler (C).
Recorder, Isaac Saunders Leadam.
Town Clerk, William Grange.
- GUILDFORD**, Surrey. Pop. 22,000. Val. £138,504.
High Steward, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, James Baker (L).
Recorder, George Cave, K.C.
Town Clerk, Frederick Sydney Miller.
- ***HALIFAX**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 108,500. Val. £495,642.
Mayor, William Wallace (L).
Town Clerk, Keighley Walton.
- ***HANLEY**, Stafford. Pop. 62,737. Val. £246,033.
Mayor, George Frederick Adcock (L).
Recorder, William Henry Clay.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, A. Challinor.
- HARROGATE**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 28,423. Val. £255,175.
Mayor, Neville Williams, M.D. (C).
Town Clerk, Joseph Turner Taylor.
- HARTLEPOOL (EAST)**, Durham. Acres 972. Pop. 22,723. Val. £75,819.
Mayor, William Pearson (3rd year) (C).
Town Clerk and Recorder, Herbert Wright Bell.
- HARWICH**, Essex. Pop. 10,016. Val. £34,580.
High Steward, Charles Hugh Berners.
Mayor, William McLearn (C).
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward.
- HASLINGDEN**, Lancs. Pop. 18,543. Val. £79,595.
Mayor, Alderman T. B. Hamilton (L).
Town Clerk, W. Musgrove.
- ***HASTINGS**, E. Sussex. Pop. 67,500. Val. £443,947.
Mayor, Robert William Mitchell (C).
Recorder, James Fenning Torr.
Town Clerk, Benjamin Frederick Meadows.
- HAVERFORDWEST** (Town and County), Pemb. Acres 1,436. Pop. 6,007. Val. £17,795.
Lord Lieut., Sir Charles E. G. Philipps, Bart. (1876), Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.
Mayor, Thomas H. Thomas (C).
Chairman of Q.S., His Hon. Judge W. S. Owen.
Town Clerk, R. T. P. Williams.
- HEDON**, Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 1,020. Val. £3,327.
Mayor, Councillor George Beeforth Newton, Junr. (C).
Town Clerk, Robert Alan Park.
- HELSTON**, Cornwall. Pop. 3,098. Val. £9,602.
Mayor, A. R. Thomas (LU).
Town Clerk, Joseph Walker Tyacke.
- HEMEL HEMPSTEAD**, Herts. Pop. 11,264. Val. £56,268.
Mayor, John Ramsay Drake (C).
Town Clerk, Lovel Smeathman.
- HENLEY-UPON-THAMES**, Oxford. Pop. 5,984. Val. £30,842.
Mayor, Alderman Simmons (3rd time) (C).
Town Clerk, J. F. Cooper (Dep. A. Caldecott).
- HEREFORD** (City), Hereford. Pop. 21,382. Val. £125,109.
Chief Steward, Sir Jas. Rankin, Bart.
Mayor, James Mitchell (C).
- Recorder*, His Hon. Judge A. Gwynne-James.
Town Clerk, Joseph Carless.
- HERTFORD**, Herts. Pop. 9,322. Val. £52,598.
High Steward, The Marquess of Salisbury, C.B.
Mayor, Herbert Baker (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Joseph Swarder.
- HEYWOOD**, Lancs. Pop. 26,371. Val. £110,799.
Mayor, D. Healey (L).
Town Clerk, George G. Bouchier.
- HIGH WYCOMBE (OR CHEPPING WYCOMBE)**, Bucks. Pop. 19,000. Val. £72,790.
Mayor, Alderman R. S. Wood (L).
Town Clerk, Arthur Joseph Clarke.
- HIGHAM FERRERS**, Northants. Pop. 2,750. Val. £8,258.
Mayor, Owen Parker (C).
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.
- HONITON**, Devon. Pop. 3,271. Val. £20,259.
Mayor, Alderman H. Banfield (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Edward William Helier.
Mayor, John Scott Balfour, J.P. (C).
- HORNSEY**, Middlesex. Pop. 90,000. Val. £665,000.
Town Clerk, F. D. Askey.
- HOVE**, E. Sussex. Pop. 41,917. Val. £414,185.
Mayor, Capt. A. B. S. Fraser, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, Henry Endacott.
- ***HUDDERSFIELD**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 95,047. Val. £489,150.
Mayor, Ald. Owen Balmforth, J.P. (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Field, LL.B.
- ***HULL** (Kingston-upon-Hull) (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 266,762. Val. £1,155,869.
High Steward, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
Mayor, Henry Feldman (C).
Recorder, Harold Thomas.
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. G. Hay-Halkett.
Town Clerk, Edwin Laverack.
- HUNTINGDON**, Hunts. Pop. 4,261. Val. £21,793.
High Steward, The Earl of Sandwich.
Mayor, Robert Cater (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, J. Percy Maule.
- HYDE**, Ches. Pop. 32,766. Val. £135,537.
Mayor, Samuel Knowles (Lab).
Town Clerk, Thomas Brownson, B.A.
- HYTHE**, Kent. Pop. 5,557. Val. £35,227.
Mayor, Alderman John Scott (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Beaumont Morice.
Town Clerk, George Stringer Wilks.
- ILKESTON**, Derbyshire. Pop. 25,383. Val. £82,165.
Mayor, Francis Sudbury (L).
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett.
- ***IPSWICH**, E. Suff. Pop. 66,630. Val. £337,331.
High Steward, Lord Gwydyr (Stoke Park).
Mayor, Harry William Raffe (L).
Recorder, Frederick Low, K.C.
Town Clerk, William Bantoft.
- JARROW-ON-TYNE**, Durham. Pop. 34,295. Estimated val. £121,799.
Mayor, Thomas Ramsey, J.P. (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish.
- KEIGHLEY**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 41,564. Val. £192,624.
Mayor, Robert Clough (C).
Town Clerk, William Bagshaw.
- KENDAL**, Westmorland. Pop. 14,183. Val. £69,335.
Mayor, Abraham Pattinson (C).
Town Clerk, John Bolton.
- KIDDERMINSTER**, Worcestershire. Pop. 24,681. Val. £88,945.
High Steward, The Earl of Dudley, Witley Court.

- Mayor*, Rowland Hill (C).
Town Clerk, James Morton.
- KIDWELLY, Carmarth. Pop. 2,285. Val. £8,820.
Mayor, William Wilkins (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards.
- KING'S LYNN (Royal Borough), Norfolk. Pop. 21,000. Val. £84,916.
Mayor, William Robert Smith (C).
Recorder, H. St. John Baikes.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Johnson William Woolstencroft.
- KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (Royal Borough), Surrey. Pop. 34,375. Val. £235,342.
Mayor, Joseph Lambourn (L).
Recorder, Horace Edmund Ivory, K.C.
High Steward, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Town Clerk, Harold Albert Winsor.
- LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,722. Val. £9,036.
Mayor, Ald. Daniel Jenkins (C).
Town Clerk, J. Ernest Lloyd.
- LANCASTER, Lancs. Pop. 46,570. Val. £208,614.
Mayor, Robert Wilson (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.
- LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 4,053. Val. £19,048.
Mayor, William Henry Symons (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter.
- LEAMINGTON (Royal Leamington Spa), Warwickshire. Pop. 27,000. Rateable value, £191,517.
Mayor, Alfred Holt (C).
Town Clerk, Leo Rawlinson.
- *LEEDS (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 470,268. Val. £2,030,437.
Lord Mayor, Wilfred L. Hepton (C).
Recorder, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Milner Atkinson.
Town Clerk, Robert Eyes Fox.
- *LEICESTER, Leicester. Pop. 211,579. Val. £1,102,586.
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Smith (L).
Recorder, Marston Clarke Buszard, K.C.
Town Clerk, Ernest Varvill Hiley.
- LEIGH, Lancs. Pop. 45,000. Val. £176,023.
Mayor, George Hunter (L).
Town Clerk, Stanley Wilson.
- LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 5,826. Val. £30,752.
Mayor, Elijah Molyneux (C).
Town Clerk, W. T. Sale.
- LEWES, E. Sussex. Pop. 11,249. Val. £61,800.
Mayor, Alderman George Holman (L).
Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker, B.A.
- LICHFIELD (City & County), Stafford. Pop. 7,902. Val. £40,780.
Mayor, W. R. Coleridge Roberts, J.P. (C).
Recorder, Stamford Hutton.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Herbl. Russell.
- *LINCOLN (City & County), Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 48,783. Val. £209,560.
Mayor, John Mills (L).
Recorder, Hugo Young, K.C.
Town Clerk, John Thos. Tweed.
- LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 4,011. Val. £18,675.
Mayor, Samuel Bone (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Lyde Caunter.
- *LIVERPOOL (City), Lancs. Area 16,619 acres. Pop. 746,144. Val. £4,658,306.
Lord Mayor, Richard Caton (C).
Recorder, Henry Gordon Shee, K.C.
Police Magistrate, William John Stewart, J.P.
Assessor Court of Passage, Wm. Francis Kyffin-Taylor, K.C.
Coroner, Thomas Edward Sampson (solicitor).
Town Clerk, Edward Ralph Pickmere, M.A.
- LLANDOVERY, Carmar. Pop. 1,809. Val. £7,703.
Mayor, J. C. Vaughan-Pryse-Rice (C).
Town Clerk, H. Alfred Thomas.
- LLANYFELLIN, Montgomery. Pop. 1,632. Val. £8,607.
Mayor, Thomas Edwards.
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.
- LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. Pop. 3,920. Val. £7,525.
Mayor, Richard George (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Arthur Davies.
- LONGTON, Stafford. Pop. 35,815. Val. £122,598.
Mayor, Alderman Aaron Edwards (C).
Town Clerk, George Charles Kent.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright.
- LOSTWITHIEL, Cornwall. Pop. 1,331. Val. £4,185.
Mayor, Charles Liddicoat (L).
Town Clerk, William Pease.
- LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Pop. 23,000. Val. £103,129.
Mayor, William Cartwright (L).
Town Clerk, Harry Perkins.
- LOUTH, Lincoln (Lindsey). Pop. 9,518. Val. £36,634.
High Steward, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L., Elkington Hall.
Mayor, Alderman Hurd Hickling (L).
Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison.
- LOWESTOFT, E. Suffolk. Pop. 34,000. Val. £142,000.
Mayor, Alderman A. Adams (L).
Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson.
- LUDLOW (Royal Borough), Salop. Pop. 6,328. Val. £22,489.
Mayor, George Woodhouse (C).
Recorder, Henry David Greene, K.C.
Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams.
- LUTON, Beds. Pop. 42,000. Val. £185,500.
Mayor, Harry Arnold (L).
Town Clerk, Bruce Penny.
- LYDD, Kent. Pop. 2,615. Val. £9,853.
Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn (17th year) (C).
Town Clerk, Harold W. Stringer.
- LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,100. Val. £12,849.
Mayor, James O'Neill (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston.
- LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 4,165. Val. £19,466.
Mayor, Stephen Hayward (C).
Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins.
- MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 34,624. Val. £110,123.
Mayor, Albert Oldfield (C).
Town Clerk, Arthur Thomas Pattinson.
- MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 14,250. Val. £92,987.
High Steward, Lord Desborough, Taplow Court.
Mayor, Arthur Upson (L).
Town Clerk, John Kick.
- MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 33,516. Val. £193,328.
Mayor, Barham Pratt Boorman (L).
Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.
Town Clerk, S. Lance Monckton.
- MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,558. Val. £21,445.
Mayor, Charles Ernest Barritt (LU).
Recorder, William Willis, K.C.
Town Clerk, Frederick Henry Bright.
- MALMESBURY, Wilts. Pop. 2,854. Val. £7,159.
Mayor, Arthur Livesey Porrester (LU).
Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb.
- *MANCHESTER (City), Lancs. Pop. 643,148. Val. £4,191,039.
Lord Mayor, Edward Holt (C).
Recorder, Sir Joseph Francis Leese, K.C., M.P.

- Stipendiary Magistrates, Francis J. Headlam and Edgar Brierley.
Town Clerk, Sir William Henry Talbot.
- MANSFIELD**, Notts. Pop. 21,445. Val. £96,826.
Mayor, Isaac Henry Wallis (L).
Town Clerk, John Harrop White.
- MARGATE**, Kent. Est. Pop. 25,000. Val. £178,967.
Mayor, D. T. Evans.
Recorder, Herbert Stewart Sankey.
Town Clerk, Edward Brooke.
- MARLBOROUGH**, Wilts. Pop. 4,123. Val. £19,077.
Mayor, Thomas Jackson (L).
Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim.
- MERTHYR TYDFIL**, Pop. 76,000. Val. £292,777.
Mayor, Daniel William Jones (L).
Town Clerk, T. Aneuryn Rees.
- *MIDDLESBROUGH**, Yorks (N.E.). Pop. 100,069. Val. £394,011.
Mayor, Lt.-Col. T. Gibson Poole, V.D. (C).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles James Coleman.
Town Clerk, Alfred Sockett.
- MIDDLETON**, Lancs. Pop. 26,000. Val. £90,295.
Mayor, W. G. Townsend, J.P. (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, F. Entwistle.
- MONMOUTH** (Monmouth), Pop. 5,095. Val. £24,858.
Mayor, Hon. Jno. Maclean Rolls (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Bickerton Homer Deakin.
- MONTGOMERY**, Montgom. Pop. 1,034. Val. £7,364.
Mayor, N. W. Fairless-Humphreys (L) (re-elect.).
Town Clerk, Charles Sidney Pryce.
- MORECAMBE**, Lancs. Pop. 11,798.
Mayor, John Brown (C).
Town Clerk, William Tilly.
- MORLEY**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 24,000. Val. £97,604.
Mayor, Alderman S. Rhodes (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Fred Thackray.
- MORPETH**, Northumb. Pop. 7,000. Val. £26,062.
Mayor, George William Purdy.
Town Clerk, James Jardin.
- MOSSLEY**, Lancs. Pop. 13,452. Val. £61,684.
Mayor, William James Patten, J.P. (L).
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde.
- NEATH**, Glamorg. Pop. 13,720. Val. £53,211.
Mayor, Dr. J. W. Thomas (L).
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis.
- NELSON**, Lancs. Pop. 38,000. Val. £140,059.
Mayor, William Rickard (Lab).
Town Clerk, J. H. Baldwick.
- NEWARK**, Notts. Pop. 15,200. Val. £78,200.
Mayor, Oliver Quibell (L).
Recorder, William J. Noble, K.C.
Town Clerk, Godfrey Talents.
- NEWBURY**, Berks. Pop. 11,061. Val. £45,339.
High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon.
Mayor, James Stradling (C).
Recorder, Francis FitzGerald, LL.D.
Town Clerk, Francis Kekettt Louch.
- NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, Staffordshire. Pop. 19,914. Val. £66,473.
High Steward, Grand Duke Michael of Russia.
Mayor, William Lowe Elliott (LU) (re-elected).
Recorder, A. E. Pole.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Griffith.
- *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE** (City & County), Northumberland. Pop. 272,969. Val. £1,662,919.
Lord Mayor, William John Sanderson.
Recorder, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Hill Motum.
- NEWPORT**, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,911. Val. £54,464.
Mayor, A. Gill-Martin (C).
Town Clerk, T. Ross Pratt.
- NEWPORT**, Mon. Pop. 75,000. Val. £417,346.
Mayor, Thomas Parry (C).
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman.
- NEW ROMNEY**, Kent. Pop. 1,328. Val. £6,276.
Mayor, R. R. Daglish, J.P. (9th time) (L).
Town Clerk, James Bannon.
- *NORTHAMPTON** (Royal Borough). Pop. 91,640. Val. £365,974.
Mayor, Thomas Lansberry Wright (C).
Recorder, Edward Philip Mouckton.
Town Clerk, Herbert Hankinson.
- *NORWICH** (City & County), Norfolk. Pop. 121,317. Val. £448,522.
Mayor, Edward Gurney Baxton (L).
Recorder, W. E. Hume-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, Arnold Henry Miller.
- *NOTTINGHAM** (City & County), Notts. Pop. 258,000. Val. £1,203,855.
Mayor, John Tricks Spalding (C).
Recorder, Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Sir Samuel George Johnson, Knt.
- OKEHAMPTON**, Devon. Pop. 2,568. Val. £9,821.
Mayor, William Nettleship Hunt (C).
Town Clerk, J. J. Newcombe.
- *OLDHAM**, Lancs. Pop. 141,730. Val. £492,429.
Mayor, Robert Gourlay, M.B. (re-elected).
Recorder, Allan Gibson Steel, K.C.
Town Clerk, J. H. Hallsworth.
- OSSETT**, Yorks. Pop. 12,903. Val. £65,000.
Mayor, J. T. Marsden (C).
Town Clerk, Willie Brook.
- OSWESTRY**, Salop. Pop. 9,579. Val. £74,870.
Mayor, J. P. Sheather (C).
Recorder, Robert Lloyd Kenyon, M.A.
Town Clerk, S. Pryce Parry, M.A.
- OXFORD** (City), Oxford. Pop. 49,336. Val. £390,809.
High Steward, The Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Ald. Frederick William Ansell (L).
Recorder, R. B. Dyke Acland, K.C.
Town Clerk, Richard Bacon.
- PEMBROKE**, Pembroke. Pop. 15,853. Val. £48,249.
Mayor, Fred. S. Reed (C).
Town Clerk, Ronald D. Lowless.
- PENRYN**, Cornwall. Pop. 3,190. Val. £7,375.
Mayor, Charles Wesley Andrew (C).
Town Clerk, George Appleby Jenkins.
- PENZANCE**, Cornwall. Pop. 13,136. Val. £60,000.
Mayor, A. K. Barnett (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, Samuel Henry Leonard.
Town Clerk, Thomas Henry Cornish.
- PETERBOROUGH** (City), Northants (Soke of Peterborough) and Hunts. Pop. 30,870. Val. £152,920.
Mayor, Thomas Ivatt Slater (L).
Town Clerk, William Mellows.
- *PLYMOUTH**, Devon. Pop. 120,000. Val. £552,506.
Mayor, Ald. Sir Charles H. Radford, J.P. (L).
Recorder, Dr. Wm. Blake Odgers, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John H. Ellis.
- PONTEFRAC**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 13,424. Val. £59,002.
Mayor, Alderman Samuel Thrippieton (L).

- Recorder, R. H. Vernon-Wragge.*
Town Clerk, William Haddock.
POOLE (Town & County), Dorset. Pop. 33,000.
 Val. £165,133.
Mayor, W. F. Hunt (L).
Recorder, A. Clavell Salter, K.C.
Town Clerk, Charles Lishy.
- ***PORTSMOUTH** (Royal Borough), Hants. Pop. 189,133. Val. £1,000,140.
Mayor, Ferdinand Green Foster (C).
Recorder, F. R. Y. Radcliffe, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alexander Heward.
- ***PRESTON**, Lancs. Pop. 117,093. Val. £440,260.
Mayor, W. E. Ord (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Francis Hamilton Mellor, K.C.
Town Clerk, Alfred Howarth.
- PUDSEY**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 14,907. Val. £57,340.
Mayor, Joseph Huggan, J.P. (L).
Town Clerk, Alfred E. Evans.
- PWLLHILL**, Carnarvon. Pop. 4,000. Val. £14,700.
Mayor, Ald. William Anthony (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Evan R. Davies.
- QUEENBOROUGH**, Kent. Pop. 1,546. Val. £7,531.
Mayor, Charles Ralph Stevens (C).
Town Clerk, Charles B. Harris.
- RAMSGATE**, Kent. Pop. 27,733. Val. £155,173.
Mayor, J. H. Clutton (C).
Town Clerk, A. Blasdale Clarke.
- RAWTENSTALL**, Lancs. Pop. 31,053. Val. £120,727.
Mayor, Thomas Cryer (L).
Town Clerk, James Whalley.
- ***READING** (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 81,000. Val. £439,144.
High Steward, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Mayor, William Merrill Colebrook (L).
Recorder, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.
Town Clerk, Walter Sweeting Clutterbuck.
- REIGATE**, Surrey. Pop. 25,993. Val. £229,119.
Mayor, Ald. T. Malcolmson (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Alfred Smith.
- RICHMOND** (Royal Manor), Surrey. Pop. 31,677. Val. £329,605.
Mayor, Thomas W. Stephens (C).
Town Clerk, Henry Sagar.
- RICHMOND**, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 3,887. Val. £17,017.
Mayor, Ald. Steven Wilson Close (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, William Norton Lawson.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Christopher George Croft, M.A.
- RIPON** (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 8,230. Val. £42,982.
Mayor, Herbert Morris Bower (C).
Town Clerk, M. Kirkley.
- ***ROCHDALE**, Lancs. Pop. 83,114. Val. £406,880.
Mayor, Charles Heap (L).
Town Clerk, William Henry Hickson.
- ROCHESTER** (City), Kent. Pop. 30,590. Val. £140,391.
Mayor, Charles Willis (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Morton William Smith.
Town Clerk, Apsley Kennette.
- ROMSEY**, Hants. Pop. 4,365. Val. £16,426.
Mayor, William Pinnick (3rd time) (C).
Town Clerk, Bartram Waller Attlee, M.A.
- ***ROTHERHAM**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 62,500. Val. £210,000.
Mayor, George Henry Lodge (L).
Recorder, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer.
- Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William John Board.*
- RUTHIN**, Denbighshire. Pop. 2,641. Val. £11,871.
Mayor, Theodore J. Roww (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Baldwin Griffith.
- RYDE**, Isle of Wight. Pop. 11,043. Val. £74,920.
Mayor, George Edward Mears (C).
Town Clerk, Chas. G. Vincent.
- RYE**, E. Sussex. Pop. 3,900. Val. £17,182.
Mayor, Kingsworth Reeve (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, W. P. Gratwicke Boxall, K.C.
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.
- SAFFRON WALDEN**, Essex. Pop. 5,896. Val. £25,803.
Mayor, Joseph Bell (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Willis, K.C.
Town Clerk, William Adams.
- ST. ALBANS** (City), Herts. Pop. 16,019. Val. £81,121.
Mayor, W. S. Green (C).
Town Clerk, Alfred Herbert Debenham.
- ***ST. HELENS**, Lancs. Pop. 92,500. Val. £375,693.
Mayor, Alderman Henry Martin (L).
Town Clerk, W. H. Andrew.
- ST. IVES**, Cornwall. Pop. 6,699. Val. £24,188.
Mayor, Alderman J. Pearce (L).
Town Clerk, Dr., Edward Boase.
- ST. IVES**, Hants. Pop. 2,910. Val. £13,158.
Mayor, Charles Harold Coote (born 1864) (L.U).
Town Clerk, George Dennis Day, M.A., LL.B.
- ***SALFORD**, Lancs. Pop. 236,670. Val. £1,207,129.
Mayor, Alderman Isidor Frankenburg (3rd time) (C).
Recorder, Alfred A. Tobin, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson.
Town Clerk, L. C. Evans.
- SALISBURY** (City), Wilts. Pop. 21,760. Val. £112,098.
Mayor, R. M. Hall (L).
Recorder, Charles Willie Mathews.
Town Clerk, Francis Hodding.
- SALTASH**, Cornwall. Pop. 3,650. Val. £13,240.
Mayor, Alderman R. Miller (C).
Town Clerk, Frederick Ernest Cleverton.
- SANDWICH**, Kent. Pop. 3,174. Val. £11,884.
Mayor, Henry Stephen Watts (C).
Recorder, Patrick Rose-Innes.
Town Clerk, Edward Cotton Byrne.
- SCARBOROUGH**, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 38,160. Val. £248,588.
Mayor, Ald. Valentine Fowler (C).
Recorder, Charles Haigh.
Town Clerk, D. Arthur Nicholl, LL.M.
- SHAFTESBURY**, Dorset. Pop. 2,027. Val. £6,232.
Mayor, John Norton (L).
Town Clerk, John Kingsley Rutter.
- ***SHEFFIELD** (City), Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 447,951. Val. £1,722,619.
Lord Mayor, Ald. Harry P. Marsh, J.P. (C).
Recorder, J. Scott Fox, K.C.
Master Cutler, Henry H. Bedford, J.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle Welby.
Town Clerk, R. M. Prescott.
- SHREWSBURY**, Salop. Pop. 28,395. Val. £160,472.
Mayor, Richard Scoltock Hughes (C).
Recorder, John Wm. St. Lawrence Leslie.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Hy. C. Clarke.
- SMETHWICK**, Staffs. Pop. 67,000. Val. £261,117.
Mayor, Henry Prince Motteram, M.D. (C).
Town Clerk, William Shakespeare.
- ***SOUTHAMPTON** (Town & County), Hants. Pop. 119,745. Val. £555,122.
Mayor, Charles James Sharp (C).

- Recorder, Temple Cooke.
Town Clerk, Richard Roope Linthorne.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex. Pop. 53,000. Val. £356,772.
Mayor, James Colbert Ingram, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, William Henry Snow.
SOUTH MOLTON, Devon. Pop. 2,848. Val. £13,583.
Lord High Steward, Lord Poltimore.
Mayor, Alderman William Moor (C).
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R.L. Riccard.
SOUTHPORT, Lancs. Pop. 52,574. Val. £374,025.
Mayor, J. E. Willett, J.P. (C).
Town Clerk, J. Ernest Jarratt.
***SOUTH SHIELDS**, Durham. Pop. 113,000. Val. £421,461.
Mayor, W. G. Wylie (C).
Town Clerk, John Moore Hayton, B.A.
SOUTHWOLD, E. Suffolk. Pop. 2,800. Val. £15,252.
Mayor, Eaton Woinack Moore (C).
Town Clerk, Ernest Read Cooper.
STAFFORD, Staffs. Pop. 20,895. Val. £83,300.
Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall.
Mayor, Ebenezer William Taylor (LU).
Town Clerk, Richard Battle.
STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire. Pop. 28,636. Val. £113,643.
Mayor, Alderman Robert Dawson (C).
Town Clerk, John Miller.
STAMFORD (Royal Borough), Lincs. (Kesteven).
 Northants (Soke of Peterborough), and Rutland. Pop. 8,229. Val. £34,477.
Mayor, John Woolston, J.P. (C) (re-elected).
Recorder, John Corrie Carter.
Town Clerk, Charles Atter.
***STOCKPORT**, Cheshire and Lancashire. Pop. 100,986. Val. £429,905.
Mayor, Ald. Henry Bell, J.P., D.L. (C) (re-elec.).
Town Clerk, Robert Hyde.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 51,478. Val. £225,000.
Mayor, Fred Byers Watson (C).
Town Clerk, Arthur B. Crosby, M.A.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffs. Pop. 35,000. Val. £121,622.
Mayor, Wm. Booth Hackney, J.P. (L) (re-elec.).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright.
Town Clerk, John Blow Ashwell.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwickshire. Pop. 8,310. Val. £42,886.
High Steward, Marquess of Hertford.
Mayor, John Alfred Priest (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Robert Lunn.
SUDBURY, W. Suffolk. Pop. 7,109. Val. £22,059.
Mayor, Harry Howe Baker (LU).
Recorder, William Pinder Eversley.
Town Clerk, Charles Henry Wells.
***SUNDERLAND**, Durham. Est. pop. 154,251. Val. £706,963.
Mayor, William Walker (L).
Town Clerk, Francis Marshall Bowey.
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Royal Borough), Warwickshire. Pop. 20,000. Val. £117,873.
Mayor, William Randle (C).
Town Clerk, R. A. Reay-Nadin.
***SWANSEA**, Glam. Pop. 94,514. Val. £473,436.
Mayor, John Henry Lee (L).
Recorder, S. T. Evans, K.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John Thomas.
SWINDON, Wilts. Pop. 52,000. Val. £237,986.
Mayor, W. H. Stauier, J.P. (L).
Town Clerk, Robert Hilton.
- TAMWORTH**, Staffs. Pop. 7,271. Val. £28,021.
Mayor, Charles Frederick Cast (LU).
Town Clerk, John Matthews.
TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 21,078. Val. £107,500.
Mayor, Alderman Alfred John Spiller (L).
Town Clerk, George H. Kite.
TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,027.
Mayor, Frederick William Gregory (C).
Town Clerk, G. Lort Stokes.
TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,243. Val. £17,281.
Mayor, Edgar Howard (L).
Recorder, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft.
Town Clerk, Joseph Munu-Maca.
TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,420. Val. £28,946.
High Steward, The Earl of Coventry.
Mayor, Alderman John Willis (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Frederick Stroud.
Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham.
THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,613. Val. £19,406.
Mayor, Frederick Handel Millington (L) (re-elected).
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden.
Town Clerk, J. Houchen.
THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorks (N.R.). Pop. 16,054. Val. £67,108.
Mayor, Ald. Wm. Anderson, J.P. (L) (re-elec.).
Town Clerk, William James Watson.
TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,382. Val. £66,744.
Mayor, Henry Mudford (4th time) (L).
Recorder, Trohawke Herbert Kckewich.
Town Clerk, Chas. Marshall Hole.
TODMORDEN, Yorks (W.R.) & Lancs. Pop. 25,418. Val. £115,062.
Mayor, Ald. Abraham Crossley (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Dan Sutcliffe.
TORQUAY, Devon. Pop. 34,000. Val. £189,000.
Mayor, William Reginald Webb (C).
Town Clerk, Frederick S. Hex.
TORRINGTON (GREAT), Devon. Pop. 3,241. Val. £9,698.
Mayor, Philip Stapleton (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, George Mark Doe.
TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,034. Val. £19,900.
Mayor, Edward Windcatt (LU).
Town Clerk, George E. Windcatt.
- TOWER OF LONDON**.
Constable, General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B.
Lieutenant, Gen. Sir R. MacG. Stewart, K.C.B.
Major, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. Bryan Milman, K.C.B.
Keeper of H.M.'s Jewels, Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., G.C.B.
Chief Warder, Thomas Faulkner.
Coroner, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.
- TRURO (City)**, Corn. Pop. 11,557. Val. £49,223.
Mayor, Alfred Blenkinsop (C).
Town Clerk, Frederick Parkin.
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS**, Kent. Est. Pop. 35,000. Val. £290,320.
Mayor, Benjamin Minors Woollan, J.P. (LU) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Charles Cripps.
- TYNEMOUTH**, Northumberland. Pop. 54,688. Val. £242,623.
Mayor, John Coull (C).
Town Clerk, Edward B. Sharpley.
- WAKEFIELD (City)**, Yorks (W.R.). Pop. 43,293. Val. £210,091.
Mayor, William Henry Kingswell (C) (re-elec.).
Town Clerk, William Whitman Greenhalgh.
- WALLINGFORD**, Berks. Pop. 2,808. Val. £11,115.
High Steward, Edward Wells.

- Mayor, James Wilder (C) (re-elected).*
Town Clerk, Francis Edward Hedges.
WALLSEND, Northumberland. Pop. 26,000. Val. £116,000.
Mayor, Christopher Stephenson (C).
Town Clerk, Walter Villiers Mulcaster.
***WALSALL**, Staffordsh. Pop. 86,430. Val. £294,453.
Mayor, Samuel Drew (C).
Recorder, Edward Annesley Owen.
Town Clerk, John Richmond Cooper.
WAREHAM, Dorset. Pop. 3,003. Val. £5,287.
Mayor, George Dicker (L).
Town Clerk, George Clavell Filliter.
§WARRINGTON, Lancs. Pop. 71,000. Val. £262,925.
Mayor, Ald. James Smethurst (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, James Lyon Whittle.
WARWICK, Warwick. Pop. 11,889. Val. £64,600.
Mayor, John Charles Purser (C).
Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore, M.A.
Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.
WEDNESBURY, Staffs. Pop. 26,544. Val. £99,985.
Mayor, John Handley (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Jones.
WELLS (City), Somerset. Pop. 4,849. Val. £19,328.
Mayor, Alfred George Russ, J.P. (L).
Recorder, William Henry Bateman Hope, M.P.
Town Clerk, Edward Pyndar Foster.
WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 6,121. Val. £40,653.
Mayor, R. D. Thomas (L).
Town Clerk, C. Pryce Yearsley.
WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,866. Val. £57,547.
Mayor, John Edwin Boulton (C).
Recorder, William Edward Mirehouse.
Town Clerk, Frederick Hezekiah Potts, LL.M.
***WEST BROMWICH**, Staffordsh. Pop. 65,175. Val. £229,221.
Mayor, Joseph Lawley, J.P. (L).
Recorder, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumptre.
Stipendiary, N. C. A. Neville.
Town Clerk and C. of the Peace, Alfred Caddick.
***WEST HAM**, Essex. Pop. 308,284. Val. £1,747,849.
Mayor, John Robert Moore-Smith, J.P. (C).
Recorder, Edward Morten.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Robert A. Gillespie.
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D.
§WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 70,000. Val. £260,318.
Mayor, Launcelot Robson (C).
Town Clerk, Higson Simpson.
WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 23,000. Val. £108,204.
Mayor, Henry James Miller (C).
Town Clerk, Henry Anthony Huxtable.
WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. Pop. 19,324. Val. £76,370.
Mayor, William Hartwell (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Thomas Brown.
WIDNES, Lancs. Pop. 28,579. Val. £162,704.
Mayor, Ald. S. Owens (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Samuel Oppenheim.
***WIGAN**, Lancs. Pop. 90,800. Val. £333,385.
Mayor, Samuel Wood, J.P. (C).
Recorder, Lancelot Sanderson, K.C.
Town Clerk, Harold Jevons.
WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,400. Val. £10,336.
Mayor, John Montague Swayne (C).
Town Clerk, Henry John King.
- WIMBLEDON**, Surrey. Pop. 52,000. Val. £447,140.
Mayor, S. Ruddell Collier, M.D.
Town Clerk, A. Steele Sheldon.
WINCHELSEA, Sussex. Pop. 674. Val. £4,500.
(Unreformed borough, election Easter Monday.)
Mayor, George Mallows Freeman, K.C. (C).
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER (City), Hants. Pop. 20,929. Val. £133,777.
Lord High Steward, Lord Northbrook.
Mayor, William Howard Forder.
Recorder, Charles Alexander Spencer Garland.
Town Clerk, Thomas Holt.
WINDSOR (New), (Royal Borough), Berks. Pop. 13,958. Val. £85,251.
High Steward, H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., Cumberbund Lodge, Windsor Great Park.
Mayor, Ald. Edward Bamfylde (L).
Recorder, S. A. T. Rowlatt.
Town Clerk, E. Cecil Durant.
WISBECH, Cambs. (Isle of Ely). Pop. 9,831. Val. £46,271.
Mayor, James Yates (C) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, C. E. F. Copeman, M.A.
WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,685. Val. £20,910.
High Steward, Arth. Fraser Walter (Bearwood).
Mayor, Henry Charles Mylne (C).
Town Clerk, James May.
***WOLVERHAMPTON**, Staffs. Pop. 102,193. Val. £411,691.
Mayor, Frederick Evans (L).
Recorder, Abel John Ram, K.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Neville.
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Horatio Brevitt.
WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,684. Val. £4,395.
Mayor, The Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
Town Clerk, Adolphus Ballard, M.A., LL.B.
***WORCESTER** (City & County), Worcester. Pop. 48,000. Val. £224,000.
Mayor, John Stallard (C).
Recorder, Richard Holmden Amphlett, K.C.
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall.
WORKINGTON, Cumb. Pop. 26,143. Val. £100,540.
Mayor, Joseph Harding (L).
Town Clerk, John Warwick.
WORTHING, W. Sussex. Pop. 25,800. Val. £175,551.
Mayor, Alderman Fredk. Caesar Linfield (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, William Verrall.
WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 26,300. Val. £76,452.
Mayor, Edward Hughes (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Lawson Taylor.
***YARMOUTH** (GREAT), Norfolk and Suffolk. Pop. 53,000. Val. £247,143.
High Steward, Lord Claud John Hamilton, 4, Hans Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.
Mayor, Frank Arnold, J.P. (L).
Recorder, Simms Reeve.
Town Clerk, William Edgar Stephens.
YEovil, Somerset. Pop. 11,800. Val. £58,970.
Mayor, William Cole (L) (re-elected).
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten.
***YORK** (City & County), Yorks (E.R.). Pop. 77,914. Val. £405,090.
Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Sykes Rymer (C).
Recorder, William Alfred Meek, K.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, H. Craven.

The 61 County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having a * prefixed, those since constituted under the Act of 1888 have a § prefixed

For the use of Parish Councils, Overseers, Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, Magistrates' Clerks, Clerks of the Peace, and Town Clerks, Superintendent and District Registrars, Coroners, and County, Municipal, District, and Parochial Officers and Citizens generally, showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire.

NOTES.—1. SUNDAYS, BANK HOLIDAYS, &c.—A rule of law is that Sunday is no day. Any act, therefore, which falls to be done on a Sunday should be performed the day previous unless statutory provision exists to the contrary. Every meeting or adjourned meeting of any vestry or corporation (other than Municipal, but including Parish, Rural, and Urban District Councils), or of any public company, for the nomination, election, or admission of any officer, or for the transaction of any affair of such vestry, corporation, or company which, according to any Act of Parliament, charter, prescription, or usage whatsoever, is or shall be required to be held on any day which shall happen to be a Lord's Day, shall, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 31, be held on the Saturday preceding or on the Monday ensuing; and every matter transacted at any meeting or adjourned meeting held upon any Lord's Day shall be absolutely void. When no such nomination, election, or admission shall have taken place on the Saturday, every person whose term of office would have expired on any such Lord's Day shall continue in office, and exercise and enjoy all powers and privileges, until the Monday next ensuing.

By the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, when a limited time from or after any date or event is appointed for the doing of any act, the time is exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day; and the act is to be done on the last day of the limited time, unless that should be a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Monday or Tuesday in Easter Week, or a day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, in which case the act will be done in due time if performed the day following. The same applies to any act directed to be done on a certain day, and that day falls on one of the days above mentioned. Further, if any act or proceeding is directed to be done within any time not exceeding seven days, the days above specified are not to be reckoned. Under the Local Government Acts 1888 and 1894 similar rules apply.

"Three clear days" means that three days must intervene between the day on which a notice is given and the day on which a meeting is held, so that notices sent by post must be delivered three clear days before a meeting.

2. BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—In regard to Bills of Exchange that fall due on a Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or a day appointed for a fast or thanksgiving, presentation for payment should be made on the preceding business day. Bills of Exchange falling due on a Bank Holiday are not payable until the following day, and when the last day of grace is a Sunday, and the second day of grace is appointed as a Bank Holiday, such bills are due and payable on the succeeding business day (see 45 & 46 Vict. c. 61).

3. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—The times that must elapse between the receipt of the writ by the Returning Officer and the dates fixed for the various steps in the election are as follows:—Assuming that the writ is received on the 1st of any month, the notice of election must be issued on the 2nd in Boroughs, and 3rd in Counties.

The nomination must take place on the 4th or 5th in Boroughs, and on any day between the 5th and 10th (both inclusive) in Counties. The poll (if any) must be fixed for some date between the 6th and 9th (both inclusive) in all Boroughs, except those mentioned in Rule 57, Schedule 1., to the Ballot Act, 1872, in which the date may be between the 7th and 12th (both inclusive).

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDIT STAMP DUTY.—The following is the scale of Stamp Duty payable by County and Urban and Rural District Councils and Parish Councils, and by the Chairmen of Parish Meetings, by Joint Committees, by Local Education Authorities under the Education Act, 1902, and by the London Municipalities, on the Audit of their accounts by District Auditors:—

Where the total of the expenditure comprised in the Financial Statement is—

Under £	...	the sum shall be	£	s.	d.
£20	...	£50	0	5	0
£30	and under	£50	0	10	0
£50	do.	£100	1	0	0
£100	do.	£500	2	0	0
£500	do.	£1,000	3	0	0
£1,000	do.	£2,500	4	0	0
£2,500	do.	£5,000	5	0	0
£5,000	do.	£10,000	10	0	0
£10,000	do.	£20,000	15	0	0
£20,000	do.	£50,000	30	0	0
£50,000	do.	£100,000	30	0	0
£100,000	do.	£150,000	50	0	0
£150,000	do.	£200,000	60	0	0
£200,000	and upwards	shall be	£15	in addition for every £50,000 or part thereof.	

In the case of Urban District Councils, to which the Local Government Act, 1888, does not apply, the maximum Duty is £50.

January.

1. W.—The Land Tax, Income Tax, and the Duties on inhabited houses are due on this date. Under the Finance Act, 1898, any person who is entitled to exemption from or abatement of income tax may obtain from the Surveyor of Taxes a certificate of exemption from or abatement of land tax. Licences for carriages, male servants, and to use armorial bearings fall due and must be taken out before the end of the month, and thereafter within twenty-one days after a person becomes liable to duty. Dog licences must be taken out without delay: no grace can be claimed, but on renewal, if with other licences, they may be taken out any time during January.

The Registers of Parliamentary, Local Government and Parochial Electors come into force for the year.

The following Acts come into force:—Butter and Margarine Act, 1907; Patents and Designs Act, 1907; Vaccination Act, 1907; Factory and Workshop Act, 1907; Lights on Vehicles Act, 1907; Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907; and the Railway Fires Act, 1905, which provides for compensation for damage by fires caused by sparks or cinders from railway engines.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made for

the regulation and guidance of borough constables since the last quarterly return.

Between this date and the 31st March the Medical Officer of the parish to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum; and before the 7th of this month make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians, or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report, within three days after its receipt, is to be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy sent to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate.

Clerk to Guardians on this date, or as soon after as may be, to make out an annual list of all lunatics chargeable to the Union, and send copies before the 1st February to the Local Government Board, the Commissioners in Lunacy, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, and to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or Clerk to the Justices of the borough, to be by him laid before the Justices.

Return of Paupers relieved on 1st instant and of children board-out to be made to Local Government Board.

On this date, or within ten days after (if no other day be prescribed), municipal corporations to appoint members of the council as trustees of corporate property.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of births and deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

Coroners to send return of inquests for preceding year to Secretary of State during this month.

Within fifteen days after this date Registrars of Dioceses to send to the Registrar-General a list of all chapels wherein marriages may be lawfully solemnized.

Within fifteen days after this date bankers not registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act to deliver returns at the Stamp Office in London.

Medical Officers of Health are required to send their annual reports for the past year to the District Council for the district, to the County Council and to the Local Government Board as soon as possible.

Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. Under the Quarter Sessions Act, 1894, the Justices in General Quarter Sessions, or at any adjourned or special meeting thereof, may at any time, when it may appear desirable for the purpose of not interfering with the Assizes then next ensuing, fix or alter the time for holding the then next General Quarter Sessions so that they shall be held not earlier than fourteen days before and not later than fourteen days after the week in which they would otherwise be held.

Within one week after the termination of Quarter Sessions the gaoler to send to the Secretary of State a calendar of the prisoners tried thereat.

Holiday on the Stock Exchange, and Bank Holiday in Scotland.

7 TH.—Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of the names, ages, and residences of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required by the Overseers, of all women who have died between the 8th September (or the date when the preceding return was made) and the 31st December.

Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of pauper lunatics visited by them to the Clerk to the Guardians.

Solicitors, conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in Equity in Ireland must renew their certificates between this date and Feb. 6.

9 TH.—Latest date to pay Fire Insurances due at Christmas.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and to Clerk to Visitors.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

11 S.—Hilary Law Sittings commence.

14 TU.—Latest date upon which notices of appeal against supplemental valuation lists in the Metropolis can be given.

Registrars to apply on or before this date to the officiating minister of every place of worship in which marriages may be solemnized within their sub-districts, for certified copies of all entries of marriage solemnized, or for certificates of "No Registry," during the quarter ended 31st December last. Registrar to deliver these, on or before the 20th of this month, to the Superintendent Registrar.

Bankers' returns to be delivered at the Stamp Office not later than this date.

Latest date for Registrars of Dioceses to send to the Registrar-General a list of all chapels wherein marriages may be lawfully solemnized.

18 S.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars certified copies of all entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 31st December last. Last day for Local Authority to send to Local Government Board reports under Canal Boats Acts.

On or before this date returns to be sent to Mines Inspectors, giving particulars up to preceding 31st December, as required by s. 33 of Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

Latest date for Savings Banks to send annual statement of affairs to Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt.

23 TH.—Between this date and the 1st February, Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners.

31 F.—Latest date for Clerk to Visitors of Asylums to transmit report to Commissioners in Lunacy.

Last day for Local Authorities to send to Local Government Board analysts reports for preceding year.

Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of the registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the quarter ended 31st December last.

Railway Companies, on or before this date, if required, to send an abstract of their annual account to the Clerk of the County Council and the Overseers of the Poor of the counties through which the railway passes.

Between the first and last days of this month the secretary of every club in which intoxicating liquor is supplied to members, and which is required to be registered under the Licensing Act, 1902, is required to furnish to the Clerk to the Justices a return giving the prescribed particulars concerning the club.

February.

1 S.—Within 21 days after this date the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk of every borough, to transmit to the Secretary of State a printed copy of the Register of Electors.

Under the Licensing Act, 1902, the general annual licensing meeting in every licensing district must be held within the first fourteen days of this month in every year.

On or before this date borough Coroners to send to the Secretary of State returns in writing of inquests held by them or their deputies in the preceding year.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to transmit copies of annual list of pauper inmates to Commissioners in Janacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, Clerk to the Council of any County, and to the Town Clerk of any borough.

Reports of Medical Officers of Health for the past year should be sent to Local Government Board during this month. A copy of the Report dealing with Factories and Workshops should be sent to the Home Office.

Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties to deliver half-yearly accounts and pay duty to Commissioners of Inland Revenue not later than this date.

Four weeks at least before the 25th March Clerks to Board of Guardians to estimate the probable expenditure for the ensuing half-year and the probable balance due to or from each parish for the current half-year, and prepare contribution orders to be laid before the Guardians before the expiration of the current half-year. These estimates and the subsequent apportionments must be made on the "Assessable" value of Parishes as determined by s. 2 of the Agricultural Rates Act, and not on rateable value as formerly.

Latest date to renew certificates of Solicitors, Conveyancers, and Draughtsmen in Equity in Ireland.

2 S.—Candlemas. Scotch Quarter Day.

17 M.—Nine days at least before the 1st March (that is, on the 20th) Town Clerk to publish a notice of the election of auditors.

22 S.—Latest day for delivery of nomination papers in election of Auditors in Boroughs.

Latest date for the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk or other officer having charge of the register, to send a printed copy of the Register of Electors to the Secretary of State.

24 M.—Four days at least before the 1st March the Mayors of boroughs to publish notices of the situation of polling-places for the election of Auditors.

March.

1 S.—Between this date and 1st August, persons shooting or taking wild birds are liable to penalties under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, and persons selling or exposing for sale any hare or leveret (except a foreign hare) are liable to penalties under the Hares Preservation Act, 1892. Under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, a Secretary of State may, on the application of any County Council, prohibit the taking of eggs within a county or any part thereof.

2 M.—Ordinary day for election of elective Auditors in boroughs.

The Occupier of every Factory and Workshop must on or before this date send return of persons employed during year ending 31st December last to Inspector of Factories, in pursuance of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Town Council of borough, on or before this date, to transmit to the Local Government Board a statement of receipts and expenditure up to last audit.

The Annual Parish Meeting is to be held in

every Rural Parish on some day between 1st March and 1st April, and Overseers to be appointed in every such parish not having a Parish Council.

Borough Treasurers to submit their accounts to audit within one month from this date, or that approved of by the Local Government Board for the making up of such accounts.

13 F.—Latest date for Returning Officers to publish Notice of Election for Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians.

15 S.—After this date, and until the 1st August, any person having in his control or possession any wild bird killed or taken in the United Kingdom since the 1st of this month is liable to a penalty under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880.

17 Tu.—St. Patrick's Day.

19 Th.—Nominations in Elections of Urban and Rural District and Parish Councillors and Guardians to be delivered by noon on this day.

20 F.—Returning Officer to make out statement of persons validly nominated in Elections of Urban and Rural District and Guardians.

Within fourteen days after this date a special sessions may be held for appointment of the days for holding not less than eight nor more than twelve special sessions for executing the purposes of the Highways Act. This is liable to alteration by the County Council, and the fixing of these Sessions is no longer compulsory, as Highway business can be done at any Petty Sessions.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

24 Tu.—Candidates in Elections of Urban and Rural District and Guardians may withdraw not later than noon on this day.

25 W.—Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to this date, or to the end of the Union week first completed after this date. Returns made to Local Government Board under Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877, by Corporations, and other local authorities to be made up to this date. (See 31st March.)

Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed in Urban parishes within fourteen days after this date, or on such date as may be fixed by the Local Government Board.

Churchwardens and Overseers in Urban parishes and Overseers in Rural parishes, within fourteen days after other Overseers have been appointed to succeed them, to deliver to such succeeding Overseers a just, true, and perfect account in writing of all sums of money in their hands, as required by 17 Geo. II. c. 38, s. x.

Medical Officer of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees to make out his quarterly account to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians: his claim to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month following this date, but the Guardians may pay it earlier.

Trustees of Parochial Charities to prepare accounts to be delivered to Parish Councils, and forward copy to Charity Commissioners within fourteen days.

District Medical Officers to notify at the commencement of this quarter to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months; advise as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and take the direction of the Board thereon.

31 Tu.—Under the Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1894, the local financial year ends on this date. All enactments relating to accounts of local

authorities, or to meetings or other matters, are to be modified so far as is necessary to adapt them to the Act. The accounts of all County Councils, Town Councils acting as Local Education Authorities under the Education Act, 1902, Urban District Councils, and of all Parish Councils and Parish Meetings must be made up annually to this date. The accounts of Rural District Councils to be made up half-yearly to this date and 30th September.

The Overseers and every Collector appointed for a Parish to make up their accounts to this date, and deposit them for the free inspection of the ratepayers at some house within the parish for seven clear days at least before the audit.

Railway companies unincorporated to furnish statements of capital, traffic, and working expenditure to the Board of Trade not later than this date. Incorporated companies to send their returns within fourteen days after their first ordinary half-yearly meeting held in each year.

Quarter Sessions to be held the first week after this date. (See January 1.)

Hawkers', Refreshment-House Keepers', and Packet Boat liquor and tobacco licences expire on this date.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 31st December for the regulation and guidance of constables.

Treasurer of Borough to submit his accounts, other than those under the Education Act, 1902, for audit if made up to the 1st March.

Latest date for publication of Notice of Poll of Urban and Rural District and Parish Councillors and Guardians.

April.

1 W.—In the months of April and May, or one of them, Overseers to ascertain with respect to all property in their parishes, whether any man is entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier, and enter in the rate-book the name of every man so entitled, with a description of the dwelling.

Notice of intention to apply for an order under the Light Railways Act, 1896, must be advertised for two weeks during April or October.

Between this date and the 30th June, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (See January 1.)

The walls and ceilings of Common Lodging Houses to be limewashed in the first week of this month.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of births and deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

During this and the two following months owners may be compelled to cut down oak-trees growing in hedges near highways ordered to be widened.

5 S.—Returns of assessed taxes made to this date.

6 M.—Commencement of the financial year for Imperial purposes.

Elections of Urban and Rural District and Parish Councillors and Guardians take place on this day, unless otherwise fixed by the County Council.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

Within seven days before the 15th Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts as to Registration to the Overseers.

The Fund for aiding the equalisation of Rates in London is to be based on the Rateable Value as at this date in each year.

Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required, of all women who have died during the three months ending 31st March.

9 TH.—Latest date to pay Fire insurances due on Lady Day.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

On this date, or within seven days before, Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send precepts and copies of registers to Overseers.

15 W.—Registrars to apply to officiating ministers on or before this date for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 31st March.

Guardians of Unions at their first meeting after this date to appoint the Union Assessment Committee, consisting of not less than six nor more than twelve.

Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians come into office, and will remain in office for three years.

Urban and Rural District Councils and Boards of Guardians must hold their Annual Meetings as soon as convenient after this date. Parish Councils must hold their Annual Meetings on or within seven days after this day.

Hilary Law Sittings end.

20 M.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

28 TU.—Easter Law Sittings begin.

30 TH.—Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to send to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 31st March.

May

1 F.—Local Authorities in counties and boroughs to send to Secretary of State copies of orders made under Ballot Act as to polling districts.

Copies of draft orders and other documents under Light Railways Act, 1896, to be sent to County, District, and Parish Councils, and various Government departments, during May or November.

Overseers in the Metropolis to make and deposit supplemental valuation lists before 1st June.

Holiday at the Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

Bank Holiday in Scotland.

14 TH.—Between this date and the 4th of August, no person to sell, expose for sale, or buy for sale any description of oysters other than those known as "deep-sea oysters."

15 F.—Scottish Quarter Day.

Licences for beer retailers, retailers of wine and spirits, and dealers in tobacco and snuff in Scotland expire.

18 M.—Within sixty days after this date the half-yearly receipts for interest to savings banks are to be made out and allowed.

31 £.—Before the 1st June Friendly Societies to make returns to the end of the preceding year to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Latest date for Overseers to enter names of inhabitant occupiers in rate-book for registration purposes.

Latest date for Overseers in the Metropolis to deposit Supplemental valuation lists.

June.

1 M.—Annual returns of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes, required by Local Taxation Returns Act, are to be furnished to the Local Government Board in this month.

Where any poor-rate due on the 5th of January last, from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough, remains unpaid on this date, the Overseers to give a notice, on or before the 20th of this month, to such occupier that he will not be entitled to have his name in the List of Voters in respect of his occupation unless he pays such rate on or before the 20th of July next.

Where an owner of small tenements who has become liable to pay the poor-rates under the Poor-Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, omits or neglects to pay before the 5th of June any rate due previously to the preceding 5th of January, he will not be entitled to any abatement, but must pay such rate in full.

5 F.—Easter Law Sittings end.

15 M.—Sale of oysters prohibited. (See May 14.)

16 Tu.—Trinity Law Sittings begin.

20 S.—On or before this date Overseers to publish the ownership portion of the register of county voters, and a notice to voters to send in claims to vote on or before the 20th July. Publication to be effected by affixing copies to churches and chapels, or to public buildings and post offices, there to remain for a period including two Sundays at least, but not later than the 20th July.

Overseers to publish notice that no person will be entitled to have his name in the list of Parliamentary £10 and inhabitant occupiers, or £10 Burgesses and County electors, unless, on or before the 20th July, he has paid all rates due previous to the 5th January last. Notices of like effect are also to be served on occupiers who have not paid such rates.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

24 W.—Quarter Day. Medical Officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees to make out their accounts quarterly to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians.

Sheriffs of London to be elected.

District Medical Officers at the commencement of this quarter to notify to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

29 M.—Quarter Sessions to be held during this week.

July.

1 W.—Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 31st March for the regulation and guidance of constables.

On this date at the latest the Board of Trade to

lay before Parliament a Report respecting the applications to them and their proceedings under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

Between this date and the 30th of September, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums.

Special Meetings of Local Authorities for the granting of licences to deal in game to be held during this month.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of Births and Deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

Return of paupers relieved on this date to be made to Local Government Board. This return is independent of the new Register of Paupers required to be kept for the year ending 30th September.

Before the expiration of this month County Councils are to appoint valuers for the purposes of the Finance Act, 1894, for the valuation of property for Estate Duty.

Licences to deal in game expire.

5 £.—The following licences expire on this date:—Appraiser, auctioneer, house agent, beer-dealer (retail) and retailer of table-beer to be drunk off the premises, dealer in plate, rectifier and compounder of spirits, dealer in spirits, for use of still or retort, retailer of and dealer in sweets and made wines, manufacturer of and dealer (not a publican) in tobacco and snuff, manufacturer of vinegar, dealer in foreign wines.

9 Th.—Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians before this date.

Latest date to pay Fire insurances due on Midsummer Day.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and to Clerk to Visitors.

Clerks to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

15 W.—Registrars to apply to officiating ministers on or before this date for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 30th June.

20 M.—The Clerk of the Peace in every county, riding, or division must, before this date, issue his precept to the Overseers, requiring them to make out, before the 1st September next, a list of all persons qualified to serve on juries, and specify in the list those qualified as Special Jurors.

Within two days after this date Tax assessors and collectors to make out and deliver to Overseers a list of the persons who have not paid the assessed taxes due for the year preceding the 6th April last.

Latest date for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

Latest date for Occupiers in counties and Householdors in boroughs to pay poor-rates due in respect of the year preceding 5th January last, so as to be retained on the Register of Voters.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required, of all women who have died between 1st April and 15th July.

22 W.—Latest date for tax-collectors to send to Overseers lists of persons who have not paid assessed taxes for the year preceding April 6.

On or before this date Overseers to make out list of persons disqualified as occupation voters by reason of the non-payment by the 20th of the poor rates due on the preceding 5th January. Such list to be open to public inspection during the next fourteen days.

25 S.—On or before this date Overseers to remove copy of Register of Ownership voters from the places where published.

All persons on the Register of Voters in respect of lodgings, and desirous of remaining on the register in respect of the same lodgings, must send to the Overseers, on or before this date, their claims to be so retained.

Between this date and the 1st August, Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners.

31 F.—On or before this date Overseers are to ascertain from the Relieving Officer acting for their parish or township the names of all persons disqualified from voting by reason of having received parochial relief.

On or before this date Overseers are to add on the margin of one copy of the ownership portion of the Register, and on the margin of the list of ownership claimants, the word "objected" before the name of every person therein whom they have reasonable cause to believe to be not entitled to be on the new Register; and the word "dead" before the name of every person whom they have reason, from the returns sent by the Registrars of Births and Deaths, or from their own knowledge, to believe to be dead. If it appears that any person is entered in the ownership portion of the Register for the parish or township in respect of a £50 rental qualification, the Overseers are to add the word "objected" before the name of such person, and to insert his name in the occupiers' list.

On or before this date Overseers to make out the occupiers' list in counties, the occupiers' list in boroughs, the old lodgers' list, and the non-resident list.

On or before this date Town Clerk to make out a list of freemen voters.

Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 30th June.

Pawnbrokers' licences expire on this date; also licences to kill game and to carry a gun.

Trinity Law Sittings end.

August.

1 S.—Lammas Day: Scottish Quarter Day.

On or before this date Overseers are to sign one copy of the Register of ownership claimants, and of the lists specified under date 31st July. They are to cause a sufficient number of such lists to be printed, and to publish the Register with their marginal additions and signed by them. The Overseers are also to publish at the same time the corrupt and illegal practices list, and keep a copy of each of such lists, and of the ownership portion of the Register, open to public inspection for fourteen days after publication. They are also to keep a copy of the list of defaulters in payment of assessed taxes, and allow it to be inspected, without fee, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday during the next fortnight; copies thereof to be delivered on payment.

On this date, or on any day until the 20th inclusive, a person desirous of having his name entered in the lodgers' list must send in his claim to the Overseers.

Overseers to make out lists of claims and objections of occupiers and lodgers.

Town Clerks to publish lists of freemen voters on or before this date, and keep copies thereof for inspection during the next fourteen days.

Companies, Corporations, and County Councils to deliver half-yearly accounts and pay duty to Commissioners of Inland Revenue not later than this date.

Clerks to Boards of Guardians are, four weeks at least before the 20th of September, to estimate the probable expenditure for the ensuing half-year and the probable balance due to or from each parish for the current half-year, and prepare contribution orders to be laid before the Guardians before the expiration of the current half-year.

3 M.—Bank Holiday, in Scotland also.

5 W.—Latest date for inspection of lists of persons who have not paid poor-rates due January 5.

In boroughs in which there are ten acting justices, Licensing Committees to be appointed in the fortnight preceding the 20th August.

15 S.—Latest date for public inspection of the lists specified under date August 1.

Borough and county lists to be affixed to churches if published on the 1st inst.

20 TH.—Latest date for Town Clerks and Overseers to receive notice of claims and objections, and of omissions from the Parliamentary Counties, Borough, and Parochial electors' lists and registers. These notices should be delivered to the Local Postmaster, in accordance with the Post Office Regulations, which require them to be presented in duplicate not later than the 19th.

Latest date for lodgers to give notice of claims to Overseers.

On or before this date the Clerk to the Justices to give notice to Overseers of the time and place for holding petty sessions at which jury lists are to be produced.

25 TU.—On or before this date Overseers to deliver to Clerks of the County Council and Town Clerks copies of corrupt and illegal practices lists.

On or before this date Overseers to make out lists of claims and objections. These lists are to be signed and published by the Overseers, who are to keep a copy, with the original notices of claims and objections, open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday during the next fourteen days; and copies are to be delivered on payment.

On or before this date Overseers to deliver to Clerks of the County Council or Town Clerks the following lists:—Ownership claimants, ownership portion of register, ownership electors' objections, two copies of occupiers' and old lodgers' lists, one each of occupiers' and lodgers' claims and objection lists, two copies of the non-resident list, and one each of claim and objection lists.

31 M.—Latest date for Overseers to make out list of persons qualified and liable to serve on Juries.

September.

1 TU.—Licences for the manufacture and sale of playing cards and of patent medicines expire on this date.

List of Jurors and notice of special sessions to

be affixed to doors of churches and other places of public worship on the first three Sundays of this month.

3 TH.—Between this date and 1 Feb. next (both inclusive), salmon trout or char can only be sent by carrier if outside of package is marked with name of contents.

5 S.—On or before this date declarations as to misdescription, omission, or other error in registers or burgess lists to be sent to Town Clerks, and in the case of county lists to Clerks of the County Councils; such declarations to be open to public inspection on any day before the 8th inst.

7 M.—As soon as possible after this date, and between the 8th September and the 12th October (both inclusive), Courts for revision of lists of Parliamentary voters, burgesses, and county electors to be held by Revising Barristers. Clerk of the Peace to attend Revising Barrister's first Court, and Overseers to attend courts for their respective districts and parishes, produce list of voters, and answer questions.

Last day for inspection of lists of claims and objections to voters.

On or before this date, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the Revising Barrister, Registrars of Births and Deaths to send to Overseers a return of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required, of all women who have died between the 16th of July and the time when such return is made.

19 S.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

21 M.—Within the last seven days of this month the Justices in every division in England and Wales are to hold a special sessions for receiving and examining the jury list, when the Overseers are required to attend, and the lists, when approved, are to be forwarded by the Justices' Clerk to the Clerk of the County Council.

Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29 Tu.—Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to this date, or to the end of the Union week first completed after this date.

District Medical Officers to notify, at the commencement of this quarter, to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

Within one month after this date annual returns of allowances granted under Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, to be sent to Local Government Board.

The Lord Mayor of London to be chosen.

30 W.—Half-yearly accounts of Rural District Councils to be made up to this date, and Financial Statements prepared for audit duly stamped.

End of the year for which the new Register of Paupers directed by the circular letter of the Local Government Board dated 18 September, 1906, is to be kept. This Register requires a separate record to be kept of the case of each pauper, and of the number of applications for relief made during each year.

Overseers' Accounts of Receipts and Payments to be made up to this date.

The following licences expire on this date:—Brewer of beer (not for sale), maker of and retailer of methylated spirit.

October.

1 TH.—On or before this date every body corporate or unincorporate chargeable with the duty

of 5 per cent. on the annual value, income, or profits of its real and personal property, to deliver to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a full account of all property in respect whereof such duty shall be payable, and of the gross annual value, income, or profits thereof accrued in the year ended the preceding 5th of April.

Notice of intention to apply for an order under the Light Railways Act, 1896, must be advertised for two weeks during April or October.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 30th June for the regulation and guidance of constables.

Between this date and the 31st December, the District Medical Officer to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of Births and Deaths during the preceding quarter.

The Standing Joint Committee of every county, and the Watch Committee of every borough, on some day in this month, are to transmit to the Secretary of State, for the year ended 29th September last, a statement of the number of offences reported to the police, the number of persons apprehended, the nature of the charges against them, the result of the proceedings taken thereupon, and any other particulars relating to the state of crime within such county or borough.

In this month two or more of the justices having jurisdiction in a borough to appoint as many of the inhabitants not legally exempt as they think fit to act as special constables.

The walls and ceilings of Common Lodging Houses to be limewashed in the first week of this month.

7 W.—Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of lunatics to the Clerks to Guardians.

The following licences expire on this date:—Bankers', retailers of beer, cider, spirits in England and Ireland, and foreign wines; publicans retailing sweets and wines, and dealing in tobacco and snuff; and distillers of spirits.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

12 M.—The revision of the lists of Parliamentary voters, burgesses, county and parochial electors to be completed not later than this date.

Registrars to apply to officiating ministers, on or before this date, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 30th September.

Latest date to pay Fire insurances due at Michaelmas.

Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.

19 M.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week. Music and dancing licences under 25 Geo. II. c. 36 to be granted and renewed.

On or before this date Town Clerks to complete burgess rolls, to come into operation for one year from 1st November next.

Nine days at least before the 1st November (i.e., on the 22nd) Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Borough Councillors. All

election notices must have the names and addresses of printer and publisher on their face.

24 S.—Nomination papers in the election of Borough Councillors to be delivered before five o'clock this day, *i.e.*, seven days at least before the day of election.

26 M.—Mayor to attend at the town hall to decide on the validity of objections to nomination papers for Borough Councillors.

This day, *i.e.*, four days at least before the day of election, Town Clerk to publish names and addresses of persons nominated for Borough Councillors, and Mayor to give notice of polling places.

31 S.—Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 30th September.

Certificates of Writers to the Signet, solicitors, agents, and notaries public in *Scotland*, and of conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in equity in *England* expire on this date.

Short licences to kill game expire.

After the fourth day of Michaelmas Sittings courts to sit to hear appeals from Revising Barristers.

November.

2 M.—Burgesses in England and Wales to elect Borough Councillors to supply the places of those going out of office. One-third of the Councillors, those longest in office without re-election, to go out. Municipal Borough Elections in *Scotland* are held on this day.

Copies of draft orders and other documents under Light Railways Act, 1896, to be sent to County, District, and Parish Councils, and various Government departments during May or November.

Burgess-rolls come into operation for one year.

Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange

9 M.—Date of election of mayors of boroughs under the Municipal Corporations Act. The council of every borough being a county in itself, and the city of Oxford, to appoint a sheriff immediately after the election of the mayor, and elect borough aldermen to take the place of those retiring.

The Lord Mayor of London, having been chosen on St. Michael's Day, is, by 24 Geo. II. c. 48, to be presented at the Supreme Court of Judicature and sworn on this date.

11 W.—Martinmas. Scottish Quarter Day.

12 TH.—High Sheriffs of England and Wales nominated in the Queen's Bench Division for appointment in January next.

15 S.—Solicitors' Annual Certificates expire.

Between this date and December 15th, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public in *England* must renew their certificates.

19 TH.—Within sixty days the half-yearly receipts for interest from the National Debt Commissioners to savings banks to be made out and issued.

Trustee Savings Banks to make up accounts to this date, and within nine weeks publish annual statement.

26 TH.—Municipal Elections in *Ireland* in Boroughs constituted under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1843, are held on this day.

28 S.—Latest date for depositing plans and books of reference in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and with Clerks of the Peace.

Latest date for special pleaders, draftsmen in equity, and conveyancers in *England* to renew certificate. (*See Oct. 31.*)

December.

1 TU.—Time expires for lodging declaration with Registrar of Solicitors for certificates.

Clerks of Union Assessment Committees to send in this month the totals of the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the property in the valuation lists of the several parishes to the Clerk or respective Clerks of the Council of the county or counties within which such parishes may be situate.

Chief Constables to transmit returns as to Constabulary force.

12 S.—Latest date for delivering notices, &c., to owners and occupiers affected by private bills.

14 M.—Latest date for renewal of solicitors' certificates.

17 TH.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

18 F.—General list of Petitions for Private Bills will be made out by the Private Bill Office on or after this date.

20 S.—Clerk of the County Council to make up the "County Register," that is, the Register of County Electors for local government purposes, and also the Parochial Registers, so that it shall be completed before this date. It will come into force on the 1st January next.

21 M.—Michaelmas Law Sittings end.

Common Councilmen in the City of London to be elected on this date.

Latest date for leaving petitions, declarations, &c., at Private Bill Office.

25 F.—Christmas Day. Quarter Day.

Medical Officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees to make out their accounts quarterly to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians.

26 S.—Bank and General Holiday.

District Medical Officer to notify to the Board of Guardians at the commencement of this quarter the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief lists for a period of six months.

28 M.—Quarter Sessions to be held during the week following this date. (*See Jan. 1.*)

31 TH.—Clerk of the Peace to deliver, on or before this date, County lists of voters to the Sheriff of the county, and Town Clerk to deliver Borough lists to the Returning Officer of the borough.

Railway Companies to prepare an annual abstract of receipts and expenditure for the year to this date, or some other convenient day in each year, and, if required, transmit a copy thereof, free of charge, to Overseers of parishes through which the railway runs.

Latest date for Assessment Clerks to send valuation returns to Clerks of the Peace.

Latest date for leaving estimates, lists of occupiers, &c., at Private Bill Office.

End of year for calculation of interest in Post Office Savings Banks.

End of the "official year" for the purposes of the Building Societies Act, 1894.

Annual Police Return to be made to Secretary of State as soon as possible after end of the year.

The following licences expire on this date:—Male servants, carriages, dogs, armorial bearings, and all "Establishment Licences."

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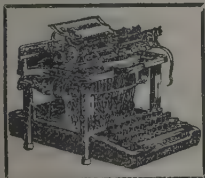
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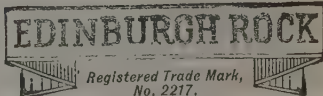
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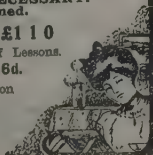
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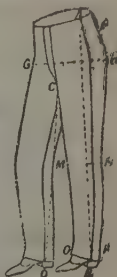
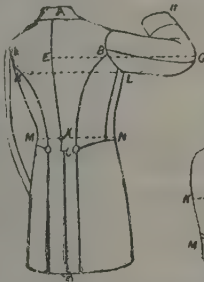
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(ETON AND TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD).

Assisted by Two Resident Tutors.

Prepares about 28 boys for the Public Schools and Royal Navy. Very bracing, 800 feet above sea level. Connected by telephone with Bath. Playing Fields adjoin the house. Gymnasium; Workshop. A regular service of motor omnibuses runs from the Guildhall to the house.

GIRLS.

GROSVENOR COLLEGE.

Principal - Mrs. LOCK.

School Course includes Religious Instruction, French, Natural Science, Class Singing, Needlework and usual English Subjects, Lectures for Advanced Pupils, Shorthand and Typewriting, Domestic Economy, Cooking.

Specialties: MUSIC, PAINTING & SOLO SINGING. All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Situated on high ground, near Cotswold Hills. Large, well-ventilated rooms, Modern sanitation. Pleasant Garden attached (Lawn Tennis Court).

Swimming, Medical Drill, Riding.

Health and hygiene first consideration.

Preparatory department for children under 9.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 26,330. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential suburbs within 8 miles of London, which covered so wide an area in its development, that it still retains many attractive rural characteristics, including old parks, well-grown timber, extensive gardens, and shady roads. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS.

CLARE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - G. H. PHILBRICK, B.A.

To prepare RESIDENT and DAY Pupils under 14 for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and OSBORNE.

School Course includes all usual Subjects. Religious Instruction, moderate Church of England principles.

Situation.—High, open, healthy. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Premises.—In 3 acres. Large Gymnasium, Playground, Cricket Field. Football, &c., Field close by.

Special attention Drill, Gymnastics and Air Rifle Shooting (supervised by Master).

Junior Class under 8. Experienced Mistresses.

MANY RECENT EXAMINATION SUCCESSES.

GIRLS.

ETON HALL.

(Recognised.)

Principal - Miss McLEAN, B.A. (Lond.)

Assisted by large Staff highly-qualified English and Foreign Resident Mistresses, Visiting Professors.

Receives daughters of gentlemen. Thoroughly sound education, careful Social, Moral Training.

Preparation—All Examinations. Over-pressure avoided.

Specialties — Drawing, Painting, Music, Modern Languages.

Situated in healthy neighbourhood (London 9 miles). Gravel soil. Light rooms.

Large Garden, Riding, Bicycling, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Gymnastics (Certificated Professor). *Special arrangements where Parents abroad.* Inclusive Terms if desired.

BEDFORD—see p. 832.

BEN RHYDDING.

A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water supply. 16 miles from Leeds; 210 miles from London. Mid. Rly.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
S. KENNINGTON, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention. Entire charge taken of those whose Parents are abroad.

PREMISES—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-Rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements and Water Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Miniature Rifle Range. Private Golf Links.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Estimated population, 39,000. Railways, Midland, London 47½ miles; L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water supply constant. Death rate, 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. River-side Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death rates very low. Surrounding country is pretty, and, with the river, affords unlimited opportunities for out-of-door exercise and sports. Bedford has made its modern reputation as a place for educational establishments, schools of every sort, for boys and girls of all ages, from kindergarten children to young men and young women preparing for their vocations.

BOYS. ORKNEY HOUSE.

Headmaster—A. H. BLAKE, M.A. (Cam.)

Boys (6 to 14) prepared all usual subjects for Public Schools. Special Class for Royal Navy.

EXCELLENT LIST OF SUCCESSSES.

Four Form Masters (each Form about 12). Visiting Masters for FRENCH, MUSIC, CARPENTERING, DRILLING, GYMNASICS.

HOUSE built for School. Highest situation; in own grounds. Sanitation perfect. Large well-ventilated CLASS-ROOMS. All Games, Bathing, Swimming.

Mrs. BLAKE has entire charge of many boys (parents abroad) from 7 until Public School life begins.

BOYS. AVENUE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - Mr. C. B. YULE, B.A. (Oxford),
Late Assistant Master, Cheam School,
Surrey.

Late Assistant Master Bedford Grammar School.

Boys are prepared for the Public Schools and the Royal Naval College.

Playing Fields for Cricket, Football and Hockey.

Gymnastics, Drill and Swimming are taught.

Sole charge of children undertaken whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.**LING'S SWEDISH SYSTEM OF GYMNASICS.****THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,**

LANSDOWNE ROAD, BEDFORD.

Principal - Miss STANSFELD.

20 years' experience in Colleges and Schools.

ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over two years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics (Swedish System). Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System). Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Students have bed-sitting rooms. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO PRINCIPAL.

GIRLS.

Established 1857.

Registered.

THE CRESCENT HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal - Mrs. E. CARROLL.

Curriculum. — Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, Modern Languages, Latin, Mathematics, Political Economy, Science, Drawing, Theoretical, Vocal and Instrumental Music (Orchestra), Needlework, Painting, Dancing, Cooking, Typewriting, Shorthand. All Examinations prepared for. Numerous Successes.

Annual Examination by London University. Premises specially built. Commodious. Sanitation perfect. Electric Light. Sanatorium.

Tennis, Hockey, Cricket (Professional Coaches), Gymnasium (Sergeant-Major), Riding, Fencing. Special arrangements for entire charge during Vacations.

GIRLS.

Established 1862.

Registered.

HOWARD COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss EDITH SMITH.

Assisted by well-qualified Resident and Visiting Teachers.

HIGH-SCHOOL EDUCATION, Individual attention. Happy home life, high moral training, religious spirit fostered. School undenominational.

Special care delicate backward girls.

Course of Instruction includes all general subjects, with advanced section. Opportunities for usual accomplishments.

Premises. — Specially built; gravel soil; lofty well-lighted rooms. MATRON.

Physical Training. — Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket. Entire charge where parents abroad.

THIS List of Schools will be advertised at least every week throughout the year in

DAILY TIMES OF INDIA . Bombay
WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA . Bombay
DAILY ARGUS Cape Town
WEEKLY ARGUS Cape Town
THE GLOBE Toronto
SYDNEY MAIL Sydney
THE GLEANER Jamaica
or other Newspapers.

Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

Sunshine, 1906: Bexhill, 1,990 hours; London, 1513½ hours.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death rate for 1906 here was only 8.8. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate; genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine; perfect drainage; the purity of its water; and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anæmia, scrofula and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children."

BOYS.

*Established 1894.***LAKE HOUSE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.***Head Master—***Mr. FRANK BOND, M.A.**

(BRABENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD).

The PREMISES are new, designed for a School, built on Sand-rock, and lighted by ELECTRIC LIGHT. They are surrounded by nearly five acres of PLAYING FIELD, and look on to the sea, with open country on all sides. There is GYMNASIUM and CARPENTERS' SHOP. The school is especially suited for YOUNG AND DELICATE BOYS.

BOYS. HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

SITUATION.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

BUILDINGS.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark room or Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

GROUNDS.—Six Acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

EDUCATION.—Efficient preparation for Professions; higher departments of Commerce; Public Schools; and Royal Navy. *Modern languages* taught conversationally.

Lists of recent successes on application to

*Head Master—***A. F. BRYAN, B.A., and Inter. Sci., London.**

BOYS.

**COLLINGTON,
SEAFIELD.****Principal - H. GRANVILLE COGHLAN.****PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.**

Careful individual attention given.

Curriculum.—Usual English Subjects, French (special feature), Mathematics, Latin, Greek, German. *Premises.*—Specially built, on hill, facing Sea, in own grounds (5 acres). Large well-ventilated rooms. Electric Light. Pure Water. Sanitation perfect.

PHYSICAL TRAINING particularly studied.

Drill (Sergeant-Major Instructor), Cricket, Association Football, &c., Riding, Sea Bathing. Principal teaches Swimming.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Coghlan's supervision.

GIRLS.

THORN BANK

HOME SCHOOL for Gentlemen's Daughters.

BUCKHURST ROAD. Close to Sea; excellent sanitation; good garden and lawn.

Miss BIDWELL and Miss MILLS,

Assisted by certificated resident governesses and visiting masters, receive a limited number of Pupils for a complete education, combined with home refinements.

HEALTH, INDOOR AMUSEMENTS, OUTDOOR EXERCISE specially considered.

Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Cycling, Sea-bathing.

Sole charge of children having parents abroad.

Escort provided to and from London. References upon application.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

NEWCOME HOUSE

HIGH-CLASS HOME

For Children whose Parents are away.

Mrs. COUPLAND and Miss COUPLAND receive not more than 12 children, ensuring individual care.

Entire charge taken. Special arrangements for children from INDIA, COLONIES, ABROAD. Home life of private family. Every essential for HEALTH, COMFORT, OCCUPATION, AMUSEMENT.

Kindergarten and Transition Classes. Elder children attend Day School.

Premises.—Modern, close Sea, well-provided every respect; extensive garden.

TERMS . . . 50 to 100 Guineas.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

IN ALL EDITIONS.**WHERE TO GO FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.****For Holiday and Health Resorts,**

See pp. 885 to 958 in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, for Climate, Attractions, Amusements, Annual Fixtures, &c.

**WHERE TO STAY IN THE
HOLIDAYS.**

See the Holiday Guide Section of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Apartments, House Agents, &c.

BLACKPOOL.

Pop. 57,000. Means of access, L. & Y. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry. Location, on coast between Ribble and Wyre. Elevation, 9½ ft. to 97 ft. Aspect W. Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating, and of a peculiarly tonic character. The heat of summer is much tempered by the sea breezes, and cool nights counteract the exhausting effects of the high day temperature. On the other hand, in winter the proximity of the sea occasions a marked mildness of the climate as compared with inland towns. Owing to this mildness and the abundant sunshine the atmospheric conditions are often delightful even during the winter, late autumn, and early spring. The water supply abundant, and of the finest possible character. Sunshine, 1,679 hrs., 1906. London, 1,513 hrs.

BOYS.

ARNOLD HOUSE SCHOOL,
SOUTH SHORE, LANCS.

Open and most healthy situation, between
South Shore and St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, &c.

Fifty Boarders taken. For List of Successes, References, and Prospectus, apply—HEAD MASTER.

Cricket and Football Fields, Tennis Courts, and splendidly equipped Gymnasium attached to the School.

GIRLS. **"CRAIGLANDS."**

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Mrs. J. E. CUNLIFFE.

(Certificated under Board of Education,
First-class Diplômée Science, Art.)

Assisted by Resident Governesses; Visiting Masters.

Aim.—To provide sound education; develop moral, mental, and physical powers; combine school-life with happy home-life.

Curriculum.—Upper School: advanced education, all usual subjects and accomplishments. Lower School: Thorough grounding. Kindergarten. All examinations prepared for.

Situation.—Adjoining Sea Front. High elevation. South aspect.

GIRLS.

"YORKBOURNE."

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by seven resident Mistresses and a large Staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

GIRLS.

NORBRECK, NR. BLACKPOOL.

THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss RALFS.

School Course.—General English subjects; Mathematics, Literature, French, German, Drawing; Drill, Needlework, Class-Singing, and optional extras. Preparation for all Examinations.

Preparatory for Boys under 12. Separate part of House and Schoolrooms.

Kindergarten.—Admission from 4 years.

Premises.—Specially built. All modern conveniences. Perfect sanitation.

Situation.—Elevated, healthy, bracing. Over-looking Sea.

Limited number Day Pupils admitted.

First considerations—Health; Physical and Moral Training.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Sunshine, 1968 hrs., 1906. London, 1,409 hrs.

Is distinguished by the general beauty of its position, which combines the attractions as well as the wholesome influences of sea and health. As a whole, compared with England, it possesses a mild, bright, and fairly dry climate. The atmosphere is naturally pure, sunny, free from fog, redolent of the pine, of low relative humidity, and comparatively undisturbed by high or cold winds. The soil is dry and warm, and supports abundant foliage.

GIRLS. **"ROTHESAY,"**
BOSCOMBE.

Principals - - Miss YORK and Miss WATLING.
ESTABLISHED 1893.

Recognised by Board of Education.

4 Resident Mistresses. 20 Visiting Teachers.

Limited number Boarders only received, ensuring individual care to cultivate special talent.

Educational Course.—Usual English subjects, Latin, Mathematics, Science, Class-Singing, &c. Particular attention given French, German (spoken daily), Music, Painting.

All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Facing due South. Most bracing part Boscombe. Specially built on best sanitary principles. Elevated situation.

Calisthenics, Hockey, Golf, Tennis.

SOUTHBORNE, see p. 836.

GIRLS. **GIRTON, BOSCOMBE.**

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - - Miss RAYNER

(Cambs. Higher Local First-Class Honours).

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of resident English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

The Course of Instruction is comprehensive, and on successful modern methods. Large Gymnasium, fitted with all appliances for Physical Exercises and Fencing. Splendid premises. Rooms face south. Pupils prepared for Examinations. Entire charge of Pupils from India and Colonies.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds. Immediately behind it the ground rises by a pleasant country lane to a bracing hillside, so that there is available a choice of climate to suit the weather. The little town is well built, clean, and wholesome."

Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire. Population, 3,240. On the Caledonian Railway, one hour from Edinburgh and Glasgow. The curative properties of the waters are widely known, and have for many years attracted people from all parts of the United Kingdom. There is no part of Scotland richer in historical associations than the surrounding district. Bridge of Allan may be said to enjoy a variety of climates. The lower part of the town is well sheltered from winter winds, and yet during summer and autumn it enjoys a cool and refreshing climate.

BOYS.

STANLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Head Master: J. DAVIDSON KELLY, M.A.

A sound, thoroughly systematic modern Education for Boys between 7-18.

School divided into three departments: Preparatory, Upper Classical, Upper Modern. Subjects appertaining to each division thoroughly taught.

Physical education a matter of first importance. THERE IS A LARGE GYMNASIUM EQUIPPED WITH MODERN APPARATUS. Large Swimming Pond. The Playground, ten acres in extent, is one of the best athletic fields in the country.

Excellent Bedrooms and Lavatories. Liberal Table.

GIRLS.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL, BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Beautifully situated on the Hill. Large Garden. Every facility for Out-door Games. Fully qualified Staff of English and Foreign Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters. Preparation, if desired, for various Examinations. References from parents of pupils at home and abroad.

Principals - - The Misses MacDONALD.

BOURNEMOUTH -contd.

"The town area is very large in relation to the number of houses and inhabitants, and within these wide boundaries the place presents a remarkable variety of local climate—cliff, valley and wood."—*Climate and Baths of Great Britain.*

BOYS.

Established 1880.

KNYVETON COURT SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS PREPARATORY FOR BOYS
FROM 6 TO 14.

Principal - - - Miss VERNON.
Assisted by Masters.

Thoroughness and careful grounding, over-pressure being avoided. *Special attention given to backward and delicate boys, and those whose parents are abroad.*

Gymnastics, Cricket, Carpentering, Swimming, &c.

House stands in own grounds, among pines, close to sea.

Prospectus on application, with full list of references from Parents.

BOYS.

Established 1890.

KELVINGROVE HOUSE SCHOOL.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS.

Highly recommended.

References to parents in Singapore, South Africa, Ceylon, West Indies, &c.

Backward and delicate boys from Home and Abroad have special advantages.

Fine field. Large Drill Hall. Rifle Shooting taught by Military Drill Instructor.

Pupils treated as members of family.

Thorough work with home comforts guaranteed. Prospectus on application to—

Mr. B. G. DILWORTH, Head Master.

GIRLS.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, BRIDGE-OF-ALLAN, N.B.

(Adjoining the Hydropathic Establishment.)

FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION
OF YOUNG LADIES.

Preparation for Musical and other Examinations.

Numerous Home and Foreign References.

Prospectuses on application to

MISS BRAIDWOOD.

BRIDLINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridlington possesses a bracing climate, plenty of sunshine, and low rainfall. Its water supply is pure and abundant, and its drainage system excellent. The extensive bay and firm sands afford unrivalled facilities for safe boating and bathing."

BOYS.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND NAVY.

Headmaster - C. VENOUR GANE, B.A.
(Scholar of St. Catharine's Coll., Camb.)

Facing the Sea, in climate rapidly becoming known as one of the healthiest in England.

Subjects include Religious Knowledge, English, Latin, Mathematics, French, and Freehand Drawing. Greek if desired.

SEA-BATHING, CRICKET, AND FOOTBALL.

Private Ground. Morris Tube Range.

Games used as a means of inculcating honour and manliness. Experienced Matron.

BOGNOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Aspect, S. The air is remarkably pure, blamy, and bracing; having mildness of southern and dryness of eastern coast. Very beneficial to persons suffering from diseases of the chest. Exceptionally good water supply; unrivalled sands and safe sea bathing, and an ideal winter health resort, protected from N. and N.E. winds by the South Downs. The atmosphere of Bognor is clear, dry and exhilarating. Fog, winter or summer, is almost an unknown quantity. In the summer few days occur on which there is not a slight breeze tempering the heat. In the winter the prevailing wind, being S.W., is warm. Snow is hardly ever seen here. At high-tide the sea reaches right up to the parade, the shore getting well washed twice daily." Sunshine during 1906, 2,023'4 hrs.; London, 1,513'2 hrs."

BOYS.**MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Headmaster: HERBERT GARDNER
(Lon. & Vic. Univ.).

Second Master: G. T. BRASH, B.A.,
B.Eng. (Inter.) R.U.I.

Premises.—New buildings, laboratories, workshop, gymnasium, bicycle shed, dark room, every school requisite and convenience. *School System.*—Thorough work in all branches. Individual attention to backward boys. Systematic physical exercise daily. *Examinations.*—Public School Scholarships, Universities, Engineering, Medical Professions. Civil Service, Bank Exams. *Playing Fields.*—5 acres. Cadet Corps. Sea-bathing.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

BOYS.**ROYAL NAVAL ACADEMY,
HOLYROOD HOUSE.**

Principals {H. W. WHITE, B.A.
{G. G. KEALY, M.A.

Preparatory for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen for Cadetships in Royal Navy. for Scholarship and Entrance Examinations at public schools and for general education.

Long list of successes at various public schools and in Royal Navy during past few years.

Individual tuition; German and French spoken daily. Each master a University man.

Great attention to games; cricket professional engaged.

GIRLS.**SOUTHERNWOOD SCHOOL**

(LATE ARGYLL HOUSE).

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - Miss A. H. WHEELER
(Formerly Head Mistress under Girls' Public Day Schools Company).

A Thorough Education offered on good modern lines. Large Staff of highly qualified Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses (English, French, German, Music).

Health and Amusements of pupils receive special attention. Large Tennis Lawn, Field for Hockey, Cricket. Sanitation certified.

BOYS. GROS MONT SCHOOL.

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A.

Assisted by a competent Staff.

Healthily situated in own grounds facing Sea.

Home Comforts—Domestic arrangements directed by Mrs. Rutherford. Special care of delicate Boys.

Teaching—Preparatory for Scholarship and Entrance Examinations at Public Schools and for Royal Navy.

Games—Playing Field adjoins School. Masters take part in games.

Special arrangements for Boys whose parents are abroad.

Boys met and conducted to and from London.

SOUTHBORNE-ON-SEA.

At eastern extremity of Christchurch Bay. Is much more exposed and more bracing than Bournemouth, of which it is a modern eastern extension. The air is free from all contamination by smoke. Its value for health is due to nature of soil and vegetation, to equability of climate and its mildness in winter, to its being one of the sunniest stations in England, and to the moderate rainfall, particularly the small number of rainy days.

SOUTHBORNE-ON-SEA, HANTS.**BOYS.****MOUNT PLEASANT.**

Head Master - G. E. HOLME, M.A.

Pupils received from ages of 8-14, to be prepared for entrance to Royal Navy and for Scholarship and Entrance Examinations at Public Schools. School situated on high ground on gravel soil, within short distance of sea. Climate very healthy. Most suitable for delicate boys. Drill Sergeant, Carpenter's Shop. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football.

Terms and Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.**ST. CUTHBERT'S SCHOOL.**

Principals—

Miss WILLIAMSON and Miss ROBERTS.

Buildings comprise two Houses, Senior and Junior, accommodating 40 Boarders, standing in 20 acres of beautiful grounds overlooking Sea. Good Playing Field.

The education aims at general culture, physical and social. Special attention given to English, Modern Languages, Music. School Orchestra. Department. Opportunity of attending good concerts.

Efficient staff, including resident Foreign Mistresses, Trained Physical Mistress. London Professors attend for Music and Lectures.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of places on the East Coast with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. Its rainfall is moderate; the roads dry rapidly after rain. The sunshine is 18 per cent. in excess of that of London, and the superiority is especially great in winter. Brighton is 7 per cent. warmer in winter and 10 per cent. cooler in summer than London. It has an unlimited pure water supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

Brighton combines with the advantages of a seaside position some of the peculiarities of a large town, and extending as it does some distance inland, it presents great varieties in the individual aspect, in the altitude, and in the distance from the sea of particular sites. It may be almost divided into three towns, viz., Kemp Town at the east, Hove at the west (see Hove, page 855), and Central Brighton. Brighton is favoured in the possession of an aspect south and south-west, and with the advantages arising from the slope of the chalk downs and the open valley dividing the latter. The Brighton sky is famed for its clearness and brightness, and the air for its bracing quality. Sunshine, 1,861 hours, 1906; London, 1,513 hours. Pop. 123,478. L. B. & S. C. Rly.

BOYS.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Founded 1845.

Headmaster - The Rev. W. R. DAWSON, M.A.

Assisted by a Staff of 15 Graduates.

UPPER SCHOOL.—Classical for Universities, Home and Indian Civil Service, Learned Professions. Modern for Woolwich, Sandhurst, Indian Forest, Indian Police, Engineering and Commerce.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Preparatory for Upper School.

Grounds, over 10 acres. Private chapel. Medical Officer daily. Sanatorium solely for infectious diseases. Cadet Corps. Gymnasium. Morris Tube Rifle Range. Playing Fields.

Boarding fees, £72, £93 a year.

Apply, HEADMASTER.

BOYS.

THE BRIGHTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Headmaster - T. READ, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).
Second Master - C. F. GREGORY, M.A. (Lond.).

Founded 1859.

To provide liberal education; moderate cost.
Staff.—Nineteen Assistant Masters.

Curriculum.—Broad, comprehensive; usual English subjects, Latin, Mathematics, Science, French, German, Drawing. Practical Science teaching; large, well-equipped Chemical, Physical Laboratories. Workshop. Large Lecture Hall.

Playing Fields.—Fifteen acres. Covered Playground. Cricket, Football, &c. Physical Drill. Gymnastics. Morris Tube Range. Country Excursions. Sea-Bathing.

Domestic Arrangements under Headmaster's Wife. Detached Sanatorium.

BOYS.

SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**SHOREHAM**

(Near Brighton, Sussex, close to the Sea).

Pupils prepared for Commercial and Professional Life. All examinations. Very healthy situation. Best dietary. Sanitation perfect. Individual attention. Special attention to backward and delicate boys. Home comforts. Fine premises. Open and covered playgrounds. Laboratory. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, and Tennis. Inclusive fee, 30 guineas per annum. Prospectus, address Headmaster.

GIRLS.

CROMARTY HOUSE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE AND PENSION.

Principal - - - Miss ROSS-SMELLIE

(1st Class Diplômée).

DOMESTIC TRAINING A SPECIALITY.

Established to supply a want much felt amongst daughters of the upper classes, who have no opportunity for such training in their own homes. General Housekeeping, Cooking, Domestic Hygiene and Care of Children, First Aid, Getting-up of Fine Linen and Laces, Dress-making, Millinery, &c., are taught.

Special arrangements during holidays for girls whose parents reside abroad.

GIRLS.

24 and 25, SUSSEX SQUARE, KEMP TOWN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Principals - - The Misses ROFFE.

Assisted by Staff of Eight Mistresses.

Curriculum.—Includes Divinity, English Subjects, Latin, French, German, Italian, Shorthand, Music (Theoretical and Instrumental), Elocution, Painting, Wood-carving, Book-binding, Cookery, Needlework, Dancing.

Advanced pupils visit Paris with Principals.

Premises.—Large, modern, healthily situated, facing south. Sanatorium (Matron).

Field (3 acres) for Cricket, Hockey. Garden with Tennis, Fives Courts.

Swedish Exercises; Riding; Sea Bathing.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE, DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - The Misses STEVENS.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

30 to 40 Young Ladies resident Pupils received. Christian influences and home-life united with systematised Mental and Physical Education, under thoroughly comprehensive curriculum. All Exams. prepared for; marked successes; Scholarships gained. Special—French, German, and Music. Large, detached house; healthiest situation; high, facing south; exceptional accommodation; bedrooms and passages warmed. Extensive Grounds, Games, Cycling, Sea Bathing, Drill. Recreation Room (Dancing, Lectures, Badminton, &c.). Social Musical Evenings weekly.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a sub-soil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer, and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water supply pure and abundant."

Sunshine, 2,204 hrs., 1906. London, 1,513 hrs.

GIRLS. ST. DUNSTAN'S.**HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Miss BURTON and Miss SUTHERLAND receive a limited number of Girls as Resident Pupils for Modern Education in usual subjects.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PUPILS.

The School is pleasantly situated in highest part of Broadstairs. Facing Sea. Playing Field adjoining house. All Outdoor Games, Sea Bathing, &c.

Preparation for Higher Examinations if desired.

Lessons in RIDING, SWIMMING, FENCING, &c., by arrangement.

GIRLS. ST. MARGARET'S, ST. PETER'S.**SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.**

Principal - - - Miss HEATHER.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Knowledge, English Subjects, French (Parisian Governess, Berlitz Method), Latin, Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Calisthenics, Needlework.

MUSIC RECEIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Premises.—Detached, 20 minutes from Sea. Perfect sanitation. Domestic arrangements under Matron and Trained Hospital Nurse. Pupils' health first consideration. Tennis Court. Playing Field. Sea Bathing. Bicycling.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

BOYS. BELTON HOUSE.

Headmaster - - ERIC WILLIAMS
(Cert. Col. B. Teachers' Reg. Council).

Curriculum.—Covers usual English subjects, Scripture, Classical and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Elocution (special feature), Music, Drill, Gymnastics, Riding.

Aim.—To train in Self-reliance, Manliness, and Orderly Habits, equipped to fill positions of usefulness. All Examinations prepared for.

Situation.—Overlooking Sea, close to Sands. In 20 acres Playing Fields. Cricket, Football, Tennis, &c.

Swimming specially encouraged.

Domestic Arrangements under Mrs. Williams.

BROCKLEY, S.E.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brockley being situated on ground rising to 100 feet above sea-level, is particularly breezy and healthy. It is comparatively free from fog, and has a death-rate of only 10'9 per 1,000."

BOYS.**ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.**

MANOR ROAD, WICKHAM PARK.

Principal - - - W. H. VENN.

Prepares (limited number) Resident and Non-Resident Pupils for ROYAL NAVY, LONDON MATRICULATION, Professional, Preliminary and other Examinations.

School House.—Situated on high ground. Large, well-ventilated rooms.

PERFECT SANITATION.

Cricket and Football Clubs. Drill under Qualified Instructor. Domestic arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs. Venn.

Entire charge of pupils where parents reside abroad.

Colonial Pupils received and carefully instructed. Reference to Parents in Colonies.

BURNHAM,

Somerset, on the east side of Bridgewater Bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Bridgewater, occupies a very healthy situation amidst fine coast scenery, with a dry sandy soil and excellent water supply. The climate of this part of the Bristol Channel possesses special recuperative properties, and is beneficial to pupils of delicate constitution, who generally show a marked improvement in health. The late Ven. Archdeacon Denison, in describing its attractions, said that it was the "healthiest place in the world."

BOYS.**ST. DUNSTAN'S SCHOOL,**

Headmaster: K. H. BIRD, M.A. (Camb.).

Boys from 6 to 14 prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Thorough grounding in all subjects, with special attention to the modern side of education. Very young boys under a Lady. Nature Study and Science encouraged.

Physical Culture, Military Drill, Miniature Rifle Range.

School noted for care of delicate children.

Entire charge taken of Indian and Colonial Boys.

GIRLS. GARDENHURST.**FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.**

Principals - - The Misses HAINS.

Assisted by resident English, French, and German Governesses, &c.

General Course of Instruction includes English, Latin, Mathematics, French, German, Science, Physical Culture, Class Singing and Plain Sewing.

Numerous special optional subjects.

Training and instruction on most modern principles; aptitude and capability of each pupil studied. *Premises.*—Modern, specially built, in own grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Cricket, Archery.

Special care given to, and entire charge taken of Colonial, &c., Pupils.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Suffolk, L.D.C. Population, 16,250. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate, bracing. Water supply, constant and very pure. Drainage, modern. Light, gas, electricity and gas. A clean, healthy, modern town with excellent social, scholastic, and sporting facilities. Fine residential neighbourhood. G.E. Ry."

GIRLS. LANGTON HOUSE.

(Established over 60 years.)

Principals: Miss DEATH.

Miss STEEL, A.C.P., L.L.A.

Assisted by staff of Trained Certificated Mistresses. Visiting Professors for Pianoforte, Singing, and Conversational French.

Preparation for all usual (including musical) Examinations.

Regular Course of Instruction.—Holy Scripture, usual English subjects, Class-singing, French, Latin, Needlework, Elocution, Science, Mathematics, Swedish Drill.

Premises. Spacious, airy, healthy. Sanitation perfect. Large Garden. Sanatorium.

Playground. Outdoor Games. Gymnasium Class (Sergeant-Instructor).

BUSHEY HEATH.

With its vast stretch of open common, bracing air, and healthy climate, this high-class residential district enjoys a high reputation.

GIRLS.**CALDECOTE TOWERS.**

(500 feet above sea-level; 12 miles from London.)

Principals: Miss TATE, Somerville Col., Oxford.
Miss TANNER, A.R.C.M., L.R.A.M.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Accommodates eighty; boarders only.

Education given by resident Staff of University-trained Mistresses and visiting Professors in English, Languages, Science, Art, Music, Swedish Gymnastics.

Grounds.—Sixty acres. Golf, Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Riding, Driving, Fencing.

Entire Charge of Children from Abroad.
Trained Nurse.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, &c.: in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level—the highest in England—and nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water supply exceedingly good and soft. Epidemics are unknown. Prevailing winds, West and South-west. Buxton has a drier atmosphere than the great majority of other resorts; difficult to find a more healthy place or one more suitable for growing boys and girls." Situated at a great elevation among the high lands of the Peak district of Derbyshire, the town of Buxton lies in a deep valley built upon the junction of the mountain limestone and the millstone grit, and is surrounded by bold and picturesque hill and moorland scenery. This valley is approached by a ravine, through which the River Wye flows to its junction with the Derwent.

BOYS.**HOLM LEIGH PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

Headmaster: STEPHEN L. PETTITT, M.A.
(University College, Oxford).

Situated on side of Corbar Hill, overlooking Buxton, 1,000 feet above sea-level.

Instruction includes English, French, Latin, Greek, Natural Science, Mathematics. Preparation for Royal Navy and Public Schools.

Large Cricket and Football Field, Golf Links, Rifle Range; large Gymnasium; special interest taken in School Games; Library.

The charge of Indian and Colonial children can be undertaken during the holidays.

Established over 35 years.

BOYS.**BUXTON COLLEGE.**

Headmaster: R. A. LITTLE, M.A., LL.D.
A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Situation.—Outskirts of Buxton, 1,000 ft. high. Soils delicate and healthy. Boys. Prepares for Universities and all the higher branches of Civil Life.

Premises continually extended and improved to meet constant growth of School. Now include Large Hall, Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, Workshops, Sanatorium, and Laundry.

Play-fields very extensive; three Football fields and Cricket ground.

Sanitary arrangements perfect.

GIRLS.**"MARLBOROUGH" RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.**

(BOARDERS ONLY.)

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Full Staff of Resident Teachers holding University Degrees, R.A.M., &c., &c.

Preparation for Exams. when desired.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Riding, &c.

Domestic arrangements comfortable and homelike.

No Day Pupils. Number limited. Splendid Health record.

Illustrated Prospectus from Principal,
Miss ASHMALL-SALT.

GIRLS.

Established 1877.

THE GRANGE.

Principals—

Miss L. C. DODD. Miss EIRENE DODD.

Assisted by a very strong Staff (resident).

Best general education, specialization older girls according special tastes or intended careers; over-pressure avoided.

Ordinary School Course.—Class-Singing, Needlework, Swedish, Medical Drills (resident certificated Masseuse), Cooking, Music.

Special attention English and Modern Languages. All Examinations prepared for.

Premises large, well ventilated, well warmed. In own Grounds. Gymnasium, Studio, Garden (two Tennis Courts), Field (Hockey, Cricket), Fencing, Riding.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cheltenham is a beautiful residential town, the chief present interest of which centres about its great colleges and schools. Of these the Cheltenham Boys' College and the Cheltenham Ladies' College are best known, the latter being the leading institution of its kind in the country. The Boys' College is noted as a preparatory college for the military and civil services. There are also the Dean Close School, Pates' Grammar School, the Training Colleges for School Teachers, &c. The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England in being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity and degree of bright sunshine. The effect is soothing and somewhat somnolent. There is no disease which occurs to above an average extent. On the other hand acute rheumatism is very rare, and bronchitis and other catarrhal diseases are well suited. Children of school age appear to do remarkably well here."

BOYS.

BRANDON HOUSE AND SUFFOLK HALL, CHELTENHAM.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (*St. Edmund Hall, Oxford*)
Mr. A. L. SOAMES, M.A. (*Trin. Coll., Cam.*)

Assisted by University men (Brandon House),
and 4 Resident Governesses (Suffolk Hall).
Gentlemen's Sons received, 10-14, to prepare
for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Boys enter
Suffolk Hall at 6, passing into Brandon House
at 10.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds.
Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary
Certificate renewed annually.

All Games. Gymnasium. Carpenters' Shop.
Swimming. Drill. Boxing. Fencing.

Special Terms, Sons of Service Officers.

GIRLS.

ELLESMERE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BERKELEY PLACE.

Principals - - The Misses JACKSON.

Aim.—Essentially a Home School, under the
direct supervision of the principals.

Limited number of boarders receive every
comfort, home care, and sound education. Good
Music, French, and Painting. Examinations
prepared for.

Situation.—Healthy part of Cheltenham.

Premises.—Large rooms. Separate beds.
Sanitation certified.

Playing Field for usual games. Swimming.

Special terms to Colonial and Foreign children.
Highest references.

GIRLS. ECKINGTON HOUSE, LANSDOWN, CHELTENHAM.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S
DAUGHTERS.

Principals - - The Misses CHAMBERS.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign
Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Large DETACHED HOUSE on high ground, near
the Tarn. Good shady Garden. Tennis, Croquet,
Badminton, Swings.

The Misses Chambers offer ANGLO-INDIAN and
COLONIAL children a happy refined HOME with
every care. Liberal Table. Pleasant Holidays.
Moderate Fees. Highest references.

Little Boys under 6 received with their sisters.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

SOUTHEND HOUSE SCHOOL, PITTVILLE, CHELTENHAM.

Miss AGNES KING-TURNER'S

HOME-SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND ELDER
GIRLS OF SLOW MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

To educate children who, through mental or
physical peculiarities, are unfit for ordinary
school work. Home life. Froebel methods for
younger pupils; work specialized for elder ones
according to capabilities. Physical development
and games a great object.

Children admitted at any age.

References to well-known Doctors and
Clergymen.

CAMBORNE.

Population, 14,700. Situated on the slope of a
hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north coast of Cornwall,
at an altitude of 400 feet. The climate is mild
and very equable. Rainfall, nominal. Water
supply pure and ample.

BOYS.

CAMBORNE VEAN.

Principal - - Charles F. WESTOBY
(Nine years Castlemount, Dover; five years
St. James' College, Southleigh, Oxon.).

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF
GENTLEMEN.

Pupils (8-14) prepared for Public Schools and
Navy. Junior Class (Governess) Little Boys (5-7).

School Course.—Comprises Divinity, English,
Classics, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Class-
Singing. *Extras.*—Music, Dancing, Carpentry.

Recreation.—Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis
Court, Carpenter's Shop, Dark Room for Pho-
tography. Daily Dumb-bell Exercise.

Situation.—On high ground, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from
North Cliffs.

CHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Mild,
equable climate—westerly breezes. Hours of
bright sunshine well above the average. Rain-
fall moderate. Mean temperature throughout
1906 was 50° F. Water supply exceptional—
controlled by weekly bacteriological examina-
tion. Meat, milk, and food supplies excellent."

BOYS.

ARNOLD HOUSE SCHOOL.

J. G. GARNETT, M.A. (*Cantab.*).

Rev. A. H. FISH, B.A., B.Sc. (*Lond.*).

First Grade Private School. Inspected by
Board of Education. Physical and Chemical
Laboratories. Individual attention. Specially
good opportunities for boys preparing for Army,
Medical, and Engineering professions. Boys
have passed direct into Woolwich. Preparatory
department. Excellent accommodation for
Boarders, who are under the care of Headmaster's
wife.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO TAKE EN-
TIRE CHARGE OF BOYS WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE
ABROAD.

Day boys, £20. Boarders, £60-£70.

CHICHESTER.

Population 12,244. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 2 hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death rate, 12 per 1,000). Standing on a plain between an arm of sea (7 miles) and South Downs, surrounded by fine Sussex pasture lands.

BOYS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.*Established 1797.*

Its aim is to provide a Sound Education on Modern Lines.

Special attention is given to the health and comfort of resident pupils.

Under the present headmastership 80 per cent. of boys entered for Public Examinations have passed.

Out-door exercise forms part of the school life, and a large field is provided near the school where cricket, &c., is played.

For terms and prospectus, apply Headmaster.

CHURCH STRETTON.

Climate, bright and sunny. Air stimulating, and for the West Country even bracing. In the hottest months of the year breezes are to be obtained on the hills, from which the views are very beautiful.

BOYS

CHURCH STRETTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,**BURWAY HOUSE.**

Principal - Mr. DIXON (Glasgow Univ.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
To provide (moderate terms) thorough education on modern lines for Classical, Professional, Farming, Business Pursuits. *Curriculum.*—Divinity, Greek, Latin, French, Mensuration, Land Surveying. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Drawing, History, Geography, Shorthand, Agriculture, Chemistry, Physical Science. *Situation.*—700 ft. above sea level, foot of Stretton Hills. *Playing Field.*—Cricket, Hockey, Football, &c. *Domestic Arrangements* under Mrs. Dixon's care.

CLACTON-ON-SEA—see p. 842.

CLEVEDON.

Population, 5,898. G.W. Rly. 133 miles from London. The aspect of the town is north-westerly, with the Welsh Coast on the horizon. It stands upon a spur of carboniferous limestone which runs from Bristol to the coast; and the soil affords good natural drainage. The place is well protected from northerly and easterly winds by the hills behind it, and by abundant woods. Clevedon is a quiet watering-place with a mild and equable climate, restful, comfortable, and beautiful. The prevailing winds are from the west and south-west; there is a good amount of sunshine, and fogs are uncommon. The drainage is excellent. Water supply unlimited and pure. It is generally bright and cheerful, with a peculiarly fresh, green appearance from the flourishing character of the trees and shrubs which line the streets and form quaint copses in the heart of the town. The climate is peculiarly favourable to children, who thrive here remarkably well.

BOYS.

WALTON PINES.

Principal - A. H. DAVIS, M.A.
(Rossall and Trinity Coll. Cambridge.)
Resident and Visiting Masters; Governess for Young Boys. Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (7-14) for Public Schools and Navy.

School Course.—Classics, French, Mathematics, Singing, English Subjects, Divinity. *Optional:* Music, Dancing, Carpentering.

Premises.—Fine position on Walton Cliff. Sanitation excellent.

Playing Fields.—Large. Gravel Playground. Tennis Court, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Golf (private 9-hole course), Rifle-shooting, Riding, Sea-bathing.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Davis; experienced Nurse-matron. Health first consideration.

BOYS.

EASTINGTON.**PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.****The Misses WILLIS,**

Assisted by Mr. A. St. JOHN BRYCE, B.A., and Resident and Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses,

Receive little boys to thoroughly prepare for Clifton College and other Public Schools. House overlooking sea, specially adapted to school requirements. Well ventilated class-rooms and dormitories. Sanitary arrangements periodically inspected. Gymnasium, Cricket, Football, &c.

Entire charge taken of Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

GIRLS.

THE LAWN.**HOME SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.**

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN ONLY.

*Principals—***Miss E. YOUNG and Miss WILTSHIER.**

Aim is to give a healthy, happy home life, plenty of outdoor exercise, in addition to THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT EDUCATION.

Special attention to Music and Languages. Usual Examinations prepared for.

Excellent provision for children whose parents are abroad. *Entire charge taken.*

Particular care to Physical Development, also backward and delicate pupils.

Premises stand high in garden 4 m. from Sea.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY

Sir Edmund and Lady Elton, Clevedon Court.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S**SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.***Recognised by Board of Education.*

Principals {Miss THONGER.
 {Miss FERGUSON.

And qualified Staff.

School Course.—Formed on lines recommended by Cambridge Syndicate, and thoroughly comprehensive.

Principal Aim.—To make pupils studious and happy, and create culture and refinement in their school life. Usual Exams. prepared for.

Cooking and Dressmaking Classes. Musical and Literary Evenings.

Colonial Pupils received and specially provided for.

Recommended by the Bishops of Calcutta and Colombo.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Pop. 7,453. G.E. Ry. 15 m. S.E. of Colchester, on the Essex Coast. Clacton-on-Sea faces nearly due South, and is protected by cliffs from the North winds and to some extent also from the East. The immediately surrounding country is flat and wooded. The town is built upon a gravel subsoil resting at a depth of 28 ft. upon the London clay. The air is bright, clear, and bracing, and much brilliant sunshine is experienced. Fogs are very rare at Clacton, even when other portions of the Channel district are suffering from them. The rainfall is very small. The prevailing wind is from the south-west. Trees have been planted in all the streets and the surrounding districts by the Local Authority. The chief peculiarity is its dryness, due to small rainfall, porous nature of the soil, and well-made roadways. Clacton-on-Sea is especially suitable to chest cases which require a bracing climate. Sunshine, 1,996 hrs., 1906. London, 1,513 hrs.

GIRLS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Lady Principal - Miss E. M. HAYNES
(Registered in Column B).

Assisted by 4 Resident Mistresses, including Miss HUTCHINSON, B.A., Miss JUDSON, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., FRAULEIN KAPIS, and a Large Staff of Visiting Professors.

Mrs. HAYNES (widow of the Rev. J. F. Haynes, LL.D., late Vicar of Clacton-on-Sea) personally supervises the housekeeping.

Indian and Colonial Pupils received. Highest references.

GIRLS. OXFORD COLLEGE.

Principals - - - The Misses MUIR.

Assisted by Certificated (English, Foreign) Resident and Visiting Teachers.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Preparation all Public & Musical Examinations. Many successes. Comprehensive Curriculum.

Special attention Music, Painting, Drawing, French Conversation.

Individual care delicate, backward children.

Premises.—Large, detached, modern (30 rooms). Sanitation perfect. Separate beds. Unlimited diet. Home comforts.

On Cliff, facing Sea; south aspect.

Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Gymnastics, Cycling, Swimming.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS. CLACTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. ST. PAUL'S HOUSE.

Headmistress - Miss F. M. SMITH
(Certificated, Reg. Col. B.)
And Highly-Qualified Staff.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. KINDERGARTEN. To thoroughly develop Mental and Physical Powers and train Character.

Curriculum.—Usual subjects preparatory for Public Examinations and Musical Examinations (Royal Academy and Royal College). Nine consecutive years' preparation—Cambridge, Oxford Locals—without one failure.

Premises.—On cliffs. Close Sea. South aspect. Spacious, well-lighted rooms. Large garden. Library. Sanitation perfect.

Sea Bathing. Tennis. Hockey. Cricket.

BOYS.

Established 1884.

ASCHAM COLLEGE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Principal - - A. S. WILSON, L.C.P.

Assisted by competent Teaching Staff.

Prepares boys for Public Schools and usual Exams. (List of Successes.)

SCHOOL COURSE thoroughly comprehensive.

INDIVIDUAL HELP given to all, particularly those backward. Special care of delicate boys. Domestic arrangements liberal and homelike; immediate superintendence Mrs. Wilson. Dormitories lofty, well ventilated; separate beds. Sanitary Certificate. Excellent Sea Bathing; Swimming taught. Drilling, Gymnastics, Tennis, Cricket, Football, &c.

BOYS. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Established 1890.

Principal - F. W. HILLE, B.A. (Lond.).

To provide sound education and comfortable home for boys, aged 7-16. Delicate boys individually studied.

Curriculum.—Modern University basis for thorough COMMERCIAL and PROFESSIONAL career. Spelling, Writing, special features. Conversational French, German.

Drill (Sergeant-Instructor).

Premises.—Commodiously built for 35 Boarders. Playground.

Football, Cricket, and usual games encouraged, but delicate lads not pressed. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Hille.

SEPARATE BEDS.

THIS List of Schools will be advertised at least every week throughout the year in

DAILY TIMES OF INDIA . Bombay

WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA . Bombay

DAILY ARGUS Cape Town

WEEKLY ARGUS Cape Town

THE GLOBE Toronto

SYDNEY MAIL Sydney

THE GLEANER Jamaica

or other Newspapers.

Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

CLIFTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Educational centre and health resort. Clifton College and many private schools. Population (estimated 1907) 44,509. Means of access, G.W.R., main line (2 hrs. from London), Midland and other railways. Excellent train services. Situation: On sides and summit of carboniferous limestone hills, open Downs of 442 acres at elevation of 300 ft., commanding views of Somerset, the Severn, and the South Wales hills. Suspension bridge at height of 245 ft. above O.D. spans Avon Gorge. Climate mild and equable; air bracing, especially on slopes facing Bristol Channel; the mean temperature during the winter is rather lower than the south coast, but in March and April somewhat higher. The rainfall is not excessive, and does not differ much from that of the south coast. Water supply pure and constant. General death rate of Clifton for past three years averages 12.4. The zymotic mortality, infantile mortality, and fever mortality are very low."

BOYS.

"AVONDALE,"

COLLEGE ROAD.

Mr. ADAM CLARKE ROWLEY
(B.A., Oxon.).

Prepares Gentlemen's sons from 7 years of age for the Public Schools and Royal Navy. Entrance Scholarships gained at Public Schools. Headmaster's Wife personally looks after boys' health and comfort. Games on Downs (400 acres) close to house. Liberal Diet. Swedish Drill, Swimming in Summer. Indian and Colonial Children arranged for during holidays. Special care of delicate boys. Excellent health record.

BOYS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL,

CLIFTON. BRISTOL.

Headmaster - HUGH C. KING, M.A.
(ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD).

Preparatory School for Boys of the age of from 7 to 15, who are prepared and thoroughly trained for the Public Schools, Navy, &c. Modern house in the most healthy part of Clifton, immediately facing Durdham Downs. Great attention given to physical development by Swedish Drill, Gymnastics, &c. Special care taken of young and delicate boys. Fees very moderate.

GIRLS.

ROYAL PARK HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN
TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss BLANCHE WORKMAN
(B.A., London).

House pleasantly situated near the Downs, with Gardens and Tennis Lawn; commands sunny aspect. Ventilation and drainage perfect. Few strict rules enforced—purpose being to make the life as homelike as possible. Health record excellent. Every care and home comfort. Sound modern education. Entire charge of children from India and Colonies. Pupils from 7 to 19 years old.

CLISSOLD PARK.

Occupies an elevated healthy position, with numerous parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood.

BOYS.

Established 1876.

MODERN SCHOOL.

PARADISE HOUSE.

Principal - T. S. WHITE, B.A.

To develop healthy, moral tone, providing PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION on sound liberal lines.

Curriculum.—Includes usual English subjects; Modern Languages (conversational); Mathematics; Science (Laboratory); Carpentering; Typewriting. *Physical Development.*—Football, Cricket, Fencing, Riding, Fives, Regular Drill, Gymnasium, Plunge Bath. Country excursions for Natural History. Debating and Public Speaking developed.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. White.

COLCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Essentially a bracing place on elevated ground receiving air fresh from the sea nine miles away. Air very pure and free from mists and fogs, but cold in spring. Sunshine above the average. Rainfall low, averaging 28 inches."

BOYS.

THE CEDARS,

STANWAY.

SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Resident Pupils only).

Principals - Mrs. and Miss MANLEY
(Assisted by Resident Governesses and Visiting Tutors).

Situated within 1½ miles of Mark's Tey Station (G. E. Main Line). Pupils are prepared for the Public Schools and may remain to the age of 14 years. Home comforts. Delicate boys receive special attention. Constant supply of Alderney milk and butter from School dairy.

Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ideal health resort combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water supply perfect. G.E. and G.N. stations." Sunshine, 1,778 hours, 1906.

BOYS.

NELSON'S SCHOOL.

PASTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NORTH WALSHAM.

Headmaster: G. HARE, Trained & certificated Teacher. Aims to retain old Grammar School tone, tradition; and system adapted to fit boys for Professional and Commercial Life. COURSE OF STUDY fixed by Endowed Schools Commissioners, ensuring practical liberal education, moderate cost. Special attention Modern Languages.

SITUATION—High, enclosed grounds; gravel soil; spacious, well-ventilated rooms. Drainage and water excellent.

Physical needs amply provided for—Sea Bathing three times a week. Playing Field, 7 acres. Gymnasium. Colonial and Foreign Pupils received.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"As stated in the standard work, 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. The number of hours of bright sunshine in 1906 was 1,681. The rainfall is low: in 1906 it was 26 ins. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Water supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake. Sewerage system recently extended. Average death rate during last ten years, 10·8 per 1,000."

BOYS.

CLIVE HOUSE.**PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

In first rank among British health resorts. Premises stand high in beautiful grounds of 12 acres.

The number of boarders being small, each boy receives individual care. DELICATE AND LITTLE BOYS RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE, AND WORK ARRANGED TO SUIT THEIR CAPABILITIES. Boys have own gardens and own pets.

Sanitary arrangements perfect. Library, Gymnasium, Reading Room. Bedrooms well arranged; brothers can have room to themselves.

Headmaster: Rev. H. E. MOCATTA, M.A.

GIRLS.

NANT-Y-GLYN ROAD.**PLAS-TIRION.****HIGH-CLASS FOR GIRLS.**

Principals { Miss WHITEHOUSE, A.C.P.
Miss R. M. WHITEHOUSE.

Assisted by Resident French and English Mistresses and Visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Ordinary Course of Study includes all usual subjects. The Misses Whitehouse have had much experience in Teaching and passing Pupils successfully for the University and Musical Examinations.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO LANGUAGES.

Premises.—Detached. Healthily situated. Schoolrooms, large and airy. Separate Bedroom cubicles. Library. Garden. Tennis Lawn. Sea Bathing.

GIRLS.

PLAS ISAF.

Principals - - The Misses EVERETT.

Assisted by Resident English and Foreign Teachers and Visiting Masters.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Preparatory for Oxford, Cambridge Local and Musical Exams.

Curriculum includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Needlework, Music, Drawing, Painting, German, Drill, Dancing, Wood-carving, Leather Work, &c.

Outdoor Games.—Hockey, Tennis, Cricket.

House.—Large and pleasantly situated within five minutes of shore.

Reduction for Sisters and Clergymen's Daughters.
Highest References.

CROMER—see p. 843.

CROYDON.

Croydon owes its prosperity and progress to its being within 20 miles of London, with an excellent train service, and to various natural advantages. It is one of the largest as well as one of the healthiest towns in the county, its advantages in this respect being due to its sanitation, subsoil, and the pure air from the North Downs, on the northern slopes of which it is situated with attractive rural surroundings.

BOYS.

CROYDON MODERN SCHOOL,

11, TAVISTOCK ROAD.

Principals { Rev. HAMLIN H. JONES, B.A.
Mr. HERMANN DAX.

The Principals take entire charge of the Lower Forms, and limit the number of boys, ensuring almost individual attention.

A thoroughly modern education is given, including two Foreign Languages, Mathematics, and Latin.

A special point is made of a careful grounding in English Grammar, Dictation, and Précis Writing.

SPORTS are encouraged and boys are TAUGHT TO SWIM during the summer.

GIRLS.

WHITGIFT HOUSE SCHOOL,

77 & 79, WELLESLEY ROAD.

(Recognised by Board of Education).

Principals - - - The Misses INGRAMS.

Day and Boarding School—Preparatory for Children under 10.

School Course includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, Drawing, French, Elementary German, Science, Latin, Book-keeping, Class-singing, Needlework, Calisthenics, Swimming, Music (Theoretical and Instrumental), Dancing, Painting, &c.; optional extra subjects.

Preparation for usual Examinations, Royal Academy, Royal College of Music.

Every care is given Health and Comfort of Pupils.

BOYS.

OXFORD HOUSE,

BIRDHURST RISE, SOUTH CROYDON.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS UNDER 14 YEARS.

Day and Boarding School. Limited to 60 Pupils.

Spacious Premises, including Playground and large Cricket Field.

Pupils under the immediate care of the Principal and his wife, who have considerable experience with boys from our various Colonies.

Special Features.—Attention to Physical Training, under the personal supervision of the Principal. There is a Junior Department for Boys under 8.

Principal—A. E. P. VOULES, M.A. (Oxon.).

CROUCH HILL,

Middlesex, occupies an elevated position on a range of hills which stretch northward towards Highgate and Barnet; the locality enjoys a fine record for salubrity, officially mentioned as one of the Health Resorts within the County of London.

GIRLS. DURHAM HOUSE,

102, CROUCH HILL.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Miss COWPER.
Miss THOMPSON, B.A. (Lond).

Specially arranged to combine the most modern educational requirements with comfort and refinements of home life.

Spacious, well-ventilated rooms, and special care paid to Sanitation. Large Garden. Tennis and Recreation Ground. Healthy, picturesque neighbourhood.

Aim of the School:—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. BOARDERS RECEIVED.

DEAL.

S.E. & C.Rly. 84 miles from London. Location, 8 miles N.N.E. Dover. Elevation little above sea level. Aspect, east. Climate, bracing, dry, breezy. Water supply from chalk wells, constant. Drainage modern. Soil, chalk, sand and clay. Beach, shingle. Excellent sea-bathing.

BOYS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.*Principal—*

Rev. E. H. W. LEACHMAN, B.A.,

Assisted by experienced Staff,

Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (under 14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

60 SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.

Distinct and special provision for young and delicate boys. Domestic arrangements under Head Master's sister, with nurse's certificate.

Well-built, extremely suitable PREMISES. 120 yards from and facing sea. Modern equipment inside. Cricket Field (5 acres), Tennis Ground, Croquet Lawn; Sea Bathing, Drilling.

DEVIZES.

Population, 6,600. G.W. Rly. 86 miles from London. An ancient and thriving municipal borough of Wiltshire, near the Kennet and Avon Canal, occupying an elevated position on the edge of Salisbury Plain, in a healthy, bracing, rural district.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

THE COLLEGE.

GIRLS, BOYS, AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principal - - - - ADA M. BENNETT.

Assisted by a large Staff of resident and visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Primary Aims.—Development of individual character and reasoning powers; fitness for brunt of life rather than examination room; unforced play; health; no evening work; handicrafts for Boys, household management for GIRLS. School Library, Museum, Gymnasium. Annual public athletic sports. Special facilities for Music, Art, and Languages.

Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Special terms for Anglo-Indians.

DEVONPORT.

Plymouth, with Devonport and Stonehouse, on a promontory which projects into Plymouth Sound, is separated from mainland by the Tamar, forming the harbour called the Hamoaze, around which Devonport is built. 2 miles N. N.W. of Plymouth, standing very high.

GIRLS.

HOME PARK SCHOOL,

STOKE.

Principals { Miss CRAIGHEAD.
Miss HARWOOD.

School Course.—Scripture, English subjects, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, Hygiene, Physiology, Needlework, Class-Singing, Music (Theory).

Extras.—Music (Instrumental), Painting, Dancing, Summer sketching.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

Special arrangements for Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Preparatory Class for small boys.

Fees.—Under 12, £40 yearly; over 12, £45 yearly inclusive.

DORCHESTER.

The City of Avenues, is remarkable for its long boulevard thoroughfares. Fine trees. This once important Roman station is now a quiet, well-built, and healthy town on the Frome. 8 miles N. of Weymouth. Population, 9,458. L. & S.W. Rly.

BOYS.

THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Principal, Mr. A. VICTOR DODDERIDGE.

To give a sound, thorough, and modern education to Boys intended for COMMERCIAL CAREERS.

Curriculum.—Religious Knowledge; all usual English subjects; Mathematics, French, Latin, Drawing, Book-keeping, Natural Science, and Music. Special attention given to Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Delicate and backward boys well looked after.

Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.

For further particulars, please apply Principal. A THOROUGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION GIVEN.

DORKING.

Population, 7,670. Access, L.B. & S.C. Rly. and S.E. & C. Rly. On south slope of North Downs. The beauties of this part of Surrey have been officially described as probably unparalleled, combined in most places with climatic conditions equal to attractions.

GIRLS.

EBOR HOUSE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEFOLK.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - - Miss GROSSE.

INSTRUCTION COURSE embraces solid modern English Education on High School methods: Religious Training on Church of England principles; practical Kindergarten Department.

Pupils prepared ordinary Local Exams. Special care given History, Literature, and Natural Science.

DEPARTMENT AND HEALTH studied. Drilling; Hockey Club; large Playing Field; Tennis; Croquet; Swimming. Large and convenient premises.

Sole charge of children from Colonies, &c.

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. Municipal Borough. Population, about 50,000. L.B. & S.C. Rly. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula and tubercular diseases, and skin diseases; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death-rate 1906, inclusive, 10.69 per 1,000; of residents, 9.4 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk." Sunshine, 2,050 hrs., 1906. London, 1,513.2 hrs.

GIRLS.**EASTBOURNE LADIES' COLLEGE.****HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOL.**

HOUSE built for school; near Sea and Downs; large Class-rooms. Sanitary certificate.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—Calisthenics, Swimming, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey.

SYSTEM—Individual attention; small classes; modern methods. Examination honours include Best Senior and Junior Girl in England (Cambridge Locals); 1st in England in Senior French and German. Modern languages taught conversationally. **MUSIC**—Piano, harmony, violin, 'cello, orchestra, singing. London masters.

Principal - - - Miss des RUELLES.

GIRLS.**EDENTHORPE, MEADS, EASTBOURNE.**

Premises thoroughly adapted for a school.

Situation.—Best part of Eastbourne. Close to Sea and Downs.

Education is thorough and comprehensive; opportunity offered for specialization. Boarders only are received.

Health of Pupils is considered of great importance.

Physical Exercises are done daily; as much time as possible spent in games in Field or Garden. Large Recreation Room.

Illustrated prospectus and full particulars from

Miss DODWELL KINGSFORD (Principal).

GIRLS.**STERNDALE COLLEGE,****WEST CLIFF,**

Is situated within a stone's throw of the sea, on high ground overlooking the whole town. The School is a small Educational Home for about twenty Girls of good social position, to whom the Principals, Miss RAYWOOD and Miss BUCK, offer the comforts and social and moral advantages of a refined and cultured family life. No evening study. Usual recreations. Great success with Health. Specialities: Music, Art, Languages, Needlework, and excellent English.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE FOR 1908

CONTAINS

AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

BOYS.**ST. BEDES.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A. New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field, which is attached to the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowing.

BOYS.**REMINGTON SCHOOL, 7, LANGNEY ROAD, EASTBOURNE.**

Shorthand, Typewriting, Languages. Business Training. Special Coaching by experts. Preparation for all Examinations. Pupils boarded. Appointments found on proficiency if desired. Secretarial training a speciality. Individual instruction. Large list of successes. Write for particulars. References to pupils in all parts of world.

Every kind of Shorthand, Typewriting, and Translation work undertaken.

Foreign Pupils received for special Business Training and Languages. Correspondence invited.

EALING.

Ealing holds a very satisfactory record in health statistics. A good and constant supply of pure water. Parks and open spaces comprise 117 acres. Facilities for all kinds of outdoor sports, and provision for every kind of recreation.

GIRLS.**THE HAWTHORNS.**

Healthy situation, facing Ealing Common, and surrounded by good garden.

Course of Study includes Religious Instruction, English, French, German, Music, Arithmetic, Mathematics, English Literature, Botany, and Needlework.

Pupils prepared for all Higher Examinations. Every effort made to ensure thorough knowledge of subjects taught, and to induce pupils to take pleasure in their work, consideration being paid to individual capacity and state of health.

Principals { Mrs. WRISTBRIDGE.
Miss K. FORDHAM.

EDINBURGH.

For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. The town is built on several hills, and the altitude of different portions varies considerably. Its University dates from 1582. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature, influenced in the matter of its bracing properties by the city's proximity to the sea. Strong south-westerly winds blow during 119 days of the year, coming with unbroken, ozone-bringing force from the Atlantic. Winter temperature same as London; summer temperature lower. Public parks, gardens, and meadows occupy 1,180 acres, 150 of which are suitable for games. Sunshine, 1,280 hrs. 1906. London, 1,513 hrs.

GIRLS.**CRAIGMOUNT.**

The education provided by the MISSES GOSSIP is that of a High-class Ladies' School. The instruction, which is thorough and on modern lines, has for special aim the mental growth and individual progress of the pupils. Home life rather than a University career is the end kept in view.

The Course of Study includes all usual subjects. Foreign Languages taught by Resident Foreign Mistresses.

The Grounds, extending to about three acres, afford abundant scope for recreation. The tone of the School is carefully guarded.

Healthy situation. Beautiful surroundings.

GIRLS.**CRAIGMILLAR PARK COLLEGE.**

Principal - - - Madame MURISSET.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Situated in one of the finest and healthiest southern suburbs of Edinburgh. Large Garden and Tennis Lawn.

Curriculum extends from most elementary stage to preparation for entrance to University. Limited classes; individual attention, under direct supervision of Principal.

Perfect sanitary arrangements. School heated with hot-water pipes and open fireplaces.

Recreation—TENNIS, GOLF, HOCKEY, &c., AND ALL REFINED GAMES.

GIRLS.**ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL,**

LIBERTON, near EDINBURGH, N.B.

Headmistress - Miss R. STOLTZ, M.A. (Hon. Classics).

Designed to provide an education to develop the moral, intellectual, and physical growth of its pupils.

LIBERTON is one of the most invigorating places in Scotland.

St. Hilda's stands in its own grounds on the top of a hill overlooking Edinburgh.

A sound curriculum is provided. Modern Languages are taught on the Berlitz method. There are special facilities for the study of Music.

Open-air exercise and games much encouraged. Riding and Swimming Lessons given.

EPSOM.

An important market town of Surrey, on western side of Banstead Downs. Occupies a situation in a very healthy open district, possessing attractive sylvan surroundings. Population, 10,918. 14 miles from London, L. & S.W. Rly. 18½ miles L.B. & S.C. Rly.

BOYS.**UPLAND HOUSE.**

Principal - G. F. BURGESS, M.A. (Oxon.).

Aim.—Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy (ages 7 to 14).

Staff.—Strong Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Curriculum.—Includes Singing, Carpentering, Drawing, Swimming, Gymnastics, and Drill. Great care bestowed upon French and English subjects. No evening preparation.

Premises.—Expressly designed; all arrangements as perfect as possible. Sanitation annually tested and certificated. Grounds, 13 acres. Open-air Fives Court and Swimming Bath.

Mrs. BURGESS assisted by Lady Matron.

EXETER.

Occupies ridge-like hill, rising from east bank of the Exe to 150 feet. Open to the south-east but otherwise sheltered. Chief climatic features, warm, soft, mild, equable, calm, and free from storms. G.W. and L. & S.W. Rly.

GIRLS.**PENNSYLVANIA HILL.****EGERTON HOUSE.**

Principal - - - Miss GARDINER.

Aim of the School.—To supply sound and modern education, with individual attention to health and study. Careful moral and physical training.

Foreign Languages thoroughly taught, grammatically and conversationally.

School House.—Situated in own grounds in the healthiest and best part of Exeter. Large premises, with lofty and well-ventilated rooms.

Daily Drill.—Games under supervision. Tennis and Croquet Lawns.

Entire charge is taken of children whose parents reside abroad.

EXMOUTH.

Occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 miles from Exeter. It is a pretty watering-place with considerable natural attractions. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer, and comparatively warm in winter.

GIRLS.**SOUTHLANDS SCHOOL,**

"FAIRFIELD."

Principals - - - { The Misses JESSIE and FANNY VINTER

(Late Scholars Girton College, Cambridge, M.A. Trin. Col., Dublin).

Assisted by a large and efficient Staff.

Thorough education for the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Large House, in its own grounds of 2½ acres. Facing the Sea. Good Playing Field and Lawn. Private Bathing-house. The Lady Matron is a trained nurse.

Full charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

FALMOUTH.

Lies on south side of Falmouth Harbour, 15 miles from Lizard, little above sea-level, in wooded, hilly neighbourhood facing north-east, upon an arm of the sea. Ten miles in circumference. Climate, temperate and equable. Sunshine, 1933 hours, 1906.

BOYS. ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, FLUSHING.

Principal - - G. A. F. WALLIS, B.A. (Oxon.),
Assisted by J. P. WALLIS, B.A. (Oxon.).

Prepares sons of gentlemen for entrance to Public Schools, &c. Thorough preparation given in all school subjects. Requirements of individual pupils receive special attention. Limited number of vacancies for Boarders. Every home comfort. Greatest care taken of physical as well as mental development.

Especially successful with backward and delicate boys.

Highest references given and required.

Terms on application.

FAREHAM,

Hampshire, possesses the ordinary open sylvan character of English scenery, commanding magnificent marine and land views. Enjoys special protection from prevalent winds from S.W. by the great screen of the New Forest, and from N.E. by Portsdown Hills.

BOYS.**ENGINEERING****SEAFIELD PARK COLLEGE, CROFTON-ON-THE-SOLENT, FAREHAM, HANTS.**

A Residential College, specially equipped for preparing the Sons of Gentlemen for the profession of an Engineer, and for giving a Mathematical, Mechanical and Practical Education.

Candidates are also prepared for the Universities and for Woolwich.

The College is under the inspection of the University of London.

Address : The Master of Seafield,
W. ARTHUR RIX, M.A. (Cantab.).

FILEY.

Is a small town on the Yorkshire coast 7 miles S.E. of Scarborough, standing on a high elevation. Well drained; air pure and fresh. Six miles of level sands renders it suitable for children. Beneficial for all kinds of debility.

BOYS. SOUTHCILFFE SCHOOL.

(Established 1896.)

Headmaster - - J. HERBERT DANIEL, M.A.
Resident University and Visiting Assistants.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Providing thoroughly sound training through individual attention, with love of manly sports.

Usual Subjects.—Scripture, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, Greek.

Buildings (in 11 acres) overlooking Bay. Spacious Classrooms, Dormitories, Bathrooms, Gymnasium, Reading Room, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, Sanatorium. Perfect Sanitation. Cricket, Football, Fives, Golf, Sea Bathing, Miniature Rifle Range.

Household arrangements under Mrs. DANIEL.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

FELIXSTOWE.

Population, 8,000. G.E. Railway. On coast, 5 miles east of Harwich. Elevation from little above sea level to 60 feet. Aspect, south. Beach, shingle; sand as tide recedes. Excellent bathing. Felixstowe occupies a sheltered but very sunny position, the soil (red clay) ensuring a dry surface. Climate is bracing. Many days can be spent on the beach in November and December in warm, bright sunshine. Sunshine, 2,065 1/2 hours; London, 1,513 1/2 hours.

BOYS.

Established 1883.

EASTWARD HO COLLEGE.

Principal : B. B. THOMPSON, Inter. Arts (Lond.).

To prepare Gentlemen's Sons for Professional and Commercial Careers. Junior Department for little boys.

Situation.—On Cliffs, facing Sea.

Premises.—Light, spacious, and well-ventilated.

Physical Culture.—A special feature.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Thompson and Matron.

Backward and delicate boys receive special attention.

GIRLS.**RESTORMEL COLLEGE.**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. ROBERTSON, certificated, and of practical experience in tuition, receives a limited number of pupils, to whom is offered a THOROUGHLY SOUND EDUCATION, comprising all the usual subjects of instruction on modern lines; Public Examinations prepared for (if desired). *Health, Diet, Exercise and Games* have utmost consideration.

Little boys received up to the age of 10.

Special provision and inclusive terms for Children from India and Colonies.

Good Library. Large Garden for Tennis, Croquet, &c.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.**Educational Supplement.**

THIS List of Schools will be advertised at least every week throughout the year in

DAILY TIMES OF INDIA *Bombay*
WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA *Bombay*
DAILY ARGUS *Cape Town*
WEEKLY ARGUS *Cape Town*
THE GLOBE *Toronto*
SYDNEY MAIL *Sydney*
THE GLEANER *Jamaica*

or other Newspapers.

Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

FOLKESTONE.

Seaport. Population (estimated 1906), 35,500. Means of access, S.E. & C. Railway. 70 miles from London. Location, 7 miles S.W. of Dover.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Elevation, old town (adjoining harbour) lies between two cliffs, upon which modern portion is built, protected from the north by hills. Neighbourhood, chalk cliffs, high Downs behind. Aspect, S. & S.E. Climate: Dry, equable, more or less mild according to elevation. Beach: shingle. Bathing: mixed. Improved Pullman cars on railway. The situation of the town on the cliff, and the fact that the latter projects slightly at this spot, lays it open to considerable ventilation from the sea, while the high chalk range at its back excludes a great part of the colder land winds, especially those blowing from the north. The town is one of the best planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation, and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The water supply is constant, and the water exceedingly pure. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted, as there is hardly a day in the winter season when a sunny walk may not be taken and general outdoor exercise indulged in."

Sunshine, 1906, 1,978 hours; London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS. **FELTONFLEET,** EARL'S AVENUE. HOME SCHOOL.

Situated in best part of Folkestone, close to the Sea.

Boys aged 7 to 14 prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Pupils from INDIA AND COLONIES received. Every care given to Health and Home Comforts.

Excellent Playing Fields; Gymnastics; Swimming in Baths and Sea. Carpenter's Shop. Electric Light. Matron is a trained Nurse. Special care of delicate boys.

Principals—

G. A. T. NETTLETON, M.A. Oxon.
H. B. JEFFERY, B.A. Cantab.

BOYS. **BEDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,** GRIMSTON AVENUE.

FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN (7 to 15 years old).

Thorough grounding. Efficient Staff.

Special attention to Delicate or Backward Boys.

Large detached house, built for school.

Open position, West End, adjoining Leas.

Two adjacent Private Fields.

Tennis, Rowing, Gymnastics, Riding.

Bathing in Sea and Salt Water Baths.

Inclusive Fees, £45 to £60 per annum.

Headmaster: **Rev. GORDON EWING, M.A.**
Cantab. (Hons.) and Wycliffe Hall, Oxon.

BOYS. *Established 1897.* **CATHOLIC PREPARATORY** **SCHOOL FOR BOYS,** ROSTREVOR HOUSE, FOLKESTONE. Under the Patronage of His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER and His Lordship the BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK. (Recently removed to Folkestone.)

Boys (6-14) are prepared for Entrance and Scholarships at the Public Schools, University Locals, R.A.M., Trinity College, and other Exams.

Five minutes from Leas and Sea. Gymnasium, Private Football and Cricket Field; Sea Bathing, Swimming, and Riding. Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils. Highest references to parents of past and present pupils.

Apply, PRINCIPAL.

GIRLS. **BRAMPTON DOWN.** SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION.

Principals—

Mrs. COOPER and Miss KIRBY, L.R.A.M.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

By Dr. WOOD, *Head Master of Harrow*, as combining thorough education with healthy outdoor life necessary for growing girls.

Special Class for YOUNG CHILDREN, who are under Principals' constant supervision.

ELDER PUPILS TAKEN TO BRUSSELS for Spring Term if desired, thereby offering UNIQUE FACILITIES for French, Music, and Art. Private Gymnasium Class; Hockey; Tennis; Sea Bathing.

GIRLS. **ST. HILDA'S.** HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS ABBOTT receives a limited number of Resident Pupils for home care and education, assisted by highly-qualified English, French, and German mistresses. Religious instruction in strict accordance with the teaching of the Church of England.

Premises pleasantly situated, close to Leas and Sea. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Health of the girls carefully considered.

Large field overlooking Sea for Outdoor Games.

Preparation for University Local Examinations if desired.

GIRLS. **CALLEVA,** FOLKESTONE.

Principal - **Miss PAYNE, B.A. (Lond.).**

Thorough education. Special attention to Elocution and to Modern Languages. Allied School near Berlin, where girls can spend part of Course. Large staff. Individual care. House situated in most open part; a few minutes from Sea. Twenty minutes from Downs. Playing Field adjoining house. Every facility for healthy development. Dormitories large and airy. Separate cubicle for each girl. Entire charge of girls from Colonies.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The meteorological observations recorded entitle it to rank high among health resorts. Aspect almost due south; climate healthy and invigorating; equable temperature. Sunshine (1906) 1,926 hrs. Rainfall 22.98 ins.

BOYS. FRINTON COLLEGE.

Principal - - K. STUART, B.A.

Finely situated. Southern aspect. Newly built. Lofty, well-lighted and ventilated Class-rooms and Dormitories.

Prepares for Public Schools, Professional Preliminary, &c. One-third of School entered for last Cambridge Local. All successful.

Every attention to health. Football, Cricket, Gymnastics, Bathing. Liberal Diet. Climate admirably suited to growing boys. Excellent health record. Special care taken of delicate boys. Entire charge of boys from abroad.

GLASGOW.

Is well supplied with parks, public pleasure grounds, botanic gardens, museums, picture galleries; fine University and Cathedral. Education, art and science liberally provided for.

GIRLS.**ST. HELEN'S,**

1, HAMILTON DRIVE, HILLHEAD.

Principals - - The Misses MALCOLM.

Thoroughly efficient Staff, Resident French Mistress.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOARD AND EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Elementary, Junior and Senior Departments.

Course of Study.—Provides complete education on most approved MODERN LINES; thorough training given in all practical subjects; a love of literature and interest in study developed.

Pupils prepared for usual Exams. Kindergarten Department under Specialist. Boys received up to 8. Principals personally superintend comfort and home-training of Pupils.

Inclusive Terms on application.

GUERNSEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate bracing, but equable. Extremely sunny. Average for past twelve years 1,913 hrs. Summers cooler, winters warmer than in England." Sunshine, 1,973 hrs., 1906.

GIRLS.**THE LADIES' COLLEGE.**

Principal - Miss A. L. MELLISH, M.A.

Strong Staff of Qualified Assistants.

Besides the KINDERGARTEN and TRANSITION Classes, there are the LOWER and UPPER School Divisions, in the last of which Pupils are prepared for usual Examinations.

The College was established 1872; present buildings erected 1880, containing large hall, 10 class-rooms, gymnasium, dressing rooms, &c., warmed and ventilated. Average number of pupils, 125. Under College roof is Principal's House, accommodating 20 boarders.

Great attention paid to Physical Education.

Gymnastics, Drill, Games, Swimming.

Fulllest particulars on application.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS,

Lancashire. Means of Access: Furness Rly. 204 miles from London.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Admirably situated on the shores of Morecambe Bay, with a genial climate and southerly aspect. The water supply is excellent, and the drainage perfect. Owing to its dual character as a sea side and rural health resort, it offers the best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings. In consequence of its situation in the protection of Morecambe Bay, it presents special advantages in the autumn and early spring to those in want of an equable climate never very cold, especially for those affected with bronchial troubles.

GIRLS.**SUNNYBRAE**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss M. E. BROTHERS

(Registered, Column B)

Assisted by fully qualified Resident and Visiting Staff.

Girls received from 9 years old. Thorough education on modern lines. Intellectual and physical faculties developed in pleasant HOME atmosphere for after-use. Character carefully trained.

Premises.—Built specially, stand high, overlooking Sea. Rooms large, airy, numerous. Outdoor games encouraged. Dry Playground and Tennis Court. Most successful in University Examinations.

Sole charge of Pupils from abroad or requiring extra care.

GIRLS.**MOORHURST,**

KENT'S BANK, GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

Old-established School for Daughters of Gentlemen

Principal - - Miss BUTLER.

Assisted by qualified Staff. (Registered).

PREMISES beautifully situated; high; overlooking Morecambe Bay. Rooms well ventilated, face sea.

SCHOOL AIMS: To teach pupils how to learn; to use their own judgment; to become sensible, practical, refined and cultured women, healthy in mind and body. Daily Drill. Hockey and other games encouraged.

SCHOOL COURSE includes French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Swedish Drill, and usual English subjects.

GIRLS.**KENT'S BANK HOUSE,**

KENT'S BANK.

Principal - Miss BRINDLE.

Receives Young Ladies as Resident Pupils.

Aim.—To form character, develop gradually bodily, moral, and mental faculties, leading to happy, healthy, useful lives.

School Course.—English, Latin, French, German, Drawing, Needlework, Botany, Harmony, Calisthenics.

Extras.—Instrumental Music, Painting, Greek, Italian, Dancing. Preparation for all Public Examinations. Vocal Music specially encouraged.

School premises face Sea. Large, sunny rooms, beautiful situation, pretty grounds. *Entire charge of Orphans or children with Parents abroad.*

HADLEY WOOD.

occupies a sheltered position in a valley adjoining Barnet, of which it is a modern residential extension. The locality is a very open and healthy one. Climate, dry, bracing.

GIRLS.

ST. RONANS.

(Recognised by the Board of Education.)

Principal—

Miss LEDWARD, M.A.

Miss SHORE, B.A., Honours Historical Tripos, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Assisted by an excellent Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Thorough Modern Education. Special attention paid to Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting. Entire charge taken of Pupils from India or the Colonies.

Premises: Modern house; 3 acres of ground; 55 feet elevation. Gymnasium, Playing Field, sanatorium, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Riding and Swimming.

HARROGATE—see p. 852.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

About 10 miles from London. Tops the summit of a rise from a broad rich vale. Its healthy position, genial climate, and beautiful surroundings have contributed to make it a desirable place of residence in the country close to the Metropolis. Harrow is chiefly renowned for its famous public school and its associations with Lord Byron, one of the most noted of its scholars. From the top of the church tower which crowns the hill thirteen counties can be seen.

BOYS.

BOWDEN HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal { Rev. W. G. PRICE, M.A.
J. C. R. ELLIS, M.A.

HIGH-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN,
FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.

Fine healthy situation on the southern slope of Harrow ridge. Climate bracing. Sanitation excellent. Swimming Bath; large Playing Fields of about 30 acres. Careful moral training; Boys' happiness studied.

Scholarships gained during past two years at Harrow (2), Rossall (2), Repton, &c.

Special terms for Sons of Clergy and Officers.

BOYS.

ORLEY FARM SCHOOL,

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Principal:

B. INNES HOPKINS, M.A. (Harrow & Camb.)

C. BROADRICK, M.A. (Haileybury & Camb.)

Specially built as a Preparatory School on south side of hill. All modern advantages. Large playing fields.

Boys prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Fifteen Entrance Scholarships gained in four and a half years—four at Harrow School in 1903.

Reference kindly permitted to Head Masters of Harrow, Eton, Haileybury, Marlborough, Rossall.

HAMPTON HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the most healthy districts in the Thames Valley, stands on gravel soil at an altitude of about 62 feet. Water supply from Metropolitan Water Board. Excellent drainage system, recently extended, and improved."

BOYS. BURLINGTON HOUSE.

Principal - - - ARTHUR ELSEE, M.A.

Situation.—Gravel sub-soil; in 2½ acres: good workshops; ¼ m. from Fulwell and Hampton Hill Stations.

To give thorough course of instruction to boys intending to become ENGINEERS (Mechanical, Electrical or Civil) or ARCHITECTS. Also good Modern Education where future career undecided. Individual attention. No cramming. Interest in work stimulated. Besides ordinary subjects, Science, Mathematics, Engineering and Architectural Drawing, Machine Construction, Mechanics, Carpentry and Metal Work.

Grass and Asphalte Tennis Courts.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. Summer here is cool, to the surprise of strangers, who expect the contrary. Aspect, temperature, soil and sky combine to make Hastings and St. Leonards a home of safety and comfort for weakened constitutions desirous of avoiding severe weather. Climate decidedly conducive to recovery from attacks of bronchitis and catarrh; many cases of phthisis do well on the breezy heights all the year round. Sunshine, 1,994 hours, 1906.

GIRLS.

BRAYBROOKE COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations. English, French, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Drill. Senior and Junior Classes.

HOLMESDALE GARDENS.

Healthiest position, high ground. Sanitation excellent. Well-ventilated Class and Bed Rooms.

Large Field for Tennis, Hockey, and Cricket.

Principal - - Miss FOSS,

Assisted by Certificated Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters. Domestic supervision of Lady Housekeeper. Every care to Health and Home Comforts.

BOYS. UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

Principal, Mr. ALEXANDER MILNE, B.A.

Assisted by resident University Graduates.

Individual preparation for Universities, Professions, and Commerce. Special feature in School Course is London University Matriculation Examination. Eighty boys passed direct from this School. Chemical Laboratory, Museum, Carpenters' Workshop, Gymnasium, open and covered Playground, &c., and all appointments of well-equipped school. The Playing Fields are beautifully situated. Great attention paid to Physical Development. Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Royal Engineers (Volunteers).

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Harrogate is the most important centre in Yorkshire for thoroughly equipped private secondary schools. The enterprise and educational zeal of highly qualified teachers, aided by the salubrity of the climate, have made these schools famous in every part of England. Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is and always has been remarkably low. During the last 10 years the average death-rate has been 12·62 per 1000. The incidence of disease amongst the resident population is low. Epidemic diseases are uncommon, and when they occur they are most frequently from imported cases. Respiratory diseases are infrequent and rheumatic fever is seldom seen. Harrogate is undoubtedly one of the best-drained towns in the kingdom. Sunshine records, average for 6 years, 1796 hours."

Harrogate, M.B. Population, 32,000. North Eastern Rly. Location, 18 miles N. of Leeds, 20 miles W. of York. Elevation, 320 feet to 600 feet above sea-level. Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Climate, bracing. Dry, clear air. Water supply, constant, soft. Drainage, modern. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. 1,497 hours' sunshine, 1906; London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS.

HARROGATE MODERN COLLEGE.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXCLUSIVE BOARDING
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Magnificent situation overlooking "Stray," surrounded by pine forest.

Four characteristics of School—high moral tone—thoroughly efficient teaching—liberal table—excellent sport. Extensive playing fields. Only Boarders. Sanitation, domestic arrangements perfect. Cubicles. Separate bathrooms. Single bedrooms. Gymnasium. Science Laboratory. Accommodation—45 boys. Individual attention a special feature.

Boys admitted whose Parents reside abroad.

Four Resident and four Visiting Masters.

Prospectus and successes apply PRINCIPAL.

BOYS.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS OF 7-14 YEARS.

Situated in Tewit Park. Excellently adapted for scholastic purposes. Commodious Rooms and comfortable, airy, and well-ventilated Dormitories. Reading Room, Chemical Laboratory, Workshop, Photographic Room, &c. Electric Light. Perfect Sanitation, periodically examined. SPACIOUS PLAYGROUND; COVERED GYMNASIUM. PHYSICAL TRAINING WELL LOOKED AFTER.

Special arrangements for Anglo-Indian and Colonial Pupils.

Preparation for Public Schools.

Principal, J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter, B.Sc.

BOYS.

PANNAL ASH COLLEGE.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Situated on high ground amid beautiful scenery. Pure, dry, bracing air. Health Statistics bear comparison with those of any school in England.

Sanitation certified. Excellent Dormitories, Bathroom, Library, &c.

Thorough, Systematic Instruction in English, Mathematics, Foreign Languages, Commercial Subjects, &c. Small classes under efficient Masters.

Good Playground. Tennis Courts, Cricket and Football Fields of about 22 acres. Inclusive fees.

WALTER S. HILL, F.R.G.S., Principal.

GIRLS.

DUNORLAN.

FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Miss STOCKER.
Miss SHARPE, M.A.

Standing in its own Grounds, 450 feet above sea level. Complete Sanitary Arrangements.

The aim of the School is to give sound modern education and careful training in character and manners. Elder Girls prepared, if desired, for Higher Examinations.

HEALTH CONSIDERED OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

Domestic arrangements under care of experienced Matron.

Resident English and Foreign Mistresses.

RECOGNISED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

GIRLS.

WALDERNHEATH.

Principal - Miss ANDERSON (Regd. Col. B.).
Certificated Resident (English, Foreign) and Visiting Teachers.

Receives limited number of Boarders (only). Modern Education without over pressure, habits of method and punctuality developed.

Usual (comprehensive) Curriculum, Italian, Painting, Dancing, Modelling, Wood-carving, Ironwork.

Special Facilities: FOREIGN LANGUAGES, MUSIC.

Expressly built, sanitation perfect; Sanatorium Grounds (4 acres), Croquet, Tennis Lawns, Cricket, Hockey Field, Riding, Gymnastics, Fencing (Certificated Gymnast).

Domestic arrangements under Principal's mother.

Social evenings for Music and Lectures.

GIRLS.

HIGHFIELD.

WEST END PARK.

Principal - Miss TOMLINSON.

Assisted by Resident English, Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Modern high school education with individual attention. Preparation for all examinations.

Many successes. Comprehensive school course. Extras: Painting, Music, Elocution, Dancing, Swimming, Riding, Gymnasium. Specialities.—

Conversational French, German. Premises.—

Detached. Large, well-ventilated rooms. Splendid lecture hall. Sanitation perfect. Play-

ground. Tennis, Hockey Field. Every domestic comfort provided. Separate beds. Health

happiness, progress of pupils studied.

Special care of delicate girls.

HAYWARD'S HEATH,

Sussex, is a delightfully picturesque and salubrious region for the healthy, and well adapted for the needs of convalescents and of delicate constitutions requiring an open-air life without excessive stimulation.

BOYS. BRUNSWICK SCHOOL.

Removed from Brunswick Road, Brighton, 1897.

HIGH-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Health.—Hayward's Heath is recommended for its bracing air by a leading London Physician.

Education.—Large Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

Buildings:—Include Chapel, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Carpenters' Shop.

Grounds:—Eight acres; Playing Fields four acres.

Prospectus, views, and references on application to Headmaster:—

L. C. W. THRING, M.A.

(Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge).

HENDON,

Middlesex, is a healthy suburb of London, 7 miles N.W., and possesses rural features unsurpassed within the same distance from town. Climate bracing, neighbouring country undulating. Good drainage and water supply.

BOYS.**HENDON PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

"BURNHAM."

Principals - { **A. J. M. BACON, B.A. (Cantab).**
H. A. FALKNER.

PREPARATORY FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ALL EXAMINATIONS.

Curriculum includes Religious Instruction, Greek, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing; usual English subjects; Carpentry, Riding, Swimming, daily Physical Drill.

Premises detached; garden and playground adjoining; sanitation certified perfect. Large Playing Field for usual games (under Master's supervision). Resident Lady Matron looks after younger boys, and acts as Matron to Boarders.

HEREFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "On a gravel subsoil, 189 ft. above sea level, with surrounding suburbs reaching 280 ft., intersected by the River Wye, Hereford affords a climate with a happy medium, neither too cold and bracing, nor too relaxing. Water supply and drainage good. Average rainfall, 26 in."

GIRLS.**HARLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Principals - The **MISSSES EARLE.**

Close to Cathedral and Castle Green. Grounds, three-quarters of an acre in extent, afford space for Tennis, Croquet, &c.

House admirably adapted for School purposes; large, lofty rooms, well ventilated; perfect sanitary arrangements.

Boarders and Day Scholars received. Ample time allowed for study and recreation. All active games encouraged.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR HIGHER EXAMINATIONS IF DESIRED.

Classes in Cooking, Dressmaking, Nursing, Wood-carving, &c.

HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England," and this statement is borne out by the fact that "Herne Bay" and "health" are at the present time practically synonymous words. The death-rate is exceedingly low, and its climatic conditions are such that, while its winters are mild, the hot weather during the summer time is tempered by the cooling breezes from the German Ocean. Analysis of the water proves the same to be of the very highest degree of purity and without any trace of contamination. The drainage of the town is new and in every sense of the word "up-to-date." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes.

BOYS. HERNE BAY COLLEGE.

1866.

EUSTACE W. TURNER, M.A. Oxon.

(Honoursman in Science).

School of 40 Boarders, each receiving careful training. Little boys in separate part of house. Preparation for Matriculation, Professional Preliminary Examinations, Public Schools, or City life. Playing Field, ten acres. Drilling. Gymnastics. Rifle Drill. Shooting for Seniors. Open and Covered Playgrounds. Reading Room. Playrooms. Remarkable health record. Premises on Sea front. All Class Rooms overlooking the Sea. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

BOYS.**HERNEVILLE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal: **CLIFFORD J. TURNER, B.A. (Camb.)**

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, Music, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Drill (Sergt.-Major Instructor), and carefully organised games.

House.—Large and comfortable. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Situation.—Excellent. High ground. Facing Sea. Close open country.

Domestic arrangements, personal supervision Mrs. Clifford Turner. Separate beds. Liberal diet. Hygiene specially considered. Asphalt Playground adjoining house. Playing Field. Playroom. Sea Bathing (summer) daily under Principal's supervision.

BOYS.**NEW COLLEGE.**

Principal - **J. W. THURNHAM, M.A.**

PREPARATORY FOR

PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL, NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVICE, and ENGINEERING CAREERS.

Curriculum.—Modern and comprehensive. Individual attention. 75 Boarders. Moderate Fees. All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—New, extensive, 3½ acres grounds. Near Sea. Laboratory. Engineering Workshops. Gymnasium. Library. Sanatorium.

Playing Fields.—12 acres. Usual sports. Sea Bathing. **CADET CORPS.**

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Thurnham and a Matron.

SEPARATE BEDROOMS.

Soie charge pupils from abroad.

HIGHBURY PARK

Has the advantage of being easily and cheaply accessible from City or open country, and affords excellent facilities for business, recreation, and education.

BOYS.

HIGHBURY PARK SCHOOL,

43 and 45, Highbury Park, N.

Principal - - W. A. INGRAM (L.A.).

Special Feature.—Recommended by the Electrical Standardizing Institution, Southampton Row, W.C. Their 60 guineas Scholarship gained 1907. *General Aim.*—Provides varied, useful Education. PROFESSIONAL or COMMERCIAL. All Examinations taken.

Curriculum.—Languages (conversational), Practical Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Sciences (Practical Laboratory), Latin, Greek, Drill. *Playground.*—Fives Court, Gymnasium, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Rifle Clubs. *Preparatory Department.*—For little and backward boys.

HIGHGATE.

A northern residential suburb of London, 4½ miles N.N.W. of King's Cross. District is noted for its pure bracing air, open spaces, facilities for shopping, recreation, and cheap inter-communication by tube, tram, and omnibus.

GIRLS. THE GROVE SCHOOL.

(Recognised for Training Teachers).

Principal - - - - Miss LACY.
(Somerville Coll., Oxford).

Assisted by Certificated Resident, Visiting Teachers.

Aim.—Preliminary broad educational foundation until 16 years; then Specialised Training.

Domestic.—General Cultivation, Cookery, &c. *Professions.*—Preparation for Universities.

Music and Art (higher examinations) *teaching.* Great attention to Physical Development—Fencing, Drill, Dancing, Cycling, Riding.

Large Garden (Fives, Tennis). Playing Field (Cricket, Hockey). Grown-up Students received. *Special advantages offered Foreign Girls to learn English.*

GIRLS.

EARLHAM.

BISHOPSWOOD ROAD.

Principals - - - The Misses RIGG.
HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL (Limited), providing thorough English Education. Usual Exams. prepared for. List of Successes.

School Course includes Religious Instruction, General English Subjects, Mathematics, Botany, French, German, Latin, Physical Culture and Needlework. Curriculum embraces usual optional subjects.

Special Attention to Modern Languages.

Situation.—Excellent, open, healthy neighbourhood. Near town for concerts, picture galleries, &c. Playing Field (1½ acres), Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Swimming.

Good References given and required.

HINDHEAD,

Surrey, is 3 miles from Haslemere station, L. & S.W. Rly. Horse and motor omnibuses meet most trains. It stands at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing climate, suitable for lung and nervous troubles.

BOYS.

MOUNT ARLINGTON SCHOOL.

Principals { R. BURMANN, M.A. (Oxon.),
E. E. HILL, M.A. (Cams.).

EFFICIENT RESIDENT STAFF.

To prepare Boys (7-15) for Public Schools

(Classical and Modern sides) and Royal Navy.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Teaching,

Classics, Mathematics, French, English, German.

Situation.—700 feet elevation in 8½ acres,

sheltered from N. and E. *Premises.*—Specially

built; every modern convenience. Electric

Light. Sanitation perfect. Gymnasium. Swedish

Drill. Carpenter's Shop. Reading Room

(Library). *Playing Fields.* Gravel Playground.

Household Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Burmann,

two Matrons and Governess.

HONOR OAK, S.E.

London's remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country. Honor Oak, a high-class residential quarter, near Crystal Palace and several parks. 6 miles from London Bridge.

BOYS.

FOREST HILL HOUSE SCHOOL

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - A. S. GRIFFITH, M.A.

AIM.—Preparation for Public Schools and Professional and Commercial Careers.

CURRICULUM.—Includes Chemistry, Shorthand, Drawing and Drill, in addition to the usual Form subjects.

BOARDERS.—Limited, and under the personal care of Mrs. GRIFFITH. Two Governesses for Young Boys.

SITUATION.—300 feet above sea level, and exceptionally healthy.

PLAYING FIELDS of nearly four acres for Cricket, Football, and general games attached to School.

HORSHAM.

An important agricultural town, 120-230 feet above sea-level, noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, which include St. Leonards' Forest. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is 2 miles distant. 36 miles from London (L.B. & S.C. Rly.).

GIRLS.

"GRINGLEY."

HURST ROAD.

Principals (Miss F. E. S. COLLINS, A.C.P.
Miss B. G. COLLINS.

Staff of Resident and Visiting Governesses.

Boarding and Day School for Girls, Kindergarten, with Transition Classes.

Special Attention backward or delicate children. Individual teaching. *Pupils prepared* all Examinations and Musical Examinations (Royal Academy, Royal College).

Curriculum includes all English subjects, French, Science, Class-Singing, Needlework, Music (Vocal, Instrumental), Dancing, Elocution, German, Latin, Drawing, Painting, Drill.

Entire Charge Indian and Colonial Children.

HUNSTANTON—see p. 856.

HOVE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Hove is singularly dry and fresh, being open to the bare Downs on the north, and the sea on the south. There is nearly always a good breeze, which in fine weather blows off the sea by day and off the Downs at night, thus preventing any feeling of oppressive heat or intense cold. London's foggy days are generally fine and sunny at Hove. It is specially recommended for those suffering from overwork or too active life in a busy town, and as a bracing change from the damper climate of the south-west of England. The humidity of the air is as low as 50 to 60 per cent. in the summer; the ground dries rapidly after rain. Rheumatism is rare. The death returns show that almost half of the persons who die reach the age of 60, and several live to be 90."

BOYS. **HOLLAND HOUSE,**
CROMWELL ROAD.
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND NAVY.

Headmaster: W. B. C. CAWOOD, M.A.
(Keble Coll., Oxford).

Open situation facing South, within short distance of Sea and Downs.

Competent staff. Small classes. Three Scholarships gained during the last year.

Resident Trained Nurse. Sanatorium separate from School. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Supervision and Coaching in Games. Cadet Corps, Gymnastics, Swimming, Carpenter's Shop.

Arrangements made for boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS. **WADHAM HOUSE.**
PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF
GENTLEMEN.

A limited number received for Public Schools, Navy, &c. Usual subjects. Thorough grounding. Individual attention through small classes.

MODERATE FEES.

School situated best part Hove. 100 yards from beach. Playground. Boys attend Sussex County Ground for Cricket, Football. Sea-bathing under strict supervision. Gymnasium twice weekly. Principal's wife personally supervises domestic arrangements.

Rooms large, well-ventilated. Sanitation perfect. Entire charge if parents abroad. Illustrated prospectus on application.

BOYS.

CLIFF HOUSE SCHOOL,
HOVE.
HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - Rev. ALFRED C. ATKINS, A.K.C.

Educational course includes usual subjects, Divinity, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Swimming, &c., and Current Events.

Healthily situated in own grounds. Good ventilation. Sanitation perfect. Domestic arrangements by Principal's wife. Individual attention given delicate, backward boys. Sports, Drill, and Sea-bathing under masters' care. Social life a special feature.

Unstinted diet of best quality.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

HOYLAKE, see p. 856.

GIRLS.

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

HEREFORD HOUSE, EATON ROAD.

Principals - - - { Miss TURNER.
Miss WALTON.

For Girls whose parents are anxious they should receive a sound education on modern lines without overpressure. Pupils over 16 prepared for Public Examinations. Special methods for Delicate Pupils.

Boys admitted to the Preparatory Department.

Special Lessons arranged for Pupils over School age.

GIRLS. **ADDISCOMBE LADIES' COLLEGE,**

39 and 41, TISBURY ROAD.

Principals—

Miss CADWALLADER (Ladies' Coll., Cheltenham).

Miss MARSLAND (Newnham Coll., Camb.).

Miss L. CADWALLADER, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).

Affords Gentlemen's Daughters high-class, broad, modern Education. Individual physical, mental capacities studied. Curriculum: Comprehensive, Religious Knowledge (Church of England principles), French, German (resident native Teachers). Music.—Highly qualified Assistants and Visiting Masters. Premises.—Comfortable, detached. Sanitation perfect. Close Sea, healthiest part. Playing Field.—Tennis, Cricket, &c. Gymnasium, Riding, Swimming, Cycling.

HYPHE.

Population, 5,600. S.E. & C. Rly. 67 miles from London. 4½ miles west of Folkestone, in a beautiful bay at sea-level. Climate dry, invigorating, small rainfall. North, the town is sheltered by elevated ground, on part of which Shorncliffe Camp is established.

GIRLS.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Mrs. GRAHAM, R.I.A.M.

Finely situated on Esplanade. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

Limited number Resident Pupils received. Individual care. Special talent developed. Homelike life essential feature. Sound modern education. Religious instruction, usual English subjects; Accomplishments, and Practical Cookery. Riding, Swedish Drill, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Country Excursions.

Change provided (house taken) during summer holidays for children left entire year. Junior department Kindergarten (children, 5 to 8).

Specially adapted for Children whose parents are abroad.

HYTHE—see p. 855.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situating facing the sea, at the extreme point of the Wirral Peninsula. Sub-soil sandy. Rainfall average 27 ins. Very equable temperature—mean daily range 11° F. Average sunshine 1,466 hrs., average relative humidity 77 per cent. Prevailing winds S.W. Climate is excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; the air is bracing and very pure. District is entirely residential, no manufactories of any kind. Winter climate is comparatively mild and well suited to elderly people. Average sunshine for Jan., Feb., and March is 214 hrs. An excellent place for those who suffer from debilitating diseases."

Sunshine, 1,682 hours, 1906; London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS.**KINGSMead SCHOOL**

Principal - - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by J. H. WATTS, B.A., and others.

Private Boarding School. Limited number Day Boys received.

The training develops an intelligent sound mental conception, and manly Christian character.

Curriculum.—Scripture, Latin, Conversational French, Mathematics, Elementary Science, Greek, German, and all usual English Subjects. Usual Examinations prepared for.

Situation.—On Sea Coast. School House in own Grounds. Playing Field, 5½ acres. Football, &c. Sea Bathing. Drill.

Household arrangements under Lady-Matron.

GIRLS.**"NEWLANDS."****SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - - Mrs. REES ROBERTS.
(Certificated.)

Assisted by efficient Governess and qualified Visiting Teachers.

Education is given of a thorough and practical kind. Course of Instruction includes Religious Knowledge, French, Latin, Mathematics, Science and usual English subjects, Needlework, Music, Painting, Dancing, German, Calisthenics.

All Examinations prepared for.

Special class for Young Boys under ten preparatory for Public Schools.

Kindergarten class for young children.

Entire charge of Pupils during Vacations.

GIRLS.**FRANKBY HOUSE.**

Principals—

Miss ELLEN CHAPMAN, L.L.A.

(Newnham Coll., Regd. Col. B.),

Miss CLARA GREEN (Regd. Col. B.).

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GENTLEWOMEN, providing sound practical education at moderate fees.

Comprehensive Curriculum, with Sewing, Class-Singing, Swedish Drill, Cooking, Arts and Crafts, Special attention to Modern Languages, and Music. All Examinations prepared for.

Health, Outdoor Exercise, Diet, greatly studied.

Care of delicate children a speciality.

Special arrangements for Indian Children, Wards in Chancery, and others during holidays.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful progress (physically) of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

Hunstanton, Norfolk, U.D.C. Pop., 1,893 in winter. G.E. Ry. Location on coast between Cromer and King's Lynn. Within 8 miles of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. Aspect, westerly. Soil, chalk. Beach, sand. Climate, bracing. Water, pure and plentiful.

BOYS. THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford).

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 7 acres, 100 feet above sea level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Games and Physical Training carefully organised. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14. No day boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS. LYDGATE HOUSE

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(Formerly Scholar Selwyn College, Cambridge).

Boys prepared from 7 to 14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and Osborne.

Thoroughly wide, comprehensive SCHOOL COURSE. Importance attached ENGLISH generally; ELEMENTARY SCIENCE; GEOMETRY; GEOGRAPHY (magic lantern); MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carpentry, Physical Drilling, Games, Bicycle Rides, Photographic Expeditions, Air-Rifle Club.

EXCELLENT SITUATION for Health on Cliffs, overlooking Sea. Pure Water. Good Drainage. Class-rooms, Dormitories, Bath-room, Play-room, light, lofty, well-ventilated, warmed.

GIRLS.

Established 1891.

RHIANVA COLLEGE.

Principal—Mrs. A. J. HACKNEY (Reg. Col. B.)

Assisted by Resident (German, French, English) and Visiting Teachers.

Receives limited number of resident pupils.

Educational course develops mind and character, preserving and guiding individuality and originality. Successful preparation Public, Musical Examinations.

SPECIAL ATTENTION FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

MUSIC.

Premises.—Large, detached; highest part; west aspect; facing Sea. Library, Orchestra, Debating Society, Tennis, Hockey, Sea Bathing, Swedish Drill. Entire charge where parents abroad.

Suited Anglo-Indian or delicate children.

ILFRACOMBE

Occupies a natural basin almost surrounded by craggy heights. The air is moist and unirritating; breezes are light and from the west; prevalence of cloud is small; there is a large average amount of sunshine. Daily, monthly, and yearly range of temperature is comparatively small. Winter months are warmer and summer months cooler than average of rest of Kingdom. Climate is therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble; peculiarly suited to children affected with catarrh.

BOYS.

PINEWOOD.**Mr. G. T. BENNETT, M.A.**

(University College, Oxford).

Receives a very limited number of Boys to prepare for Public Schools, &c. For boys from abroad, and those who are not strong, the equable but bracing climate is exceptionally suitable. Mrs. BENNETT is a trained Certificated Hospital Nurse.

Position high, dry, and sunny.

The greatest attention given to delicate or backward Boys.

Highest references to Headmasters of Public Schools, &c.

Entire charge.

GIRLS.

OXFORD PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.**Principals - Mrs. and the Misses WARE.**

SOUND MODERN EDUCATION.

Careful training under Christian influence, with Home Comforts.

Attention given to physical development.

Young Children carefully watched over, and entire charge taken.

The House is most healthily situated on high ground, overlooking the Sea.

ILKLEY (IN WHARFEDALE).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A health resort of high reputation due to its invigorating moorland air, the beauty of its scenery, and the purity and healing qualities of its waters, an ideal resort for convalescents, whether influenza, gouty, tubercular or surgical. The moorlands rise on either side to heights of 1,260 to 1,340 ft. One of the most attractive and healthy of our inland watering-places; situated among the noted bracing "dales" of Yorkshire and the valley of the Wharfe. Generally admitted to be pre-eminent for its beautiful scenery of exceptional variety. The death-rate average only 9 per 1,000. Children and flowers thrive vigorously. First-class golf courses, tennis, cricket, fishing, stabling, bathing, &c. Ilkley is noted for its beautiful, high-spirited, well-grown children."

BOYS.

ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FOUNDED 1607.

Headmaster - Mr. C. W. ATKINSON, M.A.

Administered under a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners as a High-class Modern School for Boarders and Day Boys.

500 feet above sea level, close to Moors.

LEAVING SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

Excellent Sanitary Arrangements. Science Lecture Room, Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Art Rooms, Workshop. Large Fields and Playgrounds.

Usual subjects of Instruction.

DEBATING SOCIETY. RIFLE RANGE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOM.

BOYS.

GHYLL ROYD.

(Established 1889.)

Principal, Mr. A. WOOLDRIDGE GODBY, M.A.
(Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, Honours).

Resident Graduates and Visiting Professors.

Receives (limited number) Gentlemen's Sons to prepare for Public Schools.

Aim.—Combining home comfort, training, sound teaching, discipline.

School Course.—Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, English subjects, Science, Divinity.

Extras.—Instrumental, Vocal Music, Painting, German, Manual Training (Slöjd).

Premises.—Modern, own grounds, sheltered; Gymnasium, Playroom, Workshop, Sanitation perfect. Playing Fields—Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, Riding, Swimming.

GIRLS.

CROSSBECK SCHOOL.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses PATTERSON.

Resident and Visiting Certificated Teachers.

School Course embraces all branches of ordinary English Tuition; curriculum includes all usual subjects. Dancing and Drill.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MUSIC.

Pianoforte, Violin, Mandoline, Guitar, Singing. Preparation for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Trinity College, London, Royal Academy, Royal Drawing Society.

LONG LIST OF SUCCESSES.

Large Premises, Gardens, Tennis Court, opening directly on to Rumbold's Moor.

Physical Culture studied without undue strain.

GIRLS.

"GLENDAIR." (Recognised.)

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses BALLS,
L.L.A., A.C.P., A.C.T. (registered).

Efficient Staff of Resident (English and Foreign) and Visiting Professors.

Successful examination not sole object. School inspires love of knowledge and culture, training habits which render life-work useful and pleasant; every home comfort ensured.

Curriculum embraces usual subjects for advanced education. Modern Languages. Music, Needlework.

Premises specially built, detached; sanitary and all arrangements most modern.

Gymnasium, Dancing, Riding, Swimming.

Special arrangements for children from India.

JERSEY.

Population, 52,796. The largest of the Channel Islands. Lies 13 miles S.E. of Guernsey, 93 miles from Weymouth, and 133 miles from Southampton. The mild nature of the climate, its exceptionally large amount of sunshine and luxuriant vegetation are its main characteristics. Frost being rare, and lasting snow unknown, the value of the Jersey climate for delicate, strumous, or rickety children is immense, and it is impossible to be in the Channel Islands without noticing the breadth and full development of the children. Sunshine, 2,003 hours, 1906. London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS.

*Established 1857***OXENFORD HOUSE.**

Principals: JOHN E. P. DAVEY, B.A. (Lond.), M.R.C.P.; CHARLES E. DAVEY, M.A., (Honours) Camb., B.Sc.

Assisted by Resident English and Foreign Masters.

Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Boarding School. Preparatory for Universities and all Public Examinations. Many successes.

School Course embraces usual English subjects, Mathematics, Classics, Sciences, Greek, Latin, Shorthand. Optional—German, Music, Painting, Typewriting. Special attention to French.

Modernised premises. Playgrounds, Cricket, Football Field, Tennis Lawn.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

GIRLS.

JERSEY LADIES' COLLEGE, ST. HELIER'S.

Principal - Miss ROBERTS.

The education of girls is undertaken from the kindergarten to the London University Final Examinations.

Conversational French a speciality of the School Curriculum.

Resident Mistresses prepare for the Royal College of Music in Piano, Violin, and Singing. Large Gymnasium. Mistress for Physical Training. Drill, Games, Swimming. Large Tennis Ground. Sixty separate cubicles. Sunny climate. Suitable to Anglo-Indian Children.

Fees, £20 a term.

KENDAL

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sheltered in the valley of the Kent and on the rising hillsides; reputed to be a wet place, but the rainfall is principally between November and March, whilst the tourist season is frequently delightful fine."

BOYS.

*Founded 1698.***STRAMONGATE SCHOOL.**

Principal - WILFRED SESSIONS, B.Sc.

A sound education by a well-qualified staff. Preparatory for Universities, Professional, Commercial careers. Comprehensive Curriculum. Manly Christian characters aimed at. Religious training undenominational.

School House, 40 boarders. Headmaster's House, 20 boarders. Laboratory, Gymnasium, Workshop, Library, Museum. Pavilion, with drying room.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. Sessions and macons. Playground, Cricket, Football Field, Hockey, Golf, Cycling, Boating, Swimming. *Individual attention: 80 boys, 7 masters. Frequent opportunity to cultivate leisure hour pursuits.*

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild, gravel soil mostly. Large parks and open country round town. River for rowing and swimming. Beautiful country for cycling. Breezes up or down river cause constant change of air. Paving good, rapidly drying after rain."

BOYS.

GATE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals { Mr. HETHERINGTON, M.A.
Mr. MOSELEY.

Healthily situated, facing River Thames and Home Park. Electric Lighting throughout.

Both Principals have been engaged in Preparatory School work for many years. BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 7 AND 15 PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, NAVY, &c. Special attention paid to Scholarship work.

OUTDOOR RECREATION CAREFULLY ENCOURAGED. RIFLE SHOOTING AND MILITARY DRILL.

Copies of Testimonials and Prospectus will be sent on application.

LEATHERHEAD.

18 miles from London. Situated on the River Mole. A fine range of Downs extends along the east side, thus contributing with numerous other advantages to make the town a healthy and very desirable residential resort.

LEATHERHEAD COURT.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss TULLIS.

A healthy, refined School-Home for Girls between 9 and 19.

Premises.—A fine, modern Mansion, in the beautiful country between Leatherhead and Cobham.

Ordinary School Course includes English, Scripture, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, Class Singing and Theory of Music, Drawing, Needlework, Drill and Handwork.

Three Divisions. London Professors attend.

Excellent sanitary arrangements and water supply. Electric Light. Own Laundry.

ELEVEN ACRES OF GARDEN AND PLAY FIELDS.

LLANDUDNO.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. See 'Climates and Baths of Great Britain' by Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Air dry and bracing, average temperature high, winter mild and equable, much sunshine. Sanitation excellent." Sunshine, 1,683 hours, 1906.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster: LEONARD H. EDMINSON, M.A. (Oxon.) and B.A. (Lond.)

Stands in its own grounds, on hillside facing Sea, close to Beach, in a particularly dry and bracing and sunny climate.

Special importance is attached to the sound teaching of English.

Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are abroad.

Great attention given to Physical Development by healthy and varied exercise.

Mrs. Edminson supervises all domestic arrangements.

LEICESTER.

The county town of Leicester owes its rapid growth to its central position and railway facilities. It is situated on the Soar, a tributary of the Trent; 22 miles S. of Nottingham, and 97 miles N.N.W. of London. Leicester possesses a museum rich in local antiquities, a school of art, free library, opera house, and public baths. The New Walk is a pleasant tree-shaded promenade. The old racecourse is now Victoria Park Recreation Ground, and there are two public parks.

BOYS.**STONEYGATE SCHOOL.**

Principal - - - G. E. RUDD, M.A.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters.
Preparatory for Public Schools and Royal Navy (6-15).

Curriculum.—Divinity, Usual English Subjects, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Physical Drill and Gymnastics.

Premises.—Specially built in own Grounds outside town. Large Rooms. Spacious Playground. Gymnasium. Fives Courts.

Physical Development.—Specially studied. Access to Victoria Park for Cricket, Football, &c.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Rudd and experienced Matron.

Reduction to Clergy.

GIRLS.**STONEYGATE COLLEGE.**

Principals { Miss MAWSON, B.A., Lond.
Fraulein REITZ.

Assisted by Certificated Resident, Visiting Mistresses.

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Needlework, Drawing, Class Singing, Hygiene, Botany, Drill.

Extras.—Greek, Instrumental Music, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Swedish Drill.

Preparation for all Examinations. Studies carefully adapted to Pupils' powers, overpressure being avoided. *Specially built in 1886* in highest, healthiest suburb. Sanitation perfect.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Swimming. Musical Evenings. Botanical Excursions.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

On the South Coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west, and the air is well known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Water pure and supply constant. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs, which give protection from the north and north-east winds, afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise.

BOYS.**"ROSEMEAD."**

Principal—E. A. HOLLINGBERRY

(Rugby School and St. John's College, Oxford).

Boys prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. House stands in its own grounds (about 5 acres) within easy reach of Sea. Private Cricket and Football Field and Gymnasium. Excellent Sanitation. Lavatories and Bathrooms with latest improvements. Boys thoroughly grounded and prepared for Scholarships, &c. Sea Bathing, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Riding, &c. *Special arrangements for Indian and Colonial Pupils.*

GIRLS.**PELLEW HOUSE.**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. BRAITHWAITE ARNETT

Assisted by first-class Visiting Professors and Resident Mistresses.

The House stands in its own Grounds, and there is a Playing Field attached. A High-class School in every way. The aim of the Principal is to give her pupils a thoroughly good Modern Education, combined with careful Social and Moral Training, and the advantages of a Refined Home.

Special attention given to Colonial Boarders.

LONDON—see p. 860.

LOWESTOFT.

The most easterly point in England, on coast of Suffolk. Population, 33,123. Means of access, G.E. Ry., Midland and G.N. Joint Ry. Has long enjoyed a great reputation as a health resort, and is one of the most bracing places on the East Coast. Town is open to breeze direct from the North Sea, laden with invigorating ozone, while being completely sheltered from the north winds by high lands and woods. Water pure and supply constant. Drainage modern. Sunshine, 1,990 hrs., 1906. London, 1,513 hrs.

GIRLS.**ARDMORE,
NORTH PARADE.**

HIGH CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal and Headmistress—

Miss MARY KIDNER, Assoc. of Trin. Coll., Lond.
(Pianist).

Situation.—Healthy. Best part. Near Sea, overlooking Belle Vue Park. South aspect. Large rooms, 16ft. x 16ft. Sanitary certificate.

Curriculum.—Usual English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Science, Art, Needlework, Calisthenics.

Specialities.—Piano, French (res. mistress).

Little boys received as Boarders. Terms arranged for Foreign Pupils.

Individual care of backward and delicate children.

GIRLS.**EASTHOLME SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - - - Miss E. E. SMITH.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

To combine comfortable home, thoroughness in studies, industrious habits, and high standard of conduct.

School Course.—Usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Class Singing, Music (Theory), Calisthenics, Needlework. *Optional*—Instrumental Music, Painting, German, Latin, Gymnastics, Dancing, Swimming. KINDERGARTEN.

Preparation for Examinations if desired.

Private pupils received for Music, Art, &c.

Premises.—Large; healthily situated. Sea views. Certificated sanitation.

Garden, Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, &c.

LYTHAM.

Dr. Andrew Wilson describes it as "the town of room and space and free air." An all-round-the-year health resort. Known as "the Garden of the Fylde" on account of its number of trees and rich greenery. The climate less bracing, and also quieter, than Blackpool, but somewhat more exhilarating than Southport. It is essentially a residential district suitable especially for patients affected with lung or kidney troubles.

GIRLS.

LOWTHER COLLEGE,
LYTHAM, LANCs.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Principal - - Mrs. LINDLEY.

School beautifully situated. Excellent health records. Sound Curriculum on modern lines. Large staff, including an M.A., B.A., B.Sc. Higher Froebel Honours, &c. Music and Languages a speciality.

GIRLS.

FAIRHAVEN HIGH SCHOOL
(LADIES),

Near **LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE**

(Recognised by the Board of Education),

With which is incorporated the

FYLDE CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

Principal—Miss **MILLEN** (Regd. in Column B).

Fine School Building in own grounds. Bracing position. Close to the Sea and St. Anne's-on-Sea, on the mild West coast. Hockey and Tennis Grounds. Boarders only and the daughters of *Colonial and Indian gentlemen received*. Staff of 16 Resident B.A. English, Foreign, and Music Mistresses, and Visiting Masters (Graduates). Highest English and Music successes.

PROSPECTUS UPON APPLICATION.

LYME REGIS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Lyme Regis is mild and salubrious. The town is sheltered by hills from N. and N.W. winds, and thus affords an excellent place for invalids during the winter, especially those suffering from pulmonary troubles."

GIRLS.

"SUMMERHILL,"

LYME REGIS, DORSET.

HOME-SCHOOL FOR GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.

Entire charge taken of Children whose parents are abroad. Liberal diet. Every home care and comfort, with thorough education and careful moral and religious training. Accomplishments. Preparation for Examinations. Resident Staff.

House comfortable, beautifully situated in own grounds overlooking Sea. Tennis Lawn, Playing Fields, Farm attached. Own laundry. Excellent sanitation. Exceptionally healthy climate. References to parents at home and abroad. Apply—PRINCIPALS.

LONDON.

The Area Taken is the London Postal District.

See page

ACTON, W.	Commercial College.	E. C. Sannuck, F.R.C.S.	830
ANERLEY, S.E.	Anerley College.	W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B.	830
BROCKLEY, S.E.	St. Peter's College.	W. H. Venn	838
CLISSOLD PARK, N.	Modern School	T. S. White	843
GROUCH HILL, N.	Durham House	Miss K. E. Thompson	845
EALING, W.	The Hawthorns	Mrs. Wristbridge and Miss Fordham	846
HIGHBURY, N.	Highbury Park School	W. A. Ingram, L.A.	854
HIGHGATE, N.	The Grove School	Miss Lacy	854
HIGHGATE, N.	Earlham	The Misses Rigg	854
HONOR OAK, S.E.	Forest Hill House School	Miss Cowper and Miss Thompson	854
STREATHAM COM., S.E.	Streatham College	R. C. Paton, M.A.	875

MALVERN.

Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The Hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. Persons having houses to let can obtain "Sanitary Certificates" from the Urban Council, and these are not granted unless the sanitary arrangements are thoroughly up-to-date. The average annual (corrected) death-rate for the past five years is as low as 9.9 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious disease are few and quickly suppressed, as the Malvern Urban District Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise. No trouble or expense is spared in making Malvern the "Queen of Health Resorts." Pop. 17,500.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

Mr. Wm. DOUGLAS, M.A. (Classical Honours).

Late Scholar of Keble College, Oxford,

Five years Assistant Master at Rossall School, and Mr. E. H. DOUGLAS, M.A. (Mathematical Honours), late Scholar of Eton and King's College, Cambridge, ten years Assistant Master at Glenalmond, receive a limited number of Boys between the ages of 8 and 14 to prepare for PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

They are carefully grounded in Classics, Mathematics, English, and French.

Entire charge is undertaken of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

CHERBOURG.

Preparatory to the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Principal—

ARTHUR C. ALLEN, M.A. (Repton and New College, Oxford),

Assisted by staff of Resident Masters.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 14.

Arrangements can be made to take entire charge of Boys whose parents are abroad.

Large Cricket Ground (9½ acres), Pavilion, Playground, and Gymnasium.

BOYS.

THE ELMS, COLWALL.

Headmaster, Rev. C. BLACK, M.A. (Oxon). Preparation for Public Schools and Navy.

Curriculum.—All usual subjects—Greek, Latin, Additional Mathematics, French, German, Music, Drawing, regular Drill (Physical and Swedish).

Situation.—In own grounds, 450 ft. above sea level and sheltered by hills. Sanitation annually certified.

Playing Fields, with Pavilion, adjoin school buildings. Two covered Fives Courts. Well-fitted Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, School Chapel, Rifle Range, detached Sanatorium.

Mrs. BLACK personally supervises boys' health and comfort. *Home Dairy.*

THE HOLIDAY "WHITAKER"

WINTER AND SUMMER EDITIONS

CONTAINS AN

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

GIRLS.

LAWNSIDE.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Principal - Miss FIRTH.

Camb. Women's First-class Honours Certificate. Medallist of R.A. Music.

Formerly Head Mistress of Bath High School.

Situated 500 feet above sea level; pleasant surroundings. Ventilation and Sanitary arrangements perfect. Detached Sanatorium.

Pupils prepared if desired for Universities and University Exams. English and Foreign Resident Governesses. Special attention to Music and Modern Languages.

Large Grounds, full-sized Tennis Courts, Croquet Ground, Riding and Swimming.

Physical and Moral Development carefully cultivated under direct supervision of Principal.

GIRLS.

HAZEL BANK.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds; large, airy rooms. Climate dry and invigorating, peculiarly suitable as place of residence for the young.

Healthy development by individual teaching and careful training under Christian influence the main object of School Course.

COVERED GYMNASIUM; PLAYING FIELD FOR HOCKEY, TENNIS AND CROQUET.

Careful attention to diet.

Many Open Scholarships have been taken by pupils.

Two sections—Junior and Senior.

Principal - Miss JUDSON.

MAIDSTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Maidstone is situated at the foot of the North Downs, which protect it from the north-east winds, rendering the climate mild and equable. The water supply is acknowledged to be one of the best in the Kingdom."

BOYS.

Founded 1549; rebuilt 1871.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Headmaster - REV. C. G. DUFFIELD, M.A.

Preparatory for UNIVERSITIES, ARMY, NAVY, and PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Curriculum.—Divinity, Classical and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Sciences, and ALL USUAL SUBJECTS.

Premises.—Handsome modern Buildings, large Schoolrooms and Dormitories, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Playground, Fives Court, Bicycle Shed. PERFECT SANITATION.

Athletic Ground rented for Cricket, Football, &c., Rifle Range, Swimming.

Headmaster receives Boarders. Separate Cubicles.

MARGATE AND CLIFTONVILLE.

M.B. Population, 26,000. Means of access, S.E. & C.D. Rly. Location on N.E. corner of coast of Kent, 76 miles from London. Elevation from a little above sea-level to 105 feet. Water supply, constant, from the country district of Wingham, 14 miles from Margate.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Nearly three thousand children are sent yearly to Margate for their education. The chief reasons for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appear to be: Its dry, bracing climate, the town is exposed to the sea breezes from all quarters except the west; it has the smallest rainfall in England; there is a notable absence of fog; the subsoil is chalk, and the roads rapidly dry even after the heaviest rain. In addition to a large expanse of firm, dry sands there are promenades extending along the cliffs and the sea-front for more than three miles, and a sheltered park in the Dane Valley. The above exceptional advantages combine to make Margate a specially desirable residence for growing children during their school days." Sunshine: Margate, average for 14 years, 1,600 hours, Margate stands on two hills separated by the Dane Valley. The East Hill district is called CLIFTONVILLE; it is the highest part of the town. 1906: hours of sunshine, 1,874; London 1,513 hours.

BOYS.

HERNE HOUSE SCHOOL, CLIFTONVILLE (MARGATE)

(In connection with Heath Brow School,
Boxmoor, Herts).

Principals—

Rev. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A., L.C.P.

Rev. EDWD. WM. TAYLOR JONES, M.A.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools, Professional or Commercial Career. School's work tested by usual Local Exams. and own Exams. Young, delicate, and backward boys receive special care. Greatest attention to Religious, Moral, and Physical Training, and Domestic Comforts.

Drill Sergeant. Gymnastics. Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

NEW COLLEGE, CLIFTONVILLE.

Principal - FRANK SHERVILL, M.A.

(Late open Scholar, St. Peter's College,
Camb.; Graduate, Honours.)

LOCATION.—On Cliffs; Sea View; S. aspect; close Sea.

PREMISES.—Detached; built for School; every modern convenience; lofty rooms. Chemical Laboratory; Carpenter's Shop; Bicycle Shed; Dark Room (Photography).

Boys receive groundwork of sound education; prepared for Public Schools—Professional Commercial life. Individual instruction wherever necessary. HEALTH specially considered. Numerous Examination Successes. Outdoor Games carefully planned. Playing Field; Sea Bathing.

BOYS.

ALBION HOUSE SCHOOL, CLIFTONVILLE.

Headmaster, F. E. SKINNER JONES, M.A.

(Late Headmaster The Duke's School, Alnwick, formerly Housemaster, Dean Close School, Cheltenham).

The commodious house fitted for health and comfort, stands highest part of Cliftonville, near Sea. Good Cricket Field and Playing Ground. Moral and physical training of boys first object. Exceptional success in treatment of delicate boys.

Preparation for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Boys.

GIRLS.

BRONDESBURY, CLIFTONVILLE, THANET.

LOCATION.—Very healthy, on chalk soil, close to Sea and open country. Sanitary arrangements certified.

Principal - Miss GALLOWAY

(Newham College, Cambridge),

And efficient Staff of trained and certified Mistresses and non-resident Professors.

SCHOOL SYSTEM offers thorough Modern Education, based on definite Church principles, aiming at Physical, Mental, and Moral Development of each pupil, without sacrificing present health, happiness. Tennis, Basket Ball, and Hoekey included.

Average, 25 pupils from 6 to 19. Escorts provided.

GIRLS.

GUELPH HOUSE, CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

"HOME" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - Miss E. FINCH.

Assisted by efficient Staff of Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

LOCATION.—On high ground, close to Sea Front and Sands.

PREMISES.—Rooms large and lofty; view of sea from nearly every window.

SCHOOL COURSE.—Provides comprehensive modern education. Pupils prepared for usual Exams.

Pupils from INDIA AND COLONIES specially provided for. Monthly School Magazine.

GIRLS.

"LARKFIELD,"

26, HAWLEY SQUARE, MARGATE.

Principal - Miss SEARLE.

Special Aim.—Home School for little Girls and Boys needing individual care. Health and happiness considered first. Greatest care delicate children. Recommended to parents travelling or in India or Colonies.

Pupils can be received for whole year, including vacations.

Thorough English education, with accomplishments.

Kindergarten classes for younger children.

Pleasant situation, healthiest part, five minutes from sea. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Large rooms. Gardens for games. Highest references.

MATLOCK.

The scenery of the narrow dales flanked by lofty hills and cliffs of mountain limestone, here known as tors, is very beautiful, whilst its sheltered position gives to Matlock a milder climate than that of Baden.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Matlock is the 'Gem of the Peak' for scenery. Its death-rate is phenomenally low. The district has been a health resort 204 years. Its freedom from epidemics, purity of water, and 'cures' are world known. The season is year round."

BOYS. STANCLIFFE HALL,Near **MATLOCK.****Principal - Rev. ERNEST OWEN, M.A.**

(Assisted by strong Staff of Masters).

Aim.—Preparation for *Public Schools* and *Navy*.
Situation.—550 ft. above sea level. Sheltered from east and north-east, with lovely views of Derwent Valley; sunny position. Ideal air for little boys. *Buildings.*—Massive, with double walls. Large, airy bedrooms. Sanitation perfect. Detached Sanatorium, School Chapel, School Farm, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath. *Grounds.*—About 40 acres. Cricket (professional coach), Tennis and Football Grounds, Playground, Fives Court, 9-hole Golf Course. Gardens, Conservatory 150 ft. long. *Curriculum.*—Usual for classical and modern education. Special attention conversational French and German.

MITCHELDEAN.

12 miles from Gloucester, is on the outskirts of the Forest of Dean. The climate is most healthy and the air very bracing. In the proximity is fine scenery; large fruit farms; horse and cattle breeding establishments.

BOYS.**BRADLEY COURT AGRICULTURAL AND ENGINEERING SCHOOL.**

Each pupil an individual problem. Special care with backward and delicate boys. Full Farm course. Full Engineering course. General School curriculum with much outdoor and manual work. All general school subjects can be included. Model Dairy. Model Poultry Farm. Fruit-growing. Horticulture. Engineering Plant. Electric Light.

Large staff for maximum complement, 33 Pupils. Special fees in certain cases. Apply—

Principal - W. HUNTER GANDY.**MONMOUTH.**

Population, 5,070. Stands in the famous Valley of the Wye, girt by wooded hills at the influx of the Monnow to the Wye. 18 miles S. of Hereford. It occupies a healthy position of great natural beauty.

BOYS.**MONMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Founded 1614.

Headmaster - Mr. JAMES, M.A.

The Classical, Mathematical and Modern Departments are adapted for Pupils proceeding to the Universities, the Professions, the Public Services and Civil Life. Many successes.

GIRLS.**MONMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.****Headmistress - Miss CARLESS.**

A first-grade Public School sending Pupils direct to Universities. Many Exhibitions and Scholarships. Kindergarten Class for young children.

BOYS. CAVENDISH SCHOOL.**Headmaster - M. S. NESBITT, B.A.**

Healthily situated on steep slopes of Matlock Bank. Southern aspect.

Education.—Harmonious development of character and of all faculties of pupil. Education carried on in Froebelian spirit. Mathematics taught on Sonnenschein methods. Preparation for entrance into the great Public Schools and the Royal Navy. Kindergarten under fully-qualified Mistress.

Games.—Cricket, Football, &c. Gymnasium and Swimming Bath adjoining.

Discipline.—Firm, kind. Boys always placed on their honour.

MORECAMBE.

Has a N.W. outlook. The winds are all more or less westerly, the east winds being broken by a hilly hinterland at some distance. It has an equable climate, never very cold, and good for bronchial troubles.

GIRLS. FYLDE COLLEGE.

(Established 1897.)

Principals - { Miss TINKLER.
 Miss FYFFE, L.L.A.
 Assisted by Resident English, French Governesses and Visiting Professors.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Aim of the School is to impart a sound education on modern lines. Pupils are prepared, if desired, for the University Local, Music, and other Examinations. Careful attention is given to the health and general training of the pupils, and backward and delicate girls receive special care.

Entire charge of Colonial and Foreign Pupils by special arrangement.

NEWTON ABBOT.

Pop., 12,800. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor; it enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes.

BOYS.**WOLBOROUGH HILL SCHOOL.****Principal - B. T. NUNNS, M.A.**

(Winchester Coll. and St. John's Coll., Cambs.)
PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

School Course.—Usual Classical, Mathematical, English, French Subjects, varied to individual requirements. Elementary Music, Drill.

Premises.—In own grounds, 300 ft. elevation. Workshop, Library, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range. Breezy, sunny, exceptionally healthy.

Playing Field (3 acres).—Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Domestic Arrangements.—Under Mrs. Nunns.

Special care delicate boys.

Entire charge Boys whose Parents are Abroad.

NEWMARKET.

Population, 10,686. G.E. Rly. Lies on border of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, 14 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge, and 69 miles E.N.E. of London. The wide stretch of finely turfed heath is some 4 miles in length, and largely contributes to the town's salubrity.

BOYS AND GIRLS.**NEWMARKET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

(GLENWOOD COLLEGE. Established 1885.)

Principal - Mr. JOHN TURNER, M.C.P.
(Royal Medallist in Art).

HOME SCHOOL, every comfort, individual attention. Large detached buildings on high ground, very healthy. Meadow for Cricket, Football, Tennis.

Former pupils doing well in the learned professions, Civil Service, &c.

Exceptional advantages for talented children in MUSIC and DRAWING.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT, conducted by Mrs. Turner in separate building.

Both Girls and Boys received as Boarders.

NEWPORT (I. of W.).

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated nearly in the centre of the Island, surrounded by high chalk downs, it has a warm and equable climate, good drainage, and a splendid supply of water. It is well provided with schools, both elementary and higher grade."

THIS List of Schools will be advertised at least every week throughout the year in

DAILY TIMES OF INDIA . . . *Bombay*

WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA . . . *Bombay*

DAILY ARGUS . . . *Cape Town*

WEEKLY ARGUS . . . *Cape Town*

THE GLOBE . . . *Toronto*

SYDNEY MAIL . . . *Sydney*

THE GLEANER . . . *Jamaica*

or other Newspapers.

Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

NEWQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Newquay possesses, in the highest degree, all the well-known climatological characteristics of Cornwall, with the additional advantage of being more bracing than the extreme westerly and southerly portions of the county. The climate of Newquay is characterised by (1) the remarkable equability of the temperature, (2) the small amount of humidity, (3) the very great proportion of sunshine, and high temperature in winter. Temperatures - Mean annual max. 55°9, mean min. 47°2, mean dry bulb. 52°6, wet bulb. 50°2, mean range, 8°7. Rainfall, average annual fall 33°5 in. Average number of rainy days, 186. Sunshine, annual average, 1,760 hrs. Average daily sunshine, 5 hrs. Daily summer average, 7 hrs., winter months 3 hrs. Prevalent winds are westerly. The mild winter climate renders Newquay particularly suitable as a residence for invalids and children of delicate constitution. Sunshine, 1,879 hrs., 1906. London, 1,513 hrs."

BOYS.**NEWQUAY COLLEGE, CORNWALL.**

Principal: OSWALD D. PARKER, LL.D.(Lond.).

THE IDEAL LIFE FOR BOYS.

Thorough Tuition for all Examinations amid the happiest and healthiest surroundings.

Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Large Gymnasium and Morris Tube Rifle Range. Chemical Laboratory.

Good Sea-bathing and Open-air Sports.

Use of Newquay County Ground for Cricket, Football, &c.

BOYS.**YORK LODGE SCHOOL,**

8, GROSVENOR PLACE,

Principal - - - Miss F. HAIRSINE
(Four years resident in France).

Assisted by Trained Kindergarten Teacher.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND KINDERGARTEN (BOYS AND GIRLS).

Aim.—(A) Training young children to gradual development of moral, mental and physical faculties through Kindergarten system. (B) Thoroughly grounding boys for entry into large schools. *School Course* includes Scripture, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Drill. *Situation.*—Near Sea. *Every care taken to make boarders' school-life happy and home-like.*

GIRLS. THELEMA COLLEGE.

(Oldest Established.)

Principals - - Miss WATKINS, L.R.A.M.
Miss JUDGE.

Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Thoroughly sound modern education, without overtaking, with good home-life. Limited to 15 boarders. *School Course.*—Usual English subjects, Mathematics, Science, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Class-singing. *Extras.* Instrumental Music, Painting, Dancing, Drill. Preparation for all Examinations. Many successes. *Domestic Arrangements.*—Those of a family. Individual attention to health and physical development. *Premises.*—Modern; own grounds; perfect sanitation; tennis; croquet; hockey.

GIRLS. FINNART SCHOOL.

Principals—

The Misses MACLEOD and GRYLLS, L.L.A.
(Assisted by Certificated Teachers.)

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL.—Number of pupils limited. Careful attention individual training: health; physical culture; diet.

Highest Aim.—Developing character making useful Christian women.

Many successes in examinations.

Modern Languages taught most approved methods. Resident French mistress. Needlework. Cookery.

Premises.—New. Large, airy rooms. Close safe bathing beach, sheltered: Sanitation perfect.

Hockey. Tennis.

Specially suited for delicate girls.

NORWICH.

Population, 111,728. G. E. Rly. Known as the pleasant "City of Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity."

BOYS.

BELLE VUE SCHOOL.

Headmaster, JAMES CHARTER, B.A.

Situated in one of the healthiest suburbs of Norwich.

Curriculum includes all branches of thorough English Education. Pupils prepared for Public Schools and Preliminary Professional Examinations. Moral training carefully attended to by Principal, who has had long experience in educational work.

PLAYING FIELDS OF ABOUT 6 ACRES FOR SCHOOL SPORTS OF ALL KINDS.

Domestic arrangements personally supervised by Mrs. Charter. Number of boarders limited.

Entire charge of Boys from Colonies.

OXTON (BIRKENHEAD)

A locality highly esteemed for its healthy surroundings. Within easy reach of Liverpool, affording frequent opportunities of attending good concerts, matinees, &c., and of visiting picture galleries and various places of interest.

Established 40 years.

GIRLS.

OAKLANDS.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss E. LAKE BUCKNALL.

And thoroughly efficient Staff.

Premises.—Well appointed. Specially adapted for school purposes. Household arrangements, a refined home. *School Course* carefully planned for all modern requirements, avoiding over-pressure. Usual Exams. prepared for. Religious teaching, Church of England. *Physical Training.*—All branches outdoor and indoor provided for. *Social Training* made a special point of. *General Aim.*—A thorough moral, mental, and physical training.

Special Arrangements made for Pupils from Abroad.

PENZANCE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Altitude, 55 ft. The highest mean temperatures in winter months of all Royal Meteorological Society's stations and most agreeable throughout the year. Death-rate, 1906, 12.78." Sunshine, 1962 hours.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, PENZANCE.

BOARDING HOUSE - - - PENALVERNE.

Head Mistress: Miss ELEANOR HARE.

Competent Certificated Staff. *School Course* provides thorough, sound, modern education.

Two Scholarships each year after examination (Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board).

Usual Examinations successfully prepared for. Limited number boarders received at Penalverne. Connected with school house by private path. Home life and individual requirements studied. Ample opportunity and splendid facilities for exercise and games.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

PINNER.

A favourite residential district, 11½ miles from London, situated at a good elevation on the north-western side of Harrow Vale.

GIRLS.

PINNER HIGH SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN,
LOVE LANE, PINNER, MIDDLESEX.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss L. CONDER.

Country surroundings, easy access to London. Entire charge taken of children from abroad—little boys under nine with their sisters if desired.

A healthy home life, with first-class education, at moderate fees.

Pupils prepared for all Exams.

Resident French Governess. Drilling, gymnastics, outdoor games. Riding and swimming. Good music. Visiting Masters.

PLYMOUTH—see p 866.

PURLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Purley is built partly upon the Downs. Strong winds blow from the S.W. and the air is keen and bracing. The soil is light, mostly chalk or gravel, the ground dries very quickly. The rainfall is low."

BOYS.

FALCONBURY SCHOOL.

Headmaster, G. M. FAULKNER, Esq.

Preparatory School (boys 6-14½) for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

Curriculum.—Includes Divinity, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Latin, English subjects, Greek, Drawing, French, General Knowledge, Drill, Music, Painting, German, Dancing, Carpentering.

Premises.—Specially constructed, fire-proof. Elevated situation. Grounds, 6 acres. Perfect Sanitation and Water. Playing Field; Cricket, Football; &c., Swimming in summer.

Mrs. Faulkner (and Matron) undertakes household management. Special care of young, delicate boys.

Entire charge Indian and Colonial Boys.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE

BARONETAGE,

KNIGHTAGE, AND

COMPANIONAGE

For 1908

Contains a Special Article upon the

Stately Homes of England

Giving Information of Interest to

TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, with Devonport and Stonehouse, on a promontory which projects into Plymouth Sound, is separated from mainland by the Tamar, forming the harbour called the Hamoaze, around which Devonport is built, 2 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, standing very high. The three towns combine all the attractions of an arsenal, a mart, and a place of pleasure, with all the interests of one of the most historical sites in the kingdom. The average yearly temperature is 50 degs.; the prevailing winds are from the W. and S.W. Climate mild and equable; abundant supply of pure soft water. Aspect due south. Continuous snow and severe frost are rarely met with. The celebrated Hoe is a magnificent promenade. The Corporation has a Free Library, Baths, Museum, and Art Gallery, and maintains the Hoe, where the famous game of bowls was played. The chief library contains 60,000 volumes. There are several parks and recreation grounds. Sunshine, 1,848 hours, 1906. London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS.

HOE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master - G. P. DYMOND, M.A. (Lond.)

Second Master - J. ROUNSEFELL, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.)

Latest Successes.—OXFORD LOCAL, July, 1907: Senior, 9 successful, including 17th in First-class Honours and 13th in Mathematics; Junior, 12 successful, including 14th in First-class Honours, 1st in Second Class Honours (bracketed). PRELIMINARY, 10 successful—31 out of 34 entered CIVIL SERVICE, Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, 1907.

Recreation Ground for Tennis, &c., Match Ground for Football and Cricket. Gymnasium. Safe open Sea-bathing. Every accommodation for Boarders. Premises recently extended.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

GIRLS.

Established 1850.

MANNAMEAD SCHOOL, MOORFIELD.

Principal - Miss DALLAS, L.L.A. (Univ. St. Andrews, Honours.)

Assisted by highly-certificated Mistresses and Leading Professors.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—To fit girls to work in home or world as cultured, useful women with intelligent interest in life. Thorough modern education without over-pressure. Special care young, backward, or delicate pupils. Usual curriculum. *Specialities*: English Literature, Modern Languages.

Healthiest suburb. Sea and moor air.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

BOYS.

MANNAMEAD PREPARATORY SCHOOL, WALMER HOUSE.

Headmaster - ALFRED E. TILBY, A.C.P. Assisted by Masters.

FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Preparatory for *Public Schools, Navy, and all Examinations*. Refined Home Life; close care of moral, physical development. *Limited (24)*.

Syllabus.—Divinity, English, French, German, Mathematics, Drawing, Shorthand, Singing, Music. *Premises*.—Specially erected in own grounds (1½ acres). Electric Light. Sanitation, Heating, Ventilation, perfect. All school games. Drill, Gymnastics (Sergeant-Instructor).

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Naval and Clerical references.

GIRLS.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, LOCKYER STREET, THE HOE.

Principal - Miss SCOTT (Honours Certs. Camb., Higher Local, South Kensington, &c.). (Resident in France, Germany.)

Assisted by efficient Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Combines systematic teaching of Public School with comfort, refinement, and supervision of High-class Private School. Pupils prepared for Oxford Locals, Kindergarten, and other Examinations. *School Course*.—Divinity, English subjects, Latin, French, German, Natural Science, Mathematics, Class-Singing, Drawing, Calisthenics. Needlework. Indian and Colonial pupils receive special care. Entire charge taken.

THIS List of Schools will be advertised at least every week throughout the year in

DAILY TIMES OF INDIA *Bombay*
WEEKLY TIMES OF INDIA *Bombay*
DAILY ARGUS *Cape Town*
WEEKLY ARGUS *Cape Town*
THE GLOBE *Toronto*
SYDNEY MAIL *Sydney*
THE GLEANER *Jamaica*
or other Newspapers.

Prospectuses of Schools in this List can be placed in the reference rooms of the newspapers in which our advertisements appear.

BOYS.

Established 50 years.

HOE PREPARATORY SCHOOL 6, LEIGHAM TERRACE.

Principals.—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELL, B.A., LL.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin).

F. R. SABERTON, B.A. (St. John's Coll., Cambridge). Assisted by experienced teachers.

For Sons of Gentlemen.

Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy. Usual Curriculum. *Extras*.—Greek, German, Music, Drawing, Shorthand. *Junior Class (6)* Under Governors. *Premises*.—High elevation; large, well-ventilated Rooms. Gymnasium. *Domestic Arrangements*.—Under Mrs. Chennells and experienced Matron. *Playing Field*.—Cricket, Football, &c. *Entire charge where parents abroad or during holidays*. Inclusive fees.

RAMSGATE.

The climate of Ramsgate is equable, invigorating and bracing—unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Fogs are practically unknown. The last report of the Medical Officer of Health contains the following statement:—"The year (1906) was characterized in the district by a rainfall somewhat below the average, only 21.37 inches, and by an amount of bright sunshine above the average, viz. 1,996 hours. These climatic features were also favourably distributed so that the three winter months were dry and unusually sunny, whilst the summer months were cooler than usual." The zymotic death-rate in Ramsgate was only 1.0 per 1,000 of the population. Ramsgate is favoured with a relatively warm, relatively equable, and moderately dry climate. Its sky is moderately free from cloud. Its rainfall and the number of its rainy days are smaller than those of the great majority of the stations in England. Sunshine, 2,028 hours, 1906. London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS.

CHATHAM HOUSE COLLEGE, RAMSGATE.

Founded 1797. Rebuilt 1882.

JUNIOR SCHOOL - 50 Boys - £25 a Term.
SENIOR " - 70 " - £30 "

These fees are inclusive.

Grounds, 15 acres. Private Chapel. Cadet Corps: two Rifle Ranges; large Drill Hall; Workshops.

EDUCATION.—Modern—Commercial, Engineering, Electrical and Mechanical.

All Examinations prepared for.

66-page Illustrated Prospectus from the Head Master.

BOYS.

Founded 1854.

WEST CLIFF COLLEGE.

Principal: J. STEBBINGS, B.A., B.Sc.

To give Gentlemen's Sons Liberal, Intellectual, Moral Education for UNIVERSITY, PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL Careers.

STRONG STAFF OF UNIVERSITY MASTERS.

Curriculum.—Thoroughly comprehensive. Junior and Upper Schools. Modern and Classical Courses. Drill (Sergeant-Instructor). School Orchestra.

Premises.—In own grounds (1½ acres), south aspect, spacious and convenient, Electric Light, Laboratory, Workshops, Gymnasium, Library and Museum. *Playing Field*.—3 acres. Cadet Corps. Rifle Club. Sea Bathing. Domestic arrangements under Principal's Wife and Lady Matron.

READING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Reading has a healthy, equable climate with a moderate rainfall, the annual average during the past 26 years having been 23.7 inches. The beneficial effect of this is seen in the low death-rate."

BOYS.

READING SCHOOL.

Present School rebuilt in 1870-71, consisting of Main Block, Big School Room, two Masters' Houses, Headmaster's House, Chapel, Laboratories, Carpenter's Shop, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Sanatorium, Armoury, &c.

The School Course includes every important subject of modern education, with numerous valuable Scholarships attached. Equipped in the most up-to-date manner with every convenience for thorough supervision of scholars both in their work and recreation. PLAYING FIELDS ABOUT 8 ACRES.

Headmaster: Rev. W. CHAS. EPPSTEIN, D.D.,
Assisted by large and highly qualified staff.

FOUNDED OVER 400 YEARS.

GIRLS.

MENSTONE HOUSE SCHOOL.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Location: EAST CLIFF.

Most select, sunny residential quarter. Away from Town and Harbour.

Principal - Miss DUTTON.

Assisted by Miss M. E. DUTTON, B.A. registered, and competent Teachers.

School provides thoroughly sound education on modern lines. Kindergarten Class.

Church of England teaching. Pupils prepared for Local Exams. Great attention to Physical Culture and Outdoor Games.

Mrs. Dutton (experienced in the care of delicate children) personally supervises domestic arrangements. *Indian references supplied.*

GIRLS.

Established 1866.

CLAREMONT.

LADIES' COLLEGE.

Recognised by Board of Education.

LOCATION.—Victoria Parade, East Cliff. Fine Sea View; overlooking Ornamental Grounds.

Principal - - Mrs. SHAW.

Under the direction of present Principal for last 12 years, a sound and modern education has been aimed at with successful results, testified to by successes at Public Exams.

Modified School Course for delicate pupils.

SPECIAL provision for COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PUPILS. References supplied to existing connections.

Drill. Physical Culture Classes. Outdoor Games.

REIGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Reigate and Redhill lie at the foot of the North Downs. The elevation varies from 150 to 700 ft., the soil largely consisting of chalk and sand. The water is soft and of great purity. The death rate is about 11.0 per 1,000."

BOYS.

HILLSIDE.

Boys prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy, or any Preparatory School.

School premises stand on high ground, close to Reigate Station, and about two miles from Redhill.

Special care is taken in coaching boys in outdoor games; GOOD CRICKET GROUND and PLAYGROUND OF ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Half term's notice desired before removal of any pupil.

Principal: Mr. T. H. G. WELCH, M.A.

(For many years Head Assistant-Master at St. David's, Reigate).

RICHMOND.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population, 34,885. 10 miles from London. On south bank of River Thames. From 20 feet to 180 feet above sea level. Immediate neighbourhood of Richmond Park, Kew, Hampton Court, &c. Aspect, south-west. Climate, mild. Soil, gravel. Excellent swimming baths. Annual fixtures: Royal Horse and Horticultural Shows and Regatta. Amusements: Boating, fishing, golf, tennis, cricket, football, hockey and archery. Recreation grounds: Kew Gardens, Richmond, Petersham, and Old Deer Parks, Terrace Gardens, &c."

BOYS.

ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE,

51, CHURCH ROAD.

Headmaster: Rev. FREDERICK E. SCOTT, M.A.,
Christ Church, Oxford.PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF
GENTLEMEN.

Boarders and Day Boys.

Course of Instruction comprises usual subjects, with French and German by Resident Foreign Masters. Special attention given to delicate or backward Boys, and eligible candidates are presented for Public Schools and the various Higher Examinations.

Good Playground. Games in Field always played under superintendence of a Master.

Beautifully situated near Richmond Park, surrounded by large open spaces.

BOYS.

MADELEY HOUSE SCHOOL,
RICHMOND HILL,
SURREY.

Miss SPEARE,

Assisted by English and French Masters,

Receives boys from the age of 6 to 14½, to be prepared for Scholarships and Entrance at the Public Schools, and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Prospectus, list of Honours, &c., on application.

RIPON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level with a mild climate. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water supply and a perfect system of drainage."

GIRLS.

SKELLFIELD.Principals - (Miss BOYCOTT (Regd.).
(Miss TARVER (Regd.).Assisted by Trained Certificated English,
Foreign Mistresses.

Receive limited number of Daughters of Gentlemen.

Aim.—Training girls to become useful, cultivated members of society—even development, moral, intellectual, physical. Individual character studied. Sound foundation of knowledge ensured by modern methods. *Special Features.*—English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Church of England religious instruction. Buildings in own grounds, Tennis Courts (3), Cricket, Hockey Field, Drill, Gymnastics, Dancing.

*References (Social) requested.***RUGBY.**

Population, 16,830. A town of Warwickshire at the Swift's influx to the Avon, 83 miles N.W. of London, L. & N.W. Ry. It is an important railway junction, a great hunting centre, and the seat of a great public school. In centre of a fine tract of country on the south bank of the Avon, 400 feet above sea level. The modern drainage and supply of pure water make it one of the healthiest places in England. Its educational facilities have a world-wide reputation. Among the more noteworthy of the school buildings are the Natural History Museum, the Temple Reading Room and Art Museum, with its interesting collection of pictures and casts, the Temple Observatory, the Jex-Blake Swimming Bath, and the Gymnasium.

BOYS.

OAKFIELD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - T. ARNOLD WISE, M.A., J.P.

Situating on brow of Bilton Hill.

Playing Fields (11 acres) attached to house. Covered Swimming Bath.

Curriculum includes usual Preparatory School Subjects, and Carpentering, German, Music, Drawing, and Riding if desired.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO TAKE ENTIRE
CHARGE OF BOYS WHOSE PARENTS
RESIDE ABROAD.

Boys received between the ages of 8 and 15.

Large Staff of University Graduates and other Resident Masters.

BOYS.

HILLBROW.

Principal - - T. B. EDEN, M.A.

Assisted by a staff of Resident Masters.

Situating outside the town (1 mile from station) on gravel soil.

Boys prepared for Public Schools (classical or modern side and army classes) also for Royal Naval College, Osborne.

Games.—Cricket, Football, &c. Gymnastics, Physical and Musical Drill, Fencing, Boxing, Rifle Shooting, Riding (extra).

Drainage and sanitary arrangements reconstructed on most approved principles.

Fives Court. Carpenter's Shop. Library.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

TYNTESFIELD,
HILLMORTON ROAD.

Principals—

Miss MARGARET SIZE

(Reg. Col. B.; Froebel Higher Cert.).

Miss H. SIZE

(Cert. de l'Academie de Paris; Froebel Cert.).

KINDERGARTEN AND PREPARATORY
SCHOOL—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Continuous system of Education from 3 to 13.

Curriculum.—Scripture, English subjects, Nature Study, French (special feature), Drawing, Class - Singing, Gymnastics. Other subjects added when sufficient advance made. Music, Dancing. Handwork daily; Kindergarten occupations and Needlework. Kindergarten children attend to own gardens.

ST. ALBANS.

Population, 16,019. Means of access, Midland Rly., G.N. Rly., L. & N.W. Rly. 20 miles from London. An ancient and historic city. Its healthiness is ensured by its altitude and the existence of a bracing climate, constant supply of pure water, and modern drainage. The situation enables residents to enjoy many forms of healthy sport which the countryside affords. The fine Abbey is one of the most remarkable in England regarding its size and variety of architecture.

BOYS.

DIRLETON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

E. ATHERTON CUMMING, B.A.

Boys prepared for Osborne and all Public Schools. Twelve Boarders only taken.

Special care taken with delicate boys.

Breathing exercises form part of the school curriculum, and there are special classes also for boys for whom breathing exercises have been medically ordered.

The bracing situation (400 feet above sea-level) is particularly adapted to build up the physique of the boys. Highest references.

Mrs. Cumming corresponds regularly by every mail with the parents of pupils abroad if desired.

GIRLS.

MANOR LODGE.

(Recognised.)

Principal - - - Miss PALMER.

Assisted by Competent, Certificated English and Foreign Governesses: Visiting Professors.

High-class Boarding and Day School to combine educational benefits of best Public Schools with cultivation of high moral tone and refined manners by personal individual attention and training. Young and delicate children studied.

Specialities.—English, Science, Music, Drawing. Well-ventilated school buildings apart from house. Large Garden for Tennis, Hockey, &c.

Classes for Little Boys.

ST. ANDREWS—see p. 870.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is of a medium character, being milder, less boisterous and bracing than Blackpool, but more bracing than Southport or Lytham. It is built entirely on sand, which immediately absorbs all moisture, and this fact, together with the exceptionally small rainfall it enjoys, gives the atmosphere a feeling of dryness, lightness and vigour. The sunshine, moisture, and temperature compare favourably with other neighbouring seaside resorts, the last being warmer in winter and cooler in summer than inland towns."

GIRLS.

ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL.

RESIDENTIAL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss HALL and Miss FULSTON.

Spacious Premises, facing Sea, North Promenade. Large Playing Field.

EDUCATION on modern lines. Large resident Staff of Graduates and highly-qualified Mistresses.

PREPARATION for University Matriculation and Degree Exams., Cambridge Locals, for L.R.A.M. and all Exams. Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. Languages taught conversationally.

Special attention to HEALTH and PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. Resident trained Nurse.

KINDERGARTEN. (Full Froebel Certificated Mistress.)

GIRLS.

LINDEN HURST COLLEGE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Charming Position on Sea Front.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations at parents' request.

PHYSICAL TRAINING a special feature.

FEES MODERATE.

Principal - - - Miss MARK.

Assisted by Certificated Governesses and Visiting Masters.

References on application.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"St. Margaret's Bay, situated between Deal and Dover, owes its pure bracing air to the fact that it is almost entirely surrounded by sea. It is a small and quiet seaside retreat divided roughly into two portions, one situated below the cliffs on the beach and protected from the N.E. winds, the upper portion situated a considerable distance above the sea on the chalk. The climate is very similar to that of Margate, with a S.E. aspect."

BOYS.

SUNNYDENE HOUSE SCHOOL.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, KENT.

Headmaster: S. E. SWEATMAN, M.A. (Oxon).

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters.

Prepares limited number of Boarders for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Special attention delicate boys, under personal care of Mrs. Sweatman (a fully qualified nurse).

School House, specially built 1899. Elevation, 400 feet. Pure water. Certified sanitation.

Curriculum includes usual Form subjects.

Playing Field.—Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis Court. Great importance attached Drill, Breathing Exercises.

Highest references.

Entire charge Pupils from Abroad.

GIRLS.

PENLEE,

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

Principal - - - Miss L. WIDLAKE.

(Cambridge Training College.)

Curriculum includes all subjects comprised in good broad Education, aim being development of moral, physical, intellectual faculties to full extent. Religious teaching unsectarian.

Music and Languages a speciality.

Special care given to girls' health and homelike life.

Excellent situation on Cliff, overlooking sea in front, open country behind. Full opportunity for Cricket, Hockey, Gardening, Tennis and Croquet.

Highest references.

SCARBOROUGH.

The town possesses some public pleasure gardens of great natural beauty, acquired and maintained by the Corporation. Near the town golf links are the new public lawn tennis courts and croquet grounds.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Owing to its situation on the coast, Scarborough enjoys a climate which is mild and equable. The force of the prevailing westerly winds is greatly mitigated by the hills which surround the town on the inland sides. Only for a short time in the spring are the winds easterly, and this is the one period of the year in which Scarborough is unsuited for the delicate. The amount of sunshine is considerable. The average rainfall for the last three years is 20.6 inches. The mild, bracing climate and pure air make Scarborough eminently adapted to the favourable development of youths of both sexes."

Sunshine, 1,580 hrs., 1906. London, 1,513 hrs.

BOYS.

THE MOUNT SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Principal: HERBERT WALTON, B.A. Lond.

Thorough grounding in usual subjects, Latin, Greek, German (if desired), French, English, Essay Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.

Situation.—Sunny position close to Oliver's Mount.

PREMISES SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SCHOOL.

Good Playing Field of about 2½ acres, with pavilion.

Liberal Table. Each Boarder receives individual care of Mrs. Walton, ensuring utmost comfort and attention in matters of health.

Physical Drill twice a week.

BOYS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

33, ALBERMARLE CRESCENT.

Headmaster—

JAMES WHEATER, Inter. B.A. (Lond.).

Efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

In Public Examinations this school holds an unequalled record.

Of nine entries for Engineer Studentships, Royal Navy, seven successes, including first place.

House situated in pleasant, healthy locality. No case of serious illness for 30 years.

BOARDERS RECEIVED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ST. ANDREWS.

Pop. 7,621. The ancient University town and Royal borough of St. Andrews stands on rocky plateau at edge of St. Andrews Bay, 42 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh, on coast of Fifeshire. Keen bracing climate, fine sands, cliff scenery.

BOYS.

ST. SALVATOR'S SCHOOL.

Headmaster - A. G. Le MAITRE, M.A.

(Andrew Exhibitioner at St. John's Coll. Oxford).

Assisted by a competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Designed to afford a sound general education and prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Facing Sea and close to golf links, its healthiness of situation renders it admirably suited for a school.

Secured second open scholarship at Sedburg, 1907.

Field of 4 acres for outdoor sports. Gymnasium, &c. Well-equipped sanatorium.

GIRLS.

VALLEY BRIDGE HOUSE,

SOUTH CLIFF.

Principals - - The Misses WHITEHEAD. English and Foreign Certificated Mistresses; Visiting Professors. Receive limited number of Boarders.

Aim.—To impart sound practical education, most approved modern methods.

School Course.—Usual English subjects, Divinity, Mathematics, French, Latin, Science, Drawing, Painting, Class-singing, Drill (Gymnasium).

Preparation for all Examinations. Situation pleasant. Health record excellent. Liberal domestic arrangements. Every facility outdoor games. Tennis, Hockey, Riding, Swimming, Sea Bathing. Entire charge of Indian, Colonial Pupils.

GIRLS.

ARUNDEL HOUSE.

MODERN EDUCATION AT MODERATE FEES.

Principal - - Mrs. A. E. SAUNDERS.

(Cambridge Teachers' Diploma).

Assisted by a Resident Staff of English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Curriculum.—English subjects, Latin, French (taught conversationally), Mathematics, Music, Drawing, Painting, Art Needlework. Special attention paid to Physical Training. Organised Games.

Inclusive terms if desired. Number of boarders limited to twenty. Domestic arrangements under the care of an experienced Matron.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

SALISBURY.

Pop. 21,900. A cathedral city in a fertile valley, on the River Avon, 22 miles N.W. of Southampton, 83 miles from London (L. & S.W. Rly), rich in historical and ecclesiastical associations. Fine public park, museum, swimming baths. Stone-henge (colossal ruins) easily accessible.

BOYS.

SALISBURY SCHOOL.

Visitor: LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

President of Council:

Rev. CHANCELLOR BERNARD.

Headmaster { E. A. PHILPOTS, M.A. Trinity,
Cambridge, B.Sc. London.

Bursar: HAMILTON FULTON, Salisbury.

High, open, healthy situation outside town. Modern buildings, including Laboratory, Gymnasium, isolated Sanatorium in twelve acres of land. Sanitation certified by local authority. Electric Light and hot water pipes throughout. Wholesome, unlimited diet. Strong staff. Comprehensive curriculum. Good examination successes. Further particulars on application.

SEAFORD.

Population, 3,355. On the Sussex Coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Rly. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. It is a climate eminently suited to convalescents. The air has a true tonic effect on sick patients and produces a really marvellous improvement in a short time. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky sub-soil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it. There are no high hills to the west to cut off the evening light, and in the winter the sun sets in the ocean. The prevailing winds are south and west. From the north and east winds the town is considerably protected by high downs. The death rate has always been remarkably low, and the great age to which many inhabitants live is quite proverbial. The Seaford Convalescent Home claims to have been the first of its kind established in the county.

BOYS.

**NEWLANDS,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Kemble College, Oxford),

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT
(Emmanuel College, Cambridge),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14)
for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' Games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Miss E. Wheeler takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

**LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**

Principal F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between eight and fourteen specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

SANDOWN.

Occupies a healthy position, open to sea and Downs, on N. end of Sandown Bay, on S.E. coast of Isle of Wight. Is a bright, bracing, but relatively warm health resort, with great expanse of sea. Sandy shore, fairly dry situation.

GIRLS.

FROEBEL HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss MITCHELL.

Assisted by Resident (English, Foreign) Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

High-class Boarding and Day School for Girls. Kindergarten. Preparatory Class for Boys.

School Course includes English (all branches), French, Drawing, Class-singing, Needlework, &c. Optional.—Vocal, Instrumental Music, German, Dancing, Gymnasium, Riding.

School House in own grounds, overlooking Sea. Sunny; sheltered. Large rooms; sanitation certified. Large Garden. Tennis, Bathing, Swimming, Rowing.

Special arrangements for entire charge Indian, Colonial, Holiday Pupils.

GIRLS.

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE.

(Recognised.)

Principal - Miss H. M. COMFORT.

Vice-Principals—

Miss A. PAINE and Miss S. A. COMFORT.
And large Residential Staff.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Preparatory for all Examinations; Many successes. Curriculum.—Usual English subjects. Classics, Modern Languages, Music, Painting, Elocution, Dancing, Science, Political Economy, Needlework, Wood-carving, Physical Exercises. Swimming. Riding. Premises.—Specially designed; on Downs; near Sea. Pure water. Good drainage. Library. Gymnasium. Sanatorium. 3 acres grounds. Hockey. Tennis Courts.
Health specially studied.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S PARK HOUSE.

Principals—Miss E. E. POOLE & Miss W. POOLE.
Resident and Visiting Staff.

**HOME SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL
GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS.**

Regular School Course embraces THOROUGH EDUCATION. Individual requirements considered. Real home life studied, combined with moral tone, industry, and reasonable discipline.

Health great importance. Physical Drill. FRENCH, GERMAN RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION. Premises on high ground. Sunny aspect. Large rooms. Sanitation perfect. Garden. Playground overlooking Sea. Playing Field. Hockey. Tennis. Usual games.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

BOYS.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

Principals - - - { G. T. HELLARD, B.A.
O. W. WRIGHT, B.A.

House built for accommodation of about thirty-five Boys. Stands in own grounds of several acres facing Sea and close to Downs.

Preparation for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and for Royal Navy.

Games.—Cricket, Football, Hockey; Sea-Bathing in summer; carefully looked after by Principals.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils.

**WHITAKER'S PEERAGE
FOR 1908**

CONTAINS

AN EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

SEATON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A small watering place on the south coast of Devon, situated in the centre of the large bay, extending from Portland Bill to Start Point. It has a fine bracing climate, tempered by a soft mildness. It is sheltered from the south-west by Bear Head, and from the north-east by the high lands between it and Lyme Regis. Average rainfall, 28 inches. Ground dries quickly owing to gravel subsoil. Abundant sunshine."

GIRLS. "MONTPELLIER."

Principal - MISS ROSER
(Cams. Higher Exam. Honours Cert.; South Kensington Science Certs.; Teacher's Training Cert.).

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Miss ROSER, assisted by competent Resident Staff, having wide experience (England and Australasia), will gladly furnish references.

Household arrangements most comfortable and home-like. House in thorough order and furnished on modern hygienic principles.

School Course.—Includes Divinity, English subjects, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, Botany, Drawing, Singing, Needlework, Swedish Drill.

GIRLS.**FRIEDENHEIM
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
SEAFORTH LODGE.**

Principal - Miss Mary GROVER.

Highly competent Resident Staff.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

School Course.—All English subjects, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Science, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, Theoretical Music, Class-Singing, Physical Exercises, Dancing.

Extras.—Violin, Solo Singing, Riding, Dancing.

All Examinations prepared for.

Premises.—Fine, modern, accommodating forty boarders. In own grounds (three acres). Bedrooms face Sea. Sanitation perfect. Special Games' Mistress. Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, &c.

Special Nursery Department 2 to 8.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground. The principal part of the High Street is situated at an elevation of over 500 feet above the sea level. The district is essentially of a good-class residential character, and, from absence of manufactories, is clean and attractive. The air is bracing. Soil, dry and gravelly. Excellent public water supply from deep wells, and main drainage to the Darent Valley main sewer."

BOYS.**AVENUE HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Principal - Mr. S. E. SYMES.

Boys prepared for Public Schools, Professional and Business Life. Number of Boarders limited.

Healthily situated, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level. Sanitary arrangements in perfect order.

Curriculum includes Religious Knowledge, Latin, English, Mathematics, Science, French, German or Greek, and Book-keeping.

Household arrangements personally supervised by Mrs. SYMES.

GYMNASTICS AND PHYSICAL DRILL under competent instructor; cricket field (3½ acres); football and all outdoor games encouraged.

BOYS. ST. ALDATES SCHOOL.

THE BEACON, SEVENOAKS.

Principal - W. H. COUNSELL, M.A.

(Cantab. and Universities of Paris and Munich).

Recognised by Board of Education as a *School Preparatory for Public Schools and Osborne.*

The Curriculum comprises usual English subjects, French, German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Class Singing, Drill and Gymnasium, under special Instructor.

Religious training given according to the principles of the Church of England.

Standard of work is that set by Scholarship Papers of Public Schools.

Usual Games.

SHERINGHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on North Norfolk coast. Direct communication with London (2 routes). Climate bracing, low rainfall, absence of fog, sandy soil. Excellent golf links (18 holes), recreation ground, bathing."

**GIRLS. THE LADIES' COLLEGE,
DRAYTON HOUSE.**

Principals—Miss FRYER; Fräulein HAAS.

School Course comprises English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Music, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework. Pupils prepared all Examinations. Usual accomplishments taught by Visiting Professors. Kindergarten.

MODERN LANGUAGES. Music specially considered.

Premises.—Large. Every modern convenience. Beautifully situated own grounds. Magnificent Sea views. 150 feet elevation.

Special attention Outdoor Exercises.

Tennis, Golf, Croquet, Hockey, Bathing, Cycling. Backward, delicate girls studied.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

**WHITAKER'S PEERAGE
BARONETAGE,**

KNIGHTAGE, AND

COMPANIONAGE

For 1908

Contains a Special Article upon the

Stately Homes of England

Giving Information of Interest to

TOURISTS AND VISITORS.

SKEGNESS.

On the Lincolnshire coast. Population, 2,140. G. N. Rly. Highly recommended by medical faculty especially for children requiring keen, invigorating air and dry atmosphere. It boasts of one of the finest stretches of broad, clean sand in England. Sanitation and water supply most effective. Beautiful Marine Garden runs along sea front. A profusion of foliage gives the town a neat garden-like appearance. Sunshine, 1,866 hours, 1906; London, 1,513 hours.

GIRLS.

BRYTHWEN.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - Misses A. and K. ROBINSON.
(Registered under Col. B.)

Situated within three minutes' walk of Sea, in quiet part of Skegness. Modern sanitary arrangements.

Pupils receive instruction in all branches of English (Scripture, History, Geography, Grammar, Elocution), Literature, Modern Languages, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Science, Shorthand, Drawing, Singing, Music, Needlework, &c., and can be prepared, if desired, for the higher Examinations. Healthy sports of all kinds are encouraged.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PUPILS received by arrangement.

GIRLS.

ESSENDON GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Headmistress, Miss E. H. C. PAGAN, M.A.
(Edinburgh, Honours).

Assisted by Miss CLARK, L.L.A. (Honours), certificated from Cambridge and Auxerre.

Training Colleges, Miss ELDER, certificated from Madame Osterberg's Swedish Physical Training Colleges.

Miss STAPLETON, L.R.A.M.

Mademoiselle ARNAUD.

Pupils successfully prepared for Oxford Senior and Royal Drawing Society examinations.

Sunny, seaside, bracing air. Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Golf, Swimming.

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southampton enjoys one of the mildest climates in the British Isles, the mean temperature during the ten years 1896-1905 being 51.5 degrees. Southampton last year (1906) had a higher mean temperature than any other station in the British Isles reporting to the Meteorological Office, with the exception of the Channel Islands and Scilly. The warmth of the climate is probably due to the nature of the soil and the contiguity of the New Forest to the south-west of the town, across which the prevailing winds blow. The average rainfall is 30 inches, the number of rainy days being low. Southampton is also favoured in the matter of sunshine, the annual average duration of sunshine being nearly 1,700 hours." Sunshine, 1898 hours, 1906; London, 1,513 hours.

GIRLS.

NEW COLLEGE,

WESTWOOD AND BURKDALE ROADS.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - - Miss ALLNUTT.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff.

The School (for girls over 7) aims to develop Intellectual and Physical Faculties to enable pupils continue education after leaving school. Usual Examinations prepared for. Limited number boarders received into Headmistress's house, adjoining school house. Electric light. Sanitation perfect.

Careful attention to health. Physical training important feature. Out-door games.

Children of parents residing abroad received whole year, special terms.

HIGHEST REFERENCES.

GIRLS.

PEMBROKE HOUSE SCHOOL

(POLYGON ROAD).

Director of Education—

Mrs. WYCLIFFE VAUGHAN.

Efficient Teaching Staff.

School Course provides an Education for Girls thorough in every branch, adapted for modern primary requirements.

Subjects taught:—Religious Knowledge and Church History, English in its various branches, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Science, Music, Art, Needlework, Dancing, Drilling, Gymnastics, Swimming.

Special attention paid physical development. House arrangements, those of well-ordered home. Well-being and happiness of pupils studied.

SOUTHBOURNE—see p. 830.

BOYS.

HARTLEY**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**

Principal: S. W. RICHARDSON, D.Sc. (Lond.),
M.A. (Camb.).

Students are prepared for the Degrees of the London University, for Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, for the Medical, Engineering, and Teaching Professions, and for the Civil Service.

The College is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge, and recognised by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Women Students reside in Hostels.

Men Students reside in registered lodgings.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the Registrar.

GIRLS.

BITTERNE HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss GWYNNE.

Assisted by Certificated Governesses, Visiting Masters (London University). This Collegiate School for Girls provides sound first-class modern education. Each pupil individually considered, especially for culture and development of character. Greatest care Boarder's health and comfort. Special attention Needlework.

Pupils successfully prepared for usual examinations if desired.

Situation. — Very healthy. High ground. Invigorating air. Pure water. Large garden. Playground. Highest references given.

Children of parents abroad received whole year, including holidays, on special terms.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Southend-on-Sea (which includes Westcliffe-on-Sea) is dry, sunny, and mildly bracing. Estimated population, 52,000. Annual rainfall low, averaging about 20 inches per annum. Water supply excellent. Streets open and planted with trees. Elevation varies from sea level to 125 feet. Sea-breezes are well charged with ozone from the German Ocean. Soil consists of brick-earth, river gravel, and London clay." Sunshine, 1,925 hours, 1906. London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS.**ETON HOUSE SCHOOL,**

VICTORIA AVENUE.

Principal and Headmaster—

C. CARGILL, B.A., Honours, Cantab.
Preparatory for COMMERCIAL LIFE, LEARNED PROFESSIONS, ARMY, NAVY, CIVIL SERVICE, UNIVERSITIES, ENGINEERING, &c.

Curriculum.—Scripture, usual English Subjects, Classical and Modern Languages, Music, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Elementary Science, Military and Physical Drill (Sergeant Instructor).

Resident Lady Governess for youngest boys.

Premises.—Modern, south aspect, gravel soil. Sports Field. Large rooms, well ventilated, Electric Light. Perfect sanitation. Regular Bathing. Swimming taught. Household arrangements under Mrs. Cargill's supervision.

GIRLS. SOUTHEND COLLEGE.

Principal - Miss **HELEN E. MAUDE O'MEARA.**

HOME SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Six Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

School System.—To have girls to become good and gentle women, fitted for the varied duties of life. Covers work (and play) necessary every age, 3 to 19 years.

Houses.—Close Stations and Sea. Contains well-ventilated Class-rooms, Sitting-rooms, Bedrooms (16), Large Lecture Hall, Gymnasium.

Recreation.—Cycling, Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Croquet, Badminton, Archery, Swimming.

IN ALL EDITIONS.**WHERE TO GO FOR THE HOLIDAYS.****For Holiday and Health Resorts**

See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, for Climate, Attractions, Amusements, Annual Fixtures, &c.

WHERE TO STAY IN THE HOLIDAYS.

See the Holiday Guide Section of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, for Hotels, Hydros, Boarding Houses, Apartments, House Agents, Nursing Homes, Motor Garages, &c.

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is by its character as a modern 'Garden City' eminently suited as a place for schools. All its houses, detached or semi-detached, have their own gardens. Its soil is sandy, clean and dry. The streets are broad, well kept, and planted on each side with trees. The air, generally from the sea, is clean, pure, and of even temperature. The water supply is a public one, excellent in quality and quantity." The air of Southport is very mild, dry, and also equable. In the height of summer it is not unduly hot, but it is pre-eminently a winter resort, and has almost a model atmosphere for kidney complaints and bronchial affections. Sunshine, 1,925 hours, 1906.

GIRLS. LONGSIGHT HOUSE,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Recognised by Board of Education for the purpose of Registration.

Principal - - - Mrs. **WALMSLEY.**

Assisted by competent Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Successful Preparation for Cambridge Local, Music and Drawing Examinations.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, Hockey.

Special attention to Health and Character.

References given and required.

House in good situation; large, lofty, well-ventilated rooms.

BOYS.**SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.**

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent Staff, including B.A., B.Sc., &c. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company, Miniature Rifle Range. Pupils received from abroad.

Prospectus on application.

Capt. **J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.,**
Headmaster.

BOYS.**THE TOWER SCHOOL,**

BIRKDALE.

Principal - - - Miss **PACY.**

Assisted by a well-qualified Teaching Staff and Visiting Masters.

Prepares Gentlemen's Sons (6-13) for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and SCHOLARSHIPS.

Carefully grounded in Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Drawing. Class-Singing and Instrumental Music taught.

KINDERGARTEN CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Special attention to HEALTH and PHYSICAL EDUCATION under Mr. and Mrs. Alexander (Southport and Liverpool Gymnasium).

Entire Charge of Colonial Children.

STIRLING, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated on the south bank of the River Forth in a most commanding position. Midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow. One of the most ancient and historical towns in Scotland. Possesses a healthy climate and excellent water supply." Population, about 20,000.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(Recognised by Board of Education.)

Principals - THE MISSES HOGG.

School Course includes Scripture Knowledge, Mathematics, Arithmetic, English Language and Literature, History and Geography, French and German (conversational), Latin, Science (elementary), Drawing (Ablett's System, including Brush Work), Drill, Class-Singing, Needlework, Wood-Carving, Cane-Weaving, &c.

Senior pupils prepared, if desired, for the various higher Exams.

Hockey Field and Golf Course available. Tennis, Croquet, and Cycling.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Birth-place of Shakespeare, who was educated at Stratford Grammar School. Within short distance of Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, and Birmingham. Boating, golfing, hunting available. Climate intermediate between that of north of England and the south coast, and particularly suitable for elderly people and children. The town offers a choice of residence between the level of the riverside and the more bracing elevated site to the north. Rainfall moderate.

BOYS.

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOL.

KING EDWARD VI. SCHOOL.

Headmaster:

The Rev. CORNWELL-ROBERTSON, M.A.

(Late Scholar of St. John's Coll., Cam., &c.)

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Beautiful and Historical. 13th Century Chapel. Recent additions: Laboratories, Gymnasium, Fives Court.

HEADMASTER'S HOUSE. Modern. Gravel Soil. High Ground. Every Comfort. Boarders received.

COURSE OF STUDY.—Special feature Modern Side. A Civil Service Class. Commercial Careers specially prepared for.

RECREATION.—Cricket and Football Grounds. All Games. Debating, Scientific, Musical, Photographic Societies. Good Library.

GIRLS.

WALTHAM HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals: The Misses CRAWFORD (Regd.).

Headmistress - Miss C. H. DAVIS

(Somerville College, Oxford).

Resident English and Foreign Teachers.

Efficient Visiting Staff.

Education Course embraces all subjects required for Oxford, Cambridge Locals, London University Matriculation, Oxford and Cambridge Entrance Examinations.

Great attention to moral and physical training.

Situation.—Pleasant, healthy, in own grounds.

Premises.—Modern. Sanitation perfect.

Cricket, Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Fencing, Drill, Dancing.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial children.

STREATHAM COMMON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Easily reached from London (8 miles), with all characteristics of a large, good class, healthy, residential suburb. Its chalybeate springs were discovered about 1659. The Common affords a grand elevated expanse of open ground, highest point 170 feet above sea-level."

BOYS.

STREATHAM COLLEGE.

FOR BOYS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.
PREPARATORY TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Headmaster - ROGER C. PATON, M.A.

Assisted by experienced University Masters.

Schoolhouse faces open Common. Built for School. Garden; large gravel Playground.

Schoolrooms large and well-ventilated. Sanitation efficient and supervised.

Ordinary School Course.—Usual subjects. To derive fullest benefits pupils should join between 7 and 8 years old. English Governness for very young boys. Special attention to Athletics and Games. Gymnastic Apparatus. Drill Sergeant.

SURBITON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A favourite healthy Thames riverside resort, 50 to 100 feet high. It is well drained and lighted. Water supply good. Extensive recreation grounds. Climate is mild and equable, and extremes of temperature, winds, or wet are never found. Especially suitable for children, invalids, or old people, or for those who have lived abroad. Soil gravel on lower part. Clay and loam on hill, where the air is fresh and pure from the Surrey Downs.

BOYS.

SHREWSBURY HOUSE, SURBITON.

Principal—

V. C. H. MILLARD, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

Assisted by a strong and efficient staff, prepares boys, up to fifteen years of age, for the Public Schools, Navy, &c.

Founded in 1873, the School has since been carried on with much success, maintaining its reputation for high tone and character. Official health statistics extremely satisfactory.

Every encouragement given to games. Large playing field. Many Scholarships won.

Health and comfort of boys prime consideration. Rifle Range, Carpenters' Shop, &c.

GIRLS.

CRANBROOK HOUSE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Offers the advantages of sound, practical education, with special attention to individual capabilities of Pupils, who are thoroughly prepared for Examinations.

Course of instruction includes Holy Scripture, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Literature, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Science, French, Music, Harmony, German, Latin, Calisthenics and Dancing, Drawing, Singing, and Needlework.

Healthy neighbourhood. Facilities for all outdoor games. Careful attention to diet.

Principals: THE MISSES REBBECK.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS.

WELLSWOOD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Headmaster - E. P. OLDFIELD, M.A.
(CHARTERHOUSE AND KEBLE COLL., OXFORD).

Day Boys and Boarders received from 7 to 15 years.

Special Preparation for Public Schools, either Classical or Modern Side, and for Navy. Each boy receives individual attention.

Mr. Oldfield has had great experience in teaching, especially in preparing Boys for entrance into and for Scholarships at the Public Schools, and has been very successful.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN FROM ABROAD.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. Exposure of the bay is due east. Greater part of shore retains its natural characteristics—a fine strip of beach backed by low cliffs of sand and clay. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage. Sea is of a brilliant blue. Trees flourish in abundance.

BOYS.

**DURLSTON COURT,
SWANAGE.**

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.
(Boarders only.)

G. T. ATKINSON, M.A.

(Late Demy Magdalen College, Oxford,
1st Class Honours).

In 1906 Open Scholarship, Marlborough College, and seven Entrances to Public Schools.

Cadet Corps, Fives, Squash Racquets, Riding, Air Rifle Range, Two Playing Fields.

Numbers are limited to 40.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

**"OLDFELD" and
"HESTERCOMBE."**

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS (PREPARATORY)
AND GIRLS.

Principals - Mr. & Mrs. F. G. HICKSON.

Teaching on lines of Parents' National Educational Union. Usual English subjects—Languages, Mathematics, Music, and Class-Singing. Nature study regularly undertaken. Great stress laid on development of character.

Special care of delicate children, and sole charge taken of those whose parents are abroad.

References given and required.

TEDDINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pleasant and healthily situated. Many attractions for residential purposes. River affords excellent bathing and boating. Every facility exists, in the very open ground around, for all healthy outdoor pursuits. Soil, gravel. District, very healthy."

BOYS.

**HUNTINGDON HOUSE,
HAMPTON ROAD.**

Established nearly half a century.

Situated close to Bushey Park. Modern buildings (erected specially for a School), on gravel soil, in open position. Well-equipped Laboratory, Gymnasium, and Workshop. Large Playground, Cricket, Football, and Hockey ground.

Staff of nine University Graduates and others.

The main feature of the curriculum is Individual Instruction. Preparation for Entrance Examinations to Public Schools and for Professional and Business careers. *Entire charge taken of Colonial Boys.* Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Headmaster's wife. Inclusive Fees.

THORNTON HEATH.

A portion of the Borough of Croydon (see p. 844), connected by a good service of trams. Is a healthy residential district on the L.B. & S.C. Rly. 8 miles from Victoria Station.

GIRLS.

Established 1879.

**MELBOURNE COLLEGE,
QUADRANT ROAD.**

Principals - The Misses WARREN & PILE.

Assisted by efficient Staff.

Provides thoroughly Practical Secondary Education for girls of all ages at moderate cost. Best modern methods employed by experienced Teachers. All Examinations prepared for.

Special attention to Modern Languages.

Health and domestic comfort of pupils carefully studied.

School Library, Tennis Club, Hockey, Drilling. Kindergarten Class (little boys admitted).

Indian and Colonial Pupils received on Inclusive Terms.

TIVERTON.

Population, 10,382. G.W. Rly. A municipal borough in Devonshire, 14 miles from Exeter. Elevation, 222 feet. Aspect, south. Climate, mild, sheltered by surrounding hills. Full supply of soft water. Drainage, modern. Soil, gravel.

GIRLS. TIVERTON SCHOOL.

Head Mistress, Miss A. PINNOCK, L.L.A. (Hons.)
University of St. Andrews.

Staff of Competent Mistresses and Masters.
Sound, Useful, Modern Education.

Curriculum.—Organised Courses extending over four years in Divinity, English, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, Drawing, Science, Needlework, Music, Drill, Cookery, Dancing, Kindergarten. Pupils are prepared for London Matriculation, Oxford Local Examinations, &c.

Special care and attention is given to Colonial Boarders.

Premises.—Modern, sanitary, convenient.
Organised Games. School Playing Field (3 acres) under supervision.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." Sunshine, 2,025 hours, 1906; London, 1,513 hours.

BOYS. TORBAY COLLEGE, CHELSTON.

Headmaster - - F. GARSIDE, M.A.

(1st Class, B.A. Lond.; 1st in Final Honours).

Preparatory for Universities, Public Schools, Navy, Army, Civil Service, Professional, and Commercial Careers. Many years' consecutive successes, Scholarships, Honours, &c.

EXTREMELY HEALTHY SITUATION.

No illness amongst Boarders for twenty years. Headmaster's house excellently adapted. Every modern appliance for health and comfort. Sea air. Dartmoor breezes. Large, airy Bedrooms. Large Grounds. Lawn Tennis.

Domestic arrangements under Mrs. GARSIDE.

Special advantages for Indian, Colonial, backward, and delicate Boys.

GIRLS. LAURISTON HALL. THE TORQUAY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals {Miss KATE VICCARS (Regd.).
{Miss EDITH VICCARS (Regd.).

Assisted by strong Certificated Staff.

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, French, German, Science, Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Class-singing, Needlework, Shorthand, Book-keeping. Drill.

Speciality.—Conversation in Modern Languages. Preparation for all Examinations.

Situation.—High, healthy; in own beautiful, extensive grounds. Tennis Lawn.

Premises.—Commodious, large rooms. Sanitation excellent.

Preparatory Class, little boys and girls.

Entire charge Indian, Colonial, Foreign Pupils.

TOWCESTER.

Population, 2,371. L. & N.W. Rly. Formerly a Roman station, is a town on the Tove, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.W. of Northampton, in a good hunting county. The climate is mild and beneficial for liver and other complaints.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

TOWCESTER SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Dr. W. T. KNIGHT.

(Author of "Algebraic Factors," &c., &c.).

Entirely separate Departments for the two Sexes. Many successes at all Examinations.

Good Playing Fields. Careful Tuition. Liberal Diet. Moderate Terms.

Strictly inclusive Fees for the sole charge of Indian and Colonial Pupils, by arrangement.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. Charmingly situated in the neighbourhood of sylvan beauty. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Death-rate, 11'68. Excellent and abundant water supply." Its popularity as a place of residence and health resort now depend upon its situation, soil, surroundings, and climatic advantages, coupled with its easy accessibility to London. Sunshine, 1,952 hours, 1906.

BOYS. Established 1846.

ROSE HILL SCHOOL, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

F. C. HEATH, M.A.

(Tonbridge School and S. John's Coll., Camb.), With Assistant Masters, prepares Gentlemen's Sons (7 to 14½) for Scholarships, Entrance to the Public Schools, and Royal Navy.

Premises face S.W. on to Tunbridge Wells Common, 400 ft. above sea-level.

Schoolrooms, Dining Hall, and Dormitories are large and well ventilated. Perfect Sanitation.

Entire charge taken of Children from India and the Colonies.

Gymnastics, Swimming, Sports (Riding if required). Spacious Gymnasium.

GIRLS. NEWTON HOUSE.

Principals - Misses MELHUISE & RITCHIE.

Situated highest, healthiest part of Tunbridge Wells. Sanitary arrangements guaranteed perfect. Thorough ventilation. Large, lofty rooms.

Sound modern education, English, Foreign Languages, Needlework. Advanced courses under high-class Masters by arrangement.

Limit (15) ensures advantage, individual supervision, homelike family life and moral training. Great attention physical well being.

Religious training on definite Church principles utmost importance. Highest references.

Specially recommended Anglo-Indian, Orphan, or Delicate Girls.

WHERE TO GO FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

FOR

HOLIDAY & HEALTH RESORTS

SEE

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK (All Editions)

For Information relating to Climate, Residential Attractions, and Educational Facilities. A reliable preliminary guide for Anglo-Indians, Colonials, and Foreign Visitors.

WALLASEY.

A Cheshire township on the Mersey shore, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Birkenhead, of which it is a rural residential suburb, is on the strip of land twixt Mersey and Dee, known as the Worral Peninsular, connected with an electric railway which also runs to Liverpool. Golf links (18 holes). Wallasey enjoys all the advantages of a healthy seaside resort, the air being exceptionally pure and bracing.

BOYS. (Established 30 years.)

ELLERAY PARK SCHOOL.

Principal - - J. M. STUART EDWARDS, M.A. (Oxon.)

Assisted by strong staff of University Graduates and Qualified Assistants.

Preparatory for Public Schools and Navy (7-15).

School Course.—Divinity, usual English Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, French. *Extras.*—Music, Drawing, Dancing, Gymnastics, Carpentering, Swimming. *Situation.*—In own grounds (11 acres), high, near sea. *Premises.*—Large, commodious, well warmed, ventilated, gymnasium, workshop. *Domestic arrangements* under Mrs. Stuart Edwards. Extensive Cricket, Football Grounds. Swimming.

Speciality suitable weak, delicate boys.

GIRLS.

WIRRAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

HOSE SIDE ROAD.

Principal - Miss C. FULLER BENNETT (Cert.)

Assisted by fully-qualified Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

School Course.—Divinity, English Subjects, Mathematics, Science, Botany, French, Latin, Drawing, Needlework, Calisthenics.

Extras.—Piano, Violin, Dancing, Elocution, Painting, German.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Special care given Delicate, Backward Children Kindergarten Department for children under 8.

Particular attention paid to physical development. Large Gymnasium and Playing Field connected with School. Healthy situation.

WALLINGFORD.

Population, 2,800. 90½ miles from London. G.W. Rly. An ancient and quiet town in Berkshire on the right bank of the Thames (15 miles N.W. of Reading), here crossed by an old stone bridge with 19 arches, 300 yards long.

GIRLS.

CALLEVA HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Recognised by Board of Education.)

Principal - - Miss CROSS, L.R.A.M.

Boarding and Day Pupils received. Approved modern methods of tuition, designed to develop character and health.

Pupils prepared for Examinations if desired.

Efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Teachers, also a Kindergarten Class.

Arrangements made for entire charge of Pupils whose parents are abroad.

WALLINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on gravel and chalk; dry, bracing, free from fogs, &c., water supply (chalk) very good. Excellent place for persons with weak lungs. Death-rate always very low. Little or no zymotic disease. One of the healthiest suburbs of London."

BOYS.

THE WALLINGTON MODERN SCHOOL for Sons of Gentlemen.

COTTESBROOKE.

Principal - - - HERMAN DAX.

Assisted by experienced University Graduates and Specialists.

To give speaking knowledge of French and German. Training in Practical Mathematics, Sound Knowledge of English, Preparations for all Examinations.

Curriculum.—All usual subjects for thorough Modern Education. CIVIL SERVICE CLASS a special feature. Gymnastics, Drill.

Premises.—Healthily located in own grounds; rooms large, well ventilated; electric light.

Sports Field, Swimming.

Physical Culture Instructor.

WALMER.

Population 5,614. S. E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate, dry and very bracing. Pure air. Specially recommended by the medical profession. High cliff, and marine promenade give unrivalled facilities for healthful exercise. Some sort of breeze always blows. Early vegetables bear witness to the mildness of the temperature.

GIRLS.

BEACH COURT, WALMER, KENT.**SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL**

For Girls requiring special and individual attention.

Principal - - Miss RAWLINS.

Long practical experience in tuition. Very successful with delicate children.

Good all-round education, combined with real home life and recreation. Physical Training; Medical Gymnastics; trained Nurse.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL CHILDREN received; entire charge taken; every provision made for their successful rearing, well-being, and comfort.

Situation, Premises, and Domestic Arrangements excellent.

Escorts provided.

GIRLS.

ST. KATHERINE'S, UPPER WALMER.

Principal - - - Miss CUFFE.

Limited number of Resident Pupils, Daughters of Gentlemen, received.

Usual high-class English education, on modern, most approved methods, combining the advantages of home life with school discipline; individual attention under personal influence of Principal. Religious Instruction on definite Church principles.

Great attention Physical Training. Ling's system of Swedish Gymnastics.

Special care delicate children.

Situation best part Walmer, full view Sea; Sanitation, water supply perfect; Croquet, Tennis Lawn, and Hockey Fields.

WATFORD.

The largest town in the county of Hertfordshire, principally residential in character, is beautifully situated in the valley of the Colne. 17½ miles from London. The town stands high upon gravel soil, possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water supply and modern drainage. There is a public library and college of science, art, music and literature, where University Extension Lectures are delivered. The town is well supplied with various educational and recreative societies which provide healthy and intellectual relaxation. An excellent open-air bathing-place on the River Colne, and four recreation grounds.

BOYS. GISBURNE HOUSE,
LEAVESDEN ROAD.

Principal - A. G. JONES, M.A.

Receives boys between 7 and 14 to prepare for PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Situated in exceedingly healthy district near Watford, standing on high ground, gravel soil. Nine acres of grounds, with excellent Playing Field. Light, airy Class-rooms, Dormitories, &c.

Course of study such as required in preparation for Public Schools, with thorough grounding in all subjects.

Games carefully supervised, importance being attached to Drill and Gymnastics.

BOYS. SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals—

W. R. MACKAY, M.A. (Lond.)

R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Camb.)

Sons of Gentlemen (7-14) prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Thorough Educational grounding—CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN. Experienced Governess for little boys.

SCHOOL-HOUSE in own grounds (4 acres). Playing Field, Covered Play-room. Carpenter's Shop. Library. Sanitation perfect.

Regular Drill. School Games a speciality.

Swimming Lessons optional. Rifle Range.

Capable Matron, under Mrs. Campbell's supervision.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

GIRLS. CORRAN,
WATFORD, HERTS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education [Reg. 3 (3) & 4].

Under the management of

Miss E. H. WHISHAW, M.A. (Lond.),
With well-qualified Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses from London.

Thorough Education and Preparation for Universities. Good Music, Drawing, Languages, &c.

Pupils receive individual care, and great attention is given to training of character.

Gravel soil, bracing air, airy class-rooms and dormitories, large gymnasium, three tennis-courts, field for games.

GIRLS. GARTLETT.

**Principals { Miss SELL,
 { Miss HARRY,**

*Assisted by highly-certificated Resident
Mistresses,*

Receive Boarders and Day Pupils, for whom they provide a sound practical education and careful individual training.

Gartlett is on gravel soil, containing lawns for Tennis, Croquet, and Badminton.

All outdoor exercise is encouraged.

The neighbourhood is well known to be exceedingly healthy.

The best Masters in all special branches of study can be easily obtained.

WELLINGTON (SHROPSHIRE).

Population, 7,250. A prosperous agricultural centre; derives its principal local interest from its contiguity to the far-famed Wrekin, which towers to a height of 1,300 feet, commanding a grand view over several counties. *Health statistics, &c.*: Elevation, 400 feet; aspect, southerly; immediate neighbourhood hilly, but level and good roads. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Clay and gravel drift, overlying the new red sandstone. Much of interest in neighbourhood to the botanist, geologist, and antiquarian.

BOYS. WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

Principal - J. BAYLEY.

Assisted by experienced Staff.

Situated within two miles of the Wrekin range of hills.

Course of instruction thoroughly comprehensive. Every care taken to promote a manly spirit and gentlemanlike habits. Great attention paid to development of character.

Cricket Fields and five Football Fields. Nine-hole Golf Course with Club House.

Long list of Successes,

Established 50 Years.

Founded 1847.

LADIES' COLLEGE

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Principal - Mrs. E. HIATT.

Situated in a fertile and finely-wooded part of Shropshire.

Pupils prepared (if desired) for the degrees of the University of London and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations; also the College of Preceptors and the R.C.M. and R.A.M.

Large Playgrounds and a Tennis Court, which can be used all the year round.

WELLS.

Pop. 4,849. G.W. Rly. A cathedral city of Somerset, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, 20 miles S.W. of Bath. The prevailing winds are from the south-west and west. Mild temperature, fair amount of sunshine.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - - Miss HARRISON.

A limited number of boarders (12) are received under immediate superintendence of Miss Harrison.

Course of Instruction includes Religious Instruction according to Church of England, usual English subjects, Languages, Drawing, Piano-forte Playing, Vocal Music, Harmony, Needlework, Physical Drill by a master. Successful results achieved by INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION. Usual Exams. prepared for (Gold Medal obtained Cambridge Senior Local, Bristol Centre). Outdoor games all the year round. School recognised by Board of Education. Highest references.

WEST KIRBY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The temperature is very equable, approaching that of Devonshire. Average sunshine, 1,480 hours. Winter climate excellent for those who cannot stand much cold. Frost nearly unknown. Well sheltered from N.E. and E. winds."

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE COLLEGE,

34, WESTBOURNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss ROGERS.

Assisted by Competent Staff.

Receives pupils for thorough instruction all usual English subjects, Music, Drawing, Painting, Leatherwork, Needlework, Dancing, Drill, French, German, Latin.

Singing lessons in French, German, Latin.

All Examinations prepared for.

School House healthily situated, three minutes from Sea, overlooking Welsh coast. Sanitation and Water Supply good.

Pupils have every comfort. Health specially cared for. Moral training.

*Entire charge where parents abroad.***WESTGATE-ON-SEA.**

Dr. Bertram Thornton writes:—"On east coast, 72½ miles from London. Exclusively developed as watering-place for the upper classes. Faces north, sheltered from east winds. Much favoured with sunshine. The great physician, the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, particularly recommended it on account of its agreeable climate and pleasant surroundings. Excellent safe sea bathing on sandy bottom. Chalk cliffs project 300 feet beyond coastline, forming delightful natural promenade."

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Teaching by Resident Staff and Visiting Professors on High School principles, combined with individual attention only possible in Boarding School.

PREMISES.—Perfect Sanitation; well-ventilated Class-rooms, Gymnasium Hall (40 by 24).

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—General Health; all-round development, graceful bearing aimed at.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL PUPILS specially provided for. Delicate and backward children studied. Good record of successes at Exams.

GIRLS.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.**ST. LEONARDS.**

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS

(8 to 18).

Principals (Miss E. C. SUMNER, L.L.A.
Miss A. HOWATSON.

EDUCATIONAL COURSE on lines of Cambridge Local Exams., modified to suit individual requirements. Good Music, Art Teaching, and Modern Languages.

Sunny aspect, cheerful surroundings; good ventilation, perfect sanitation. All kinds of Games, outdoor as much as possible, but indoor as well.

Personal charge taken of children whose parents are in INDIA AND COLONIES, and special provision for holiday changes.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Occupies a prominent place as a seaside resort in summer and autumn for the people of the inland parts and towns of the West of England.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Weston-super-Mare open to pure, invigorating breezes of Atlantic Ocean. Climate, equable, dry. Bracing summer; warm winter. Admirable for invalids and delicate children throughout year. Favoured with unusually high record of bright sunshine. Drainage system excellent. Water supply pure and abundant."

GIRLS.

ROSSHOLME,

ELLENBURGH CRESCENT.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN.

Principal - - - Mrs. BLOTT.

Efficient Staff of Certificated Teachers.

Conducted on best modern methods. School provides thoroughly good *Practical Education* for Girls, accomplishments being taught intelligently and scientifically; neatness and order inculcated daily. Usual Examinations prepared for. Mrs. Blott personally supervises domestic arrangements, ensuring *health and happiness* of pupils, combining home comforts with school discipline. Ample facilities for games and recreation.

Special permission to receive all year daughters of families residing in India and Colonies.

GIRLS.

RODNEY HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss READ and Fraulein BOEDDINGHAUS.

Assisted by competent Staff.

Receive Daughters of Gentlemen for thorough Education and Physical Training, combined with home care and comfort.

Course of Study includes Holy Scripture, English subjects, Latin, French, German, Harmony, Needlework. Usual Examinations prepared for. Rodney House is beautifully situated in own grounds. Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn. Sanitation certified. Ample opportunities for Recreations, Riding, Bathing, Hockey, Gymnastics, &c. *Special arrangements for children from India and Colonies.*

WESTON-SUPER-MARE*—continued.*

Commands splendid view to Wales across Bristol Channel. The esplanade is 3 miles long, promenade pier 1,040 feet; Grove Park (at the base of Worlebury Woods), Clarence Park (recreation ground), and Prince Consort Gardens are public.

*Founded 1877.***ETONHURST.**

BOYS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN
(between the ages of 6 and 14½).

Miss CRUNDALL and
Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A.,

Assisted by efficient Staff (Masters and Governesses),

Prepare Boys for Scholarships and Entrance Examinations, Public Schools and Royal Navy. Comprehensive curriculum.

School aims at thorough groundwork in each case. Special attention Spelling, Handwriting, Neatness, Orderliness, Physical Training, Gymnastics, Drilling, Games.

Entire charge taken of boys whose parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive terms to cover everything. LIST OF RECENT SUCCESSES.

WIMBLEDON.

Pop. 41,604. In Surrey, 7 miles S.W. of London, L. & S.W. Rly. Is noted for its open breezy common of 628 acres, which is 200 feet above sea-level. It is a healthy, bracing, residential town on gravel soil, well supplied with all the essentials of a modern suburban district as regards facilities for amusements, recreation, and education.

BOYS.

WIMBLEDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
THE RIDGWAY, WIMBLEDON HILL.

Established 25 years and recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster—H. FOTHERGILL REDMAN, B.A.

The School is situated in the best part of Wimbledon, near the Common, on high ground and gravel soil. Electric light throughout. Careful attention to health and physical training.

Thorough English, with Mathematics and Science on modern lines.

French taught conversationally by native Professor. German.

Entire charge taken where desired.

GIRLS. **WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.**

Inner Park Road,

IVY HOUSE.

Principal - - - Miss WHITE.

FINISHING SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Limited number of Boarders received. London Professors for Music, Art, and Languages.

Physical Culture. Games. Riding.

Country house and Grounds in bracing and healthy neighbourhood. Modern sanitation. Home comforts. Individual care.

Visits paid to places of national interest, &c. Colonial and Foreign Holiday Pupils can be chaperoned in England or on Continental Educational Tours.

WEYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Weymouth climate one of most equable in Great Britain. Never very hot in summer. Compared with other health resorts in Great Britain mean maximum is lowest on the south coast. Winter temperature mild yet never enervating."

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

1 and 3, GROSVENOR ROAD, WEYMOUTH.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by efficient Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Pupils from abroad received.

Kindergarten Class for Young Children. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals and Royal Academy of Music Examinations at Parents' request. Prospectus on application.

N.B.—Lessons given in WOOD-CARVING by Miss BATT, Medallist.

WHITBY.

Pop. 11,748. G.N. Rly. and Midland Rly. An interesting watering-place on Yorkshire coast on both sides of the mouth of the river Esk. Aspect, due north; climate, bracing; modern drainage; good water supply; clay soil. Sunshine, 1,599 hours, 1906.

BOYS.

SNEATON CASTLE.

Headmaster - - J. G. BOURNE, B.A.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND
THE NAVY.

The Castle occupies one of the finest and most bracing sites on the East Coast, standing in its own grounds of 34 acres.

Illustrated prospectus and full particulars on application.

WINCHMORE HILL.

A pretty Middlesex village in an elevated, bracing, healthy situation, alongside a beautiful wood, within quick and easy access of King's Cross.

GIRLS.

AVONDALE LADIES' SCHOOL.*(Recognised.)*

Principals { Mrs. HENDLEY (Registered).
Miss COBBETT.

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Resident Governesses and Visiting London Professors.

The School affords thorough liberal education with refined home life. Preparation for all Examinations.

Special training in Music; Art.

Situation.—In own grounds (8½ acres); high, healthy elevation; gravel soil. Large, well-ventilated class-rooms; dormitories; separate beds. Gymnasium. Tennis. Croquet Lawns. Kitchen Garden. Fields. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge during holidays.

WINDSOR.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Subsoils, gravel, clay and chalk. Climate, mild. Rainfall below average; annual mean, 23 inches. Water supply, constant and excellent."

BOYS.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL,
WINDSOR CASTLE.

Headmaster - - G. S. FOWLER, M.A.

A Preparatory School for the Public Schools and the Choir School for St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

A good musical education can be given to all boys, and is under the supervision of Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Master of the King's Music.

Fees £78 per annum. For choristers they are reduced to £58 and for choral scholars to £18 per annum.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

A county borough. Pop. 94,179. Stands upon a gentle eminence, 13 miles N.W. of Birmingham and 126 miles N.W. of London. There is a pleasant green country N. and W. of the town, which is very well supplied with facilities for outdoor recreations.

BOYS.

THE WERGS
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
TETTENHALL.

Principal - T. E. DALTON, M.A.

Established over 17 years.

Situated in a bracing neighbourhood, one mile from Tettenhall and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Codsall Station (G.W. Railway). Sanitary arrangements regularly inspected and reported upon.

The curriculum embraces all subjects necessary to qualify Boys for admission to the Public Schools, Royal Navy, &c. Excellent Cricket Field, Tennis, and Croquet Lawns.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose parents are abroad.

WOODHALL SPA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Woodhall Spa is dry and bracing. The pine woods afford shelter from the winds and give off a health-giving aroma to the atmosphere. Death rate exceedingly low, 5.09 per thousand. Water supply above suspicion."

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
HARTINGTON HOUSE.

(Recognised by Board of Education.)

Stand in own grounds; good garden; tennis and croquet lawns; large, lofty rooms, principally facing west and south-west.

Periodical Exams. by University examiner. Pupils prepared for University Locals, London Matric., &c. French and German taught conversationally.

Recreation of girls carefully studied, part of each afternoon being devoted to games.

DISTRICT RECOGNISED AS ONE OF HEALTHIEST
IN ENGLAND.

Principal - - - - Miss LUNN.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate, averaging from 24 to 25 inches per annum. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water supply plentiful."

BOYS.

TREDENNYKE,
WORCESTER.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

Miss ROBSON, Assisted by Resident Mistresses and Visiting Masters,

Receives little Boys (6 to 14) to thoroughly train and educate until ready to enter Public Schools or Osborne. List of Successes. DETACHED HOUSE. 3 acres. South aspect. Uninterrupted views. Gravel soil. Drainage and Sanitation excellent. Special attention to Manners, Health, General Culture. Physical Training and Games under supervision.

Special Terms for Indian and Colonial Pupils, of whom entire charge is taken.

WORTHING.

On South Coast, 10 m. from Brighton. Back-ground of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor. Sunshine, 2,011 hours, 1906; London, 1,513 hours.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE, HEENE.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.
(Recognised.)

Resident pupils only. Pupils whose parents are abroad receive special care. Entire charge taken. Separate cubicles. Resident Staff includes two University Graduates, Art, French, German, and Games Mistresses. Visiting L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., and others. Preparation for Cambridge, London Matriculation, and Royal Academy Examinations. Good School Orchestra. Gymnasium. Hockey. Tennis. Swimming. Riding. Exceptional health record. Highest references.

Apply, PRINCIPALS.

GIRLS. SEABURY SCHOOL,
WEST WORTHING.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.
Headmistress - - - - Miss CARR.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Pupils very successfully prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, for London Matriculation, and for the Musical Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M.

The School Course includes Religious Knowledge, English, French, German, Mathematics and Science. Kindergarten Department under trained Froebel teacher.

Entire charge taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The dry, sunny climate of Great Yarmouth has been noted for a hundred years. The modern portions of the Borough are built on a dry subsoil of clean sand, affording excellent surroundings for anæmic and ill-developed children and others requiring bracing air."

GIRLS.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' SCHOOL.

Recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - Mrs. WOHLLEBEN (Certificated).

To give thorough modern education, develop character, and cultivate the manners of a gentlewoman.

SCHOOL COURSE.—Usual English subjects, and French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, Drilling, Needlework, Mathematics, Elementary Science.

Pupils prepared for Exams.

HOUSE situated within 3 minutes of Sea and Beach Gardens.

References, &c., on application.

YORK.

Soil, boulder clay. The situation is low and flat. Water supply, pure, abundant and uninterrupted. The city is surrounded by open cultivated country, with good level roads. There are large stray and other open lands, with facilities for outdoor games. Sunshine, 2,384 hours, 1906.

BOYS.

ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

Rev. W. JOHNSON, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).

Founded 1546. Re-built 1905-6.

To provide high-class modern education (including Mathematics, Modern Languages, Natural Sciences) preparatory for Commercial, Engineering, Professional, University Careers.

Curriculum embraces all necessary subjects to promote the object of the School.

Situation.—In two acres grounds, just outside city walls. S. aspect. *Premises.*—Modern, fire-proof. Accommodation, 50 Boarders. Library, Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshop. Sanitation perfect. *Playing Field.*—Four acres (pavilion); cricket, football, &c.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, AND COMPANIONAGE.

A COMPANION volume to the Almanack is published concurrently under this title. It is an Alphabetical Directory of Titled Persons, with a comprehensive Introduction and an Index to Country Seats. Price, neatly half-bound in blue morocco and scarlet cloth, 3s. 6d. net; *Edition de Luxe*, royal blue morocco, gilt edges, 5s. net.

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1907, COMPARED WITH THAT OBSERVED AT NICE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Places.	1906.						1907.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Barnstaple	59°3	62°9	57°0	53°2	46°6	41°7	°	°	No observations.			
Bath	61°2	63°4	57°3	52°8	46°0	39°1	39°0	37°2	44°2	46°4	52°3	55°6
Cambridge	61°5	64°0	58°6	53°6	45°9	36°0	37°5	35°9	43°4	40°5	52°2	56°5
Carlisle	58°7	60°1	55°0	49°6	43°9	34°7			No observations.			
Dublin	58°3	60°6	54°0	49°4	45°6	39°2	40°4	38°2	44°0	44°5	47°9	53°0
Eastbourne	60°3	62°0	59°0	55°8	48°8	39°9	40°5	38°3	43°1	45°0	51°2	54°7
Guernsey	60°3	63°7	60°8	55°8	49°7	43°9	42°9	41°1	46°5	48°4	52°7	55°1
Hull	60°7	62°6	57°2	52°3	45°8	37°1	37°9	38°0	44°0	46°1	50°7	55°9
Liverpool	59°8	61°5	57°0	50°8	45°7	39°9	39°8	37°6	43°7	45°7	50°4	54°1
Llandudno	60°2	62°3	58°4	52°3	47°7	41°7	41°2	39°5	45°9	46°6	50°9	54°9
Lowestoft	60°8	62°9	59°3	54°9	46°8	36°1	37°3	37°2	42°7	44°7	50°2	55°2
Nottingham	62°1	63°7	57°9	51°7	45°5	36°8	39°8	37°0	43°1	45°8	51°3	55°4
Oxford	62°4	64°4	58°8	52°9	45°7	38°1	38°3	37°3	44°1	47°0	52°4	55°8
Stonyhurst	58°3	59°9	54°9	49°8	44°1	36°8	38°3	35°9	41°8	44°1	49°3	52°8
Valencia	58°6	60°3	57°3	52°4	48°2	44°4	44°1	42°7	47°8	46°7	50°9	53°7
Ventnor	61°7	63°7	60°5	55°9	49°0	41°3	41°3	39°4	45°8	47°7	52°7	55°4
Nice	73°0	73°9	69°2	61°6	53°8	47°0	44°5	47°5	50°6	54°8	62°3	68°6

SPECIAL NOTICE.**FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUS OF SCHOOLS IN THIS LIST**

CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

THE PRINCIPALS OF THE SCHOOLS,

OR TO

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.



FURNESS ABBEY, WINDERMERE LAKE, and CONISTON

BLACKPOOL (Talbot Road)	Train	dep.	10. 0 a.m.
FLEETWOOD	Steamer	"	10.30 "
BARROW (Ramsden Dk)	"	arr.	11.45 "
WINDERMERE (Lake Side)	Train	arr.	12.47 p.m.
	(Time allowed for Luncheon)		
	Steam Yacht dep.		1.35 p.m.
AMBLESIDE	Coach	"	3.30 "
	Coach	arr.	5. 0 "
CONISTON	(Time allowed for Tea)		
	Train	dep.	6. 0 "
BARROW (Ramsden Dk)	Steamer	"	7. 0 "
FLEETWOOD	Steamer	arr.	8.15 "
BLACKPOOL	Train	"	8.46 "

Times subject to alteration.

FURNESS RAILWAY.

BLACKPOOL and the LAKES

*In connection with the popular
Fast Paddle Steamers,*

"LADY MARGARET"
or **"LADY EVELYN."**

Every Weekday from Whitsuntide to the
end of September.

THE OUTER CIRCULAR TOUR

SEA, BY
RAIL,
LAKE,
COACH.

AN IDEAL COMBINATION FOR A

DAY'S PICNIC TOUR.

Inclusive FARES for the Round :
From Blackpool, First Class and Saloon, 11/6;
Third Class and Fore Cabin, 7/6.

ALFRED ASLETT,
Secretary and General Manager.

Barrow-in-Furness, September, 1907.

COLWALL PARK HOTEL,

COLWALL, MALVERN.



This Hotel, recently built
and furnished throughout
with every modern comfort,
is delightfully situated in
the heart of the

MALVERN HILLS,

within a few minutes of
Malvern by rail.

COLWALL forms an excellent centre for expeditions to all places of interest in the neighbour-
hood, and the Hotel offers to visitors all the ease and comfort of a pleasant country house,
with the conveniences and luxuries of a MODERN HOTEL.

GOOD COOKING. SPACIOUS BEDROOMS. SITTING ROOMS.
DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS. COMFORTABLE LOUNGE.

Golf Links (18 holes) open in April. Excellent Stabling. Motor Pit.
MODERATE TERMS. Telephone, 0196 Colwall.

BRITISH HOLIDAY AND HEALTH RESORTS.

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British Holiday and Health Resorts.

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EVERYBODY, however good his constitution, needs more than ever in these wear-and-tear times to renew his health—springs periodically by a holiday amidst fresh scenes and congenial surroundings. The choice of a suitable resort for pleasure or health, recreation or repose, is often difficult; there are so many places to select from in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales whose claims are as evenly balanced as their attractions are diversified. Individual tastes and temperaments greatly vary, but the love of change is universal. Cheap railway fares, steamboats, motor cars, and bicycles have all contributed to extend the area within reach of every holiday-maker from which to choose a fresh source of interest. To enable a preliminary opinion to be formed with as little trouble as possible a uniform method of presenting the chief characteristics of each place has been adopted.

ABERDEEN,

Aberdeenshire. Pop. 174,579. A city and royal Burgh of great antiquity. Has a fine harbour and numerous industries, including granite and fishing. It also contains a splendidly-equipped university and ancient cathedral. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry., Caledonian Ry., North British Ry., Great North of Scotland Ry., and by steamboat. *Location:* 523 m. from London. *Local distances:* 130 m. N. from Edinburgh. *Elevation:* From 20 ft. to 400 ft. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Pasture lands and hilly country. *Aspect:* East and south. *Climate:* Equable and bracing, fairly dry. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,525 hours.

THE DEESIDE HYDROPATHIC, Murtle, near Aberdeen. Modern conditions for Health, Comfort, Convenience. Electric Light, Elevator, Heated Corridors, Electric, &c., Baths. Bracing Climate. Terms—1st Nov. till 31st May, £2 5s. 6d.; 1st June till 31st Oct., £2 12s. 6d. per week. DR. STEWART.

Water supply: Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy, overlying granite. *Front:* 2½ m. fine sandy beach, with esplanade and pavilion, and frequent tram service. *Sea bathing:* Separate. *Baths:* Hot and cold, and Russian. *Season:* June-September. *Recreations:* Golf, fishing, boating, cricket, tennis, &c.

ABERYSTWITH,

Cardigan. M.B. Pop. 8,014. *Means of access:* N., Cambrian Ry.; S., G.W. (Manchester and Milford branch); from London, L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* On shores of Cardigan Bay. *Elevation:* Slightly above sea level. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Hilly and mountainous, scored with romantic valleys. *Aspect:* W. and S.W. *Climate:* Bracing, with equable temperature, no fog, and practically no snow or frost. *Water supply:* Constant, from Plynlimon Mountain. *Soil:* Gravelly subsoil. *Drainage:* Water carriage and efficient. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,514 hrs. *Front:* 1½ m. paved promenade, marine and south terraces divided by beautiful castle grounds. *Pier:* 600 ft.; pavilion accommodating 2,000. *Beach:* Sand and shingle, the bay broken by picturesque reefs. *Sea bathing:* Three stands, provision for mixed. *Baths:* Public sea-water swimming, and private electric and sea-water baths. *Annual feature:* Welsh National Agricultural Show, in summer. Aberystwith is well provided with facilities for amusements and recreation, and is the seat of the University College of Wales (420 students), and the *locale* of the Welsh National Library, containing the most valuable and unique MSS. in existence (see p. 830).

WATERLOO HYDRO HOTEL. Finest position on Promenade. Facing Sea. Recently enlarged. Accommodation, 200 guests. Complete installation. Doubling's Electrical Baths. High frequency, Vibrating, Massage. Hot and Cold Sea-Water Baths. Golf. Tennis. Billiards. Garage. Terms, apply MANAGER.

"DEVA" PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARD RESIDENCE. Charming situation, centre of Promenade. Unrivalled position. Dining, Drawing, Smoking and Private Sitting Rooms, overlooking Sea. Electric Light. Cycle Room. Special Winter Tariff. Celebrated for its Home Comforts. MRS. E. KENRICK.

MOTOR GARAGE AND WORKS, 10 and 43, Terrace Road, Close Railway Station. Inspection Pit. Petrol. Practical Repairer. Accumulators charged. Dunlop Tyres, Greases, Air and Water Cooled Oils, Patches, and Spare Parts in stock. Agent Humber Napier Cars. Requirements attended promptly. E. G. PIEARS.

THE MARINE PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Facing Sea. In best position on Promenade. Most comfortable. Good Cuisine. Tennis Lawn. Garage. Inclusive terms from 5/6 per day. Apply, MANAGERESS.

ABINGDON,

Berks. M.B. Pop. 6,500. 6 m. from Oxford. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., River Thames steamers during summer. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern; sewage farm 1½ m. away. *Soil:* Gravel. *Baths:* Corporation river swimming. *Season:* June-Sept. Cricket, boating, swimming, golf links—9 holes.

ALDEBURGH,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 2,500 (double in summer). G.E. Ry., between Lowestoft and Felixstowe. A quiet and bracing watering-place on the River Alde. Golf links (18 holes); sea and river boating and fishing; good wild-fowl shooting. Beach, clean shingle and sand. Bathing, mixed. (see p. 830).

AMBLESIDE—see p. 922.**ARDROSSAN,**

Ayrshire. Pop. 6,000. *Means of access:* G. & S.W. Ry. and Caledonian Ry., also steamboat service. *Location:* 30 m. from Glasgow. *Elevation:* Sea-level. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Dry. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Piers:* Two. *Beach:* Sand. *Sea bathing:* Not mixed. Tennis and bowling clubs, model yacht club, golf club at Arder.

ARUNDEL,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 3,100. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 58 m. from London. *Location:* On River Arun, 4 m. inland from Littlehampton. *Elevation:* Lowest, 8 ft.; highest, 104 ft. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Excursions:* Portsmouth, 28 m.; Chichester, 10½ m.; Bognor, 9 m.; Worthing, 10 m. Celebrated for its mediaeval castle and splendid park (1,200 acres), much frequented by picnic parties. This old-time stronghold, the home of successive Dukes of Norfolk, occupies a bold position on the top of a hill, the town, an agricultural centre, being picturesquely built on the slopes, amidst lovely surroundings; visited annually by large numbers of excursionists. Boating and angling on river. Excellent golf at Littlehampton, 8 minutes by train.

ASHFORD,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 13,500. S.E. & C. Ry., 14 m. S.W. of Canterbury and 56 m. from London. A market town in the heart of the hop district; one of the busiest centres of the S.E. & C. Ry., and the seat of their locomotive and carriage works. The Council owns the baths, recreation ground, and technical schools.

LEE & SON. The leading House Furnishers and Decorators, Auctioneers, Valuers, Accountants, House and Estate Agents, Removal Contractors and Warehousemen, 4, 6, and 30, High Street. Auction and Estate Offices: Wellesley Road. Telephone, 50.

ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I. Land and Estate Agent, Auctioneer, Surveyor and Valuer. Particulars of Kentish Properties free on stating requirements. Valuations, Estate and Farm management, dilapidation and sanitary surveys. Offices:—Ashford, Pluckley and Maidstone.

AYLESBURY,

The chief town in Buckinghamshire, in a fertile vale, 43½ m. N.W. of London (L. & N.W. Ry., G.W. Ry., and G.C. Ry.). Furnishes large supplies for the London markets. Excellent hunting centre. Museum, public swimming baths, literary institution. 28 acres for cricket, football, tennis, bowls. Usual social and musical associations. Pop. 9244.

AYLESBURY MOTOR COMPANY.—Garage for 20 Cars always open. Charging, vulcanising. Inspection pits and electric light. Cars for hire. Sole agents for Humber, Daimler, and Adams-Hewitt cars. Repairs a speciality. Telegrams, "Motors." Telephone, 87 P.O.

AYLESBURY STEAM LAUNDRY. This Laundry is noted for its high-class work. Under the personal supervision of the Proprietor. Goods collected and delivered within a ten-miles radius. Telephone, P.O. 62.

JAMES ROBINSON, Proprietor.

AYR,

Ayrshire. Pop. 30,000. *Means of access:* G. & S.W. Ry. and steamers. *Location:* S.W. of Scotland, 40 m. S. of Glasgow, facing the Firth of Clyde. *Soil:* Sandy. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Excellent. Electric light; Corporation trams. *Front:* Sandy beach. *Pier:* 900 ft. *Sea bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Train, steamer, and coach. *Season:* May to Sept. Municipal golf course, 9 holes; at Prestwick, 2 m. by tram, 4 courses, each 18 holes; tennis; Lord Eglinton's hounds hunt the locality. The birthplace of Burns, 2 m. S. of the town, is visited annually by large numbers. The Burns Monument cost £3,350, and is a beautiful piece of art by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. (see p. 831).

STATION HOTEL. For Tourists to "The Land of Burns," Burns' Cottage (birthplace), Brig o' Doon, &c. Within few minutes of seashore. Pleasure Steamers. Lovely Drives. Golf. Electric Light. Lift. Lounge. Bedrooms—Single, from 3/6; Double, from 6/6. Other G. & S.W. Railway Co.'s Hotels under same management at Glasgow, Dumfries, and Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers. Telegrams: "Souwestern."

BAKEWELL,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 2,805. *Means of access:* Midland Ry. A bracing but sheltered town, 500 feet above sea-level, in the centre of the Peak district. Haddon Hall, 2 m.; Chatsworth, 4 m. *Season:* May–September. Golf links (9 holes); trout fishing; chalybeate spring.

THE RUTLAND HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel. In midst of charming Scenery. Close Haddon Hall and Chatsworth. Six miles of Trout Fishing Free to Visitors. Inclusive Terms, 10/6 per day. Stabling and Garage. Telephone, 12 Bakewell.

T. TYACK, Proprietor.

BALLATER,

The Burgh of Ballater, the terminus of the Deeside branch of the Great North of Scotland Ry., lies 42 m. S.W. of Aberdeen in an open plain 700 ft. above sea-level. Normal population 1,300, largely increased in summer.

BATH—see p. 890.

BEAUMARIS,

Isle of Anglesea. M.B. Pop. 2,326. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. to Bangor or Menai Bridge; excellent omnibus service from Bangor; steamer service from Liverpool and from Bangor to Beaumaris. A quiet resort, combining all the essentials of the seaside with the characteristics of an old-fashioned country town. Fine view of whole range of Carnarvonshire mountains. Yachting, boating, fishing, golf links, tennis.

BEAUMARIS GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Strong University Staff. Preparation for Universities. Professional, Commercial, and Technical Careers. Buildings Commodious and Sanitary. Healthy Seaside Climate, suitable for Delicate Boys. Boarders received. Reasonable terms. Full particulars,

E. MADOC JONES, M.A., Headmaster.

BARMOUTH,

Merionethshire. U.D.C. Pop. 2,500. 220 m. N.W. of London, on the River Mawddach, at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. Air is bracing; town is sheltered from north and east. Good drainage and water. A seaport and fashionable watering-place. Well adapted for convalescents. The winter is mild. Good fishing; sea-bathing on sandy beach; also a bathing establishment. Golf links (18 holes). Excellent touring centre; neighbouring scenery very fine.

MARINE MANSION. Recently enlarged. Clergyman's daughter receives Boarders. 31/6 to 3 guineas. Situated close to Sea, and conducted on special lines. Large rooms facing Sea. Exceptionally good cuisine. Evening entertainments, &c.

MR. and MRS. JACKSON.

HENDRE HALL. MRS. WILLIAMS receives Boarders from 30/- (season from 35/- to 50/-). Best position, overlooking the Bay. In beautiful grounds. Sanitation certified. Lounge, Smoke, Drawing Rooms.

APARTMENTS. Gwendolen, 5, Marine Terrace. Central position on Marine Parade. Well-furnished, large, and airy rooms. South aspect. Excellent Cuisine. Board can be arranged. Moderate winter terms, or would Let Furnished.

MISS L. OWEN.

MIN-Y-MOR. High-class Boarding Establishment in own Grounds on Sea Front. Tennis Court. Lounge. Recreation and Smoking Rooms. Home comforts. Perfect sanitation. Golfing, Boating, Coaching, &c.

MR. & MRS. ERNEST LLOYD.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, or to be Let Furnished. Bank House, on Sea-front. South aspect. Large, airy Rooms. First-class Cooking and Attendance. Special terms for winter months. For particulars, apply

MRS. EDWARDS.

BANGOR (NORTH WALES).

Pop. 11,269. L. & N.W. Ry. An episcopal city and important educational centre with a university, and owing to its mild climate a favourite place of residence. Golf (9 holes).

BETTWS-Y-COED.

U.D.C. Pop. 1,100. At the confluence of the Rivers Conway and Llugwy, on the borders of the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon. 4 m. S. from Llanrwst and 17 m. E. of Carnarvon. Favourite resort of tourists, artists, and anglers. Lovely scenery on the fringe of Snowdonia. October. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,375 hrs.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL. Finest situation. First-class for Families and Tourists. Headquarters Automobile Club. Motor Garage. Inspection Pit. Posting. Station omnibus. Croquet. Fishing. Billiards. Stabling. Well-appointed four-horse Coaches run daily through finest scenery in N. Wales.

D. K. and H. PULLAN, Proprietors.

BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 40,000. Midland Ry., 50 m.; L. & N.W. Ry., 62½ m. from London. On the banks of the Great Ouse, the embankment constituting a charming riverside promenade, the river affording opportunities for aquatic pastimes, which are made the most of. Attracted by moderate rents, good drainage and water, and excellent educational facilities (public and private), there is a large residential population (trebled last 50 years). Every provision made for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements. Regatta in July; cricket week; golf links (18 holes); hunting, polo; Bedford Park (60 acres); football, tennis, lacrosse, hockey, croquet; Bedford Musical Society; amateur dramatic and operatic society; technical teaching at the "Evening Institution" (see p. 832).

EMBANKMENT HOTEL. First-class Hotel, pleasantly situated on river. New wing added. Ladies' Drawing Room. Billiards. Good Cuisine. Boating. Fishing. Moderate Tariff. Week-end terms. Telephone, 0711.

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BELFAST—see p. 891.

BEMBRIDGE—see p. 897.

BANGOR,

Co. Down. Pop.: Winter, 8,000; summer, 20,000. *Means of access:* Rail and steamer from Belfast. *Location:* 10 m. from Belfast, and 6 m. from Donaghadee; built on a hill sloping to the sea. *Aspect:* Northerly. *Soil:* Dry, gravelly. *Climate:* Dry, bracing.

BATH,

Somersetshire. County Borough. Episcopal city. Pop. 49,817. Means of access: 107 m. from Paddington, G.W. Ry.; also western main line, Midland Ry. Location: 11 m. from Bristol, on N. bank of River Avon. Elevation: 60 to 550 ft. above sea-level. Neighbourhood: Woodland, hills, and diversified country. Climate: Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. Sunshine: 1,808 hrs., 1906. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. Baths: Luxuriously appointed, with every scientific application known to modern balneology. Mineral waters: Thermal springs. Season: Spring and autumn periods greatest activity. Bath, situated in a valley and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, occupies leading position as fashionable inland watering-place, possessing an unrivalled combination of archaeological, historical, social, and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin; their healing virtues tried 1906 by 100,000 bathers. It was a bathing establishment time of the Romans; the wonderfully preserved remains of the city's ancient splendour constitute a unique collection of universal interest. It is now a fine residential city, with excellent educational facilities and railway communications. Corporation own hot and cold springs, baths, and grand pump-room (a well-organised centre for musical entertainments), and maintain a city band. Theatre Royal, Assembly Rooms (concerts and balls), Art Gallery, Royal Literary and Scientific Institution (library, reading-room, geological museum), abbey church, and various old buildings. Royal Victoria Park (50 acres, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. carriage drive, promenades, lawns, and plantations), Sydney Gardens (band performances, flower shows), recreation ground (county cricket, football, cycling), golf (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes—separate clubs), hunting, archery, tennis, boating, angling (see p. 831).

BATH is not only the most ancient, but is still the premier of our British Spas. Its mineral springs, supplying the most perfect suites of modern bathing establishments in Europe, rise at a temperature of 120°, the daily yield being over half a million gallons.

BATH possesses a great variety of attractions. High-class Concerts are given daily from October to May in a fine concert-hall, which opens on to covered terraces overlooking the renowned Roman Baths. Beautifully illustrated Guide post free of

SECRETARY, Grand Pump Room.

THE YORK HOUSE FAMILY HOTEL. Patronised by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. The Hotel is situated in one of the best and healthiest positions in Bath, and is noted for its old-fashioned comforts, combined with modern improvements. Lounge. New Billiard Room. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light and Bells. Telephone, 59. Tariff on application to PROPRIETOR.

FRANCIS' HOTELS, Queen Square, Bennett Street and Russell Street. The largest and most commodious Private Hotels in the City. Situated near the Baths, Victoria Park, and all Places of Amusement. Electric Light. E. and M. PONTER, Proprietors.

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LIMPLEY-STOKE HYDRO, Near Bath. Well furnished. Warm throughout and brilliantly lighted. Grounds 10 acres. Cuisine liberal and varied. Resident Physician. Complete Baths and Treatment. Billiards, Bowls, Croquet, Tennis, Fishing, Golf (near). Terms from 2 guineas. Write for Illustrated Prospectus.

CULLEN'S PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, Manvers Street. Pleasant situation. Close to the Baths. South Bedrooms. Front Smoking-room. Table d'Hôte, 7 o'clock. Inclusive Terms from 30/- weekly. Special for Families and Long Residence. Recommended by Doctors and Visitors.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 52, Pulteney Street. Sunny aspect. Convenient for Baths, Pump-room, and Sham Castle Golf Links. Refined and homelike. Smoke-room. N.B. Telephone, 50v.

Proprietress, Mrs. LAWRENCE.

"DILL'S POLONIES" (Regd.). These delicious savoury dainties are made only by THOS. WHATLEY & SONS (late Dill), Pork and Bacon Factors, 7 and 8, Cheap Street, Bath. One pound, post free, 1/8. Established over a century.

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BATH—continued.

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BELFAST.

Pop. 370,000. The capital of Ulster is the chief commercial city in Ireland, noted for its ship-building and linen industries and fine harbour. It is situated on the River Lagan, which flows into Belfast Lough. 101 m. due N. of Dublin, and is well served by rail, steamboat and electric tram services. Belfast is within easy distance of the Mourne Mountains, in County Down, the Giants' Causeway, and the rocky coast of Antrim, containing some of the grandest scenery in Ulster. Golf, fishing, several public baths, technical institute, school of art, museum, new city hall, botanic gardens park, containing finest fernery in United Kingdom.

MONTEITH'S COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 96-8, York Street. Centrally situated for Steamers and Stations. Trams pass door. Personal supervision. Excellent cuisine. Commercial gentlemen specially catered for.

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THE KENSINGTON. First-class Temperance Hotel in the City. Families and Tourists specially catered for. Newly painted, decorated, and refurnished. Electric light. Telephone. Cuisine unsurpassed. Very moderate tariff. Most central and best situation in City. Apply, **MANAGERESS.**

MOTOR GARAGE, 38, Chichester Street. Petrol and all Accessories kept. Dunlop Tyres stocked. Vulcanising done on the premises. Repairs by expert mechanics. Agents for Renault, Hotchkiss, Clement, Star, and Ford. Telephone, 1402. Telegrams, "Exactitude, Belfast."
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Apply, **JAMES B. BRADBURY.**

BEXHILL—see p. 892.

BIDEFORD—see p. 897.

BIRMINGHAM.

Warwickshire, the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its metallic manufactures and imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery (museum of arms, industrial museum, Wedgwood room, Italian room, fine modern paintings, &c.), central free library, Queen's College, &c. In the suburbs is Aston Hall, a magnificent Elizabethan mansion open to the public. Pop. 537,965. 113 m. from London L. & N.W., G.W. and M. Ry.

THE GRAND HOTEL. Accommodation for 370 guests. Magnificent Dining, Grill Restaurant, Banqueting and Ball Rooms. Spacious Smoking, Billiard, Drawing, Writing, Reading Rooms. Every modern convenience. Sanitation perfect. Headquarters of Midland Automobile Club.
JOS. WEISHAUP, Manager.

ACORN HOTEL, Temple Street. Central, Unique. Three minutes from Stations, Theatres, Trams. Drawing, Writing Rooms. Splendidly appointed Sitting Rooms. 100 Bedrooms. Suites with Bathroom. Table d'Hôte. Lift, Electric Light. Telegrams, "Acorn, Birmingham." Telephone, 969. Apply **MANAGER.**

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BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS. CORNISH BROS., LTD., 37, New Street. Agents by appointment for the sale of Ordnance Survey Maps. Publishers by appointment to the University of Birmingham.

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON—see p. 895.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 15,000. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry., *via* Croydon, Lewes, and Polegate; S.E. & C. Ry., *via* Herne Hill, Tunbridge Wells, and Crowhurst. *Location:* On coast, 5 m. W. of Hastings, 12 m. E. of Eastbourne. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 147 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Inland, hilly pasture lands, coast open. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Dry, invigorating. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,990 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Beach:* Shingle, shelving to sand as tide recedes. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* 2 miles marine drive separates houses from esplanade, built along top of shore, with ornamental gardens, bandstand. *Kursaal* on E. Parade, a building seating 600 (the first of its kind to be erected in England). Large promenade deck and garden by the sea. Daily performances by excellent orchestra. Theatrical and other entertainments. Restaurant. Afternoon tea land. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming and general. *Excursions:* Battle Abbey, 8 m.; Normanhurst, 7 m.; Pevensey Castle, 7 m.; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 m. *Season:* July-September; increasing in favour as a winter resort. Electric trams to Hastings. The old town is inland 1 m., and has extended recently with such rapidity to the shore and along it that, under the influence of Earl de la Warr, the population has doubled in the last ten years, and the town developed into a modern and select family summer resort. Boulevard motor track, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile along front; public park, 12½ acres, with tennis lawns and winter garden; golf course (18 holes); Bexhill pack of harriers; foxhounds; boating; day and moonlight coaching trips; motor and other conveyances; rail and motor service L.B. & S.C. Ry. (see p. 833).

THE KURSAAL, situate in the centre of the Promenade, is artistically and comfortably arranged. The Deck outside, with Bandstand, is screened from wind and sun. Adjoining is the prettily laid out Beach Garden, illuminated with hundreds of electric fairy lamps. First-class band performs daily throughout the season. Comfortable lounge and deck chairs. Reading and Writing Rooms.

Proprietor, W. CLAUDE JOHNSON.

THE KURSAAL BUFFET and Reading Rooms, at Sea end of Deck, form part of Kursaal. The Reading Room windows overlook the Sea and command lovely Views of the Channel. Electric Grill. Afternoon Teas a speciality. Wines, Spirits, and Cigars of the best quality. Buffet is luxuriously furnished with well-upholstered lounges and easy chairs.

Sole Lessee and Manager,

JAMES M. GLOVER.

THE DEVONSHIRE HOTEL, Devonshire Road. Three minutes from the Sea Front and Railway Station. Comfort and good Cooking (English style). Wines, Spirits and Cigars of the best quality. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision.

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WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER MERCHANTS. Sole Agents for McAllister and Antiquary Scotch Whisky. Wines of the Finest Quality and a large stock of Vintage Champagnes.

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23, Lower Station Road, and 15, Sea Road, Bexhill.

THE BEXHILL HYDRO HOTEL. Facing South. Close to Golf Links. Lounge, Billiards. Separate Tables. Electric Treatment. Hot Brine Baths. Moderate Inclusive Terms. Very comfortable Winter Residence. Heated throughout. Telegrams, "Electro." Telephone, 43 Bexhill.

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LISMORE, 3, Marine Crescent. Facing Sea and Parade. Charming position. Well recommended Apartments. Good cooking and attendance by late Cook and Butler. Lowest winter terms.

Proprietors, MR. and MRS. FOX.

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BLACKPOOL,

Lancashire. M.B. Pop. 57,000. *Means of access:* L. & Y. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry., Midland Ry., and Great Central Ry. *Location:* On coast between the Ribble and Wyre, 18 m. from Preston. *Elevation:* 9½ ft. to 97 ft. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; freedom from fogs. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,679 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* N., clay; S., sand. *Front:* 3 miles; N., esplanades and ornamental sloping cliff-face terraces; S., flat sandy beach. *Piers:* 3, each with distinctive features. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Excursions:* Excellent facilities by sea and rail; network of electric tramways. This busy town is one huge permanent pleasure exhibition. All usual waterside pastimes provided; special prominence given to music (orchestral and choral) and dancing. Golf links, annual cricket week (September), and musical festival (October) (see p. 834).

COUNTY AND LANE ENDS HOTEL. Old-established Family and Commercial. Dining, Drawing, and Bedrooms facing the Sea and Promenade, next to "Tower" and "Palace." *Tariff* inclusive from 7/6 per day. Telegrams, "County, Blackpool." National Telephone, 39.

ST. CHAD'S PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Promenade, South Shore, Blackpool. *Terms:* 6/6 per day, inclusive; 13/- Week-end. Private Apartments, with or without board. Telephone, 43. Telegrams, "Chads."

Proprietor, J. HILLGROVE.

CLARENDON PRIVATE HOTEL (*en pension*), Claremont Park, Sea View, Electric Light, Lounge, Billiards, Recreation Hall, Table d'Hôte (small tables). Near Golf Links. Own Garage, Pit. *Terms* moderate. Telephone, 407. Telegrams, "Clarendon, Wilton Parade." Miss MARSHALL, Proprietress.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN,

Stirlingshire. Pop. 3,240. Caledonian Rly., between Stirling and Dunblane. An all-the-year-round health resort; sheltered from N. and E. winds. Unsurpassed scenery, natural mineral wells and baths; golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, coaching. Convenient centre for tourists, at the entrance to the Trossachs and Highlands (see p. 836).

CHARMING TOURIST RESORT. Mineral Waters and Baths. Equable Climate. Best centre from which to visit many of the most interesting and beautiful parts of Scotland. Golf, Bowls, Tennis, Fishing, Curling. Booklet free from

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CARMICHAEL'S PRIVATE HOTEL (five minutes from Mineral Wells and Baths). Boarding terms. Excellent accommodation. Every comfort and attention. Hotel bus meets all trains. Posting department complete. Good motor accommodation.

J. CARMICHAEL,
Telephone, No. 20. Proprietor.

BOGNOR,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 6,200. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 66 m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Littlehampton and Selsey Bill. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Flat, open. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, dry, equable; small rainfall; freedom from frost and fog. *Sunshine:* 2,023 hrs. 1906. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Paved promenade 2 m. on seawall. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion, Council band. *Beach:* Smooth, firm sands. *Bathing:* Mixed; shore lined with bathing tents, except in front of houses. *Season:* July–September. *Annual fixtures:* July, croquet tournament; August, cricket week, regatta, horse and flower shows, various aquatic sports; September, tennis open tournament. Quiet family summer resort and residential town; suitable winter climate for invalids; theatre, assembly-rooms, golf, boating, fishing, hockey, badminton (see p. 835).

HURLINGHAM BOARDING HOUSE. Facing the Sea. Separate Tables. Home Comforts. Croquet, Tennis, and close to Golf Links. Special Winter Terms. Arrangements can be made for Private Apartments. Telephone, 11 P.O. Personal supervision.

MRS. F. GOOD.

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(Opposite front entrance Station).

BOURNEMOUTH—see p. 894.

BRIDLINGTON,

Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 15,000. N. Eastern Ry. *Location:* On coast 5 m. S. of Flamborough Head. *Front:* Promenades at different levels 1½ m. along shore. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* April–September. During season Corporation band plays daily. Bridlington is a gay and growing summer resort greatly in favour with North of England industrial centres (see p. 836).

BRIDPORT—see p. 895.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Hants. County Borough. Pop. 70,000. Means of access: L. & S.W. Ry. (107½ m. from London) and Midland Ry. Location: Extreme S.W. coast of Hants, in sheltered bight between Poole Harbour and Christchurch. Neighbourhood: Cliffs, pine-woods, valleys, luxurious growth of trees and shrubs. Aspect: South. Climate: Mild, equable temperature. Sunshine: 1906, 1,968 hrs. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Sand and gravel. Front: High cliffs, covered foliage, intersected rustic paths, broken by deep chimes. Piers: Bournemouth, 1,238 ft., bands and refreshment and newspaper kiosks; Boscombe, 600 ft. Beach: Sandy, no currents, double tides render bathing always practicable. Bathing: Mixed. Baths: Swimming baths, Turkish and electric at Hydros. Excursions: New Forest, 15 m.; Corfe Castle, 18 m.; Wimborne, 9 m.; Christchurch Priory, 4 m.; Salisbury, 31 m.; Stonehenge, 38 m. Steamboat excursions to Swanage, Weymouth, Isle of Wight, Southampton, &c. Seasons: Winter and summer. Annual fixtures: Regatta, cricket week, horse show, chrysanthemum show, tennis, golf, and croquet tournament. Widely-spread town built within recent years on a heath covered with pines, which surround and permeate the locality, contributing to this fashionable town's position as a health resort, aromatic exhalations from pines benefiting pulmonary complaints. East Cliff (oldest residential quarter) separated from West Cliff (newest portion, more elevated) by River Bourne. Town extended more inland through valley than along coast. Valley affords maximum protection from wind, laid out 2 miles as public pleasure gardens, stream running through. Here Invalids' Walk, sheltered, quiet, sunny promenade. Municipal orchestra and bands, 2 theatres, winter gardens (vocal and instrumental concerts), Shaftesbury Hall (entertainments, lectures, concerts, gymnasium), free libraries; science, art, and technical schools; drill halls, 3 arcades; boating, fishing, coaching, hunting; 2 golf links, Meyrick Park and Queen's Park (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes); 3 large parks, provision for all outdoor pastimes; good educational facilities; excellent London railway service, and direct communication Midlands and North. Electric tramways (see p. 834).

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT. DR. JOHN'S SANATORIUM, Constitution Hill. Six hundred acres of Private Grounds. Separate Chalet System. Excellent opportunities for studying agriculture. Two hundred and fifty feet above sea level. Own Cows. DR. JOHNS, sole proprietor. Established 1897.

DURLEY HALL. Warm, comfortable Boarding House, surrounded by sunny grounds. Near Sea, Gardens, and Golf. Fine Billiard Room. Twenty Bedrooms. Catering equals good hotels. Bright Christian Home. From £2 2s. weekly. Book to Bournemouth (West). MANWARING, Proprietor.

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MRS. POCKOCK.

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SUNNY MOOR. Durley Road, West Cliff. Superior Apartments. Detached House in own grounds. Sanitary Certificate. Excellent Cooking and Attendance. Close to Sea, Town, Pavilion. Highly recommended.

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BOURNEMOUTH—continued.

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Telegrams, "Greenlade, Bournemouth."

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. ADAMS & CO., opposite West Station, Auctioneers, Valuers, &c., supply Printed Registers of Houses to Let, Furnished and Unfurnished, free upon application; also Lists of Businesses, Boarding, Apartment Houses, and High-class Residential Properties for Sale.

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See pages 829-883.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

CONTAINS, WHEREVER POSSIBLE,
PARTICULARS OF CLIMATE

BY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

BRIDPORT,

Dorsetshire. M.B. Pop. 5,962. Means of access: 149 m. from London by G.W. Ry.; coach connections with Lyme (9 m.) and Crewkerne (12 m.) (L. & S.W. Ry. stations). Elevation: About 40 ft. Aspect: South. Climate: Equable. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Piers: At harbour entrance. Season: July-September. A seaport for small vessels and quiet watering-place. Golf links, hunting, tennis, boating, fishing. The place has many attractions for the artist, botanist, geologist, and archæologist. Fair: April and October.

THE GREYHOUND HOTEL, Family and Commercial. Home Comforts. Private Sitting Rooms. Coffee, Luncheon, and Refreshment Rooms. Wines, Spirits, and Cigars of excellent quality. Omnibus meets all trains at Bridport Station. Nat. Telephone, 0194. Proprietor, W. TRUMP.

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(2 miles from Teignmouth), on N. side of Teign Valley, and 200 ft. above sea-level. Southern exposure, sheltered N.E. by range rising 800 ft. Quiet little village health resort, surrounded by beautiful scenery; within easy distance of Dartmoor and numerous places of interest.

(Near TEIGNMOUTH.)

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON (SOUTH DEVON) HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORT. Most lovely spot. Beautiful Private Grounds. Delightful walks and drives. Tennis Court. Healthful, pleasant change for those desiring rest. Magnificent climate. Turkish and other baths. Estab. 25 years. C. F. CARPENTER.

BRIGHTLINGSEA,

Essex. U.D.C. Pop. 4,578. 62 m. from London by G.E. Ry. Location: On coast, 10 m. from Colchester. Drainage: Modern. Water supply: Constant, from deep wells. A quiet yachting, boating, and fishing centre.

BRIGHTON—see p. 896.

BRISTOL—see p. 897.

THE BROADS.

These well-known and mostly shallow lakes, connected by numerous small and navigable waterways, extend over a large area of Norfolk and Suffolk. Easily approached from Lowestoft, Yarmouth, and Norwich, Wroxham station (G.E. Ry.) is a good centre. Favourite holiday grounds for boating, sailing, cruising, fishing, and shooting.

BRIGHTON,

Sussex. County Borough. Pop. 129,023. Means of access: L.B. & S.C. Ry., 51 m. from London. Location: On coast between Newhaven and Worthing. Sunshine: 1906, 1,861 hrs. Front: 4½ m. from Kemp Town to Hove; marine drive between unbroken line of houses and esplanade on sea-wall, with promenade lawns, ornamental terrace-walks, and bandstands; ½ m. covered in. Piers: West Pier, 1,100 ft., pavilion; Palace Pier, 1,710 ft., pavilion. Beach: Shingle. Bathing: Mixed. Baths: Exceptionally well supplied with baths of every description for all classes; one chalybeate spring. Seasons: Summer and winter. Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners; large residential population (including many City men), with great educational facilities; noted for the number and importance of its private scholastic establishments. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train services, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; golf links, Kemp Town, Devil's Dyke and Shoreham; harriers, foxhounds; coaching; county cricket ground at Hove; numerous parks and recreation grounds (cycle track, cricket, tennis, bowls); boating, fishing; 3 theatres, 2 music-halls; grand aquarium, finest in the country; pavilion, once a royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries, chess-room, &c. (see p. 837).

GRAND HOTEL. Unique position, facing Sea. Magnificent Public Rooms. Private Suites, with Bath and Dressing Rooms communicating. Tepid Sea Water Swimming Bath. Orchard. Finest Garage on South Coast. *En pension* from 12/- per day. For Illustrated Tariff, apply, E. REICHEL-T-BERNER, Manager.

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BROADSTAIRS,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 8,100. S.E. & C. Ry., 75 m. from London. Location: Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. Elevation: About 150 ft. Neighbourhood: High cliffs. Aspect: S.E. Climate: Dry, bracing. Rainfall: 22.46 in. Sunshine: 1906 2,004 hrs. Bathing: Mixed. It is rapidly extending into a quiet, select family resort and exhilarating retreat (see p. 838).

BROADSTAIRS NURSING HOME.—The Principal Nursing Home. Quiet. Exquisitely clean. Large Private Grounds adjoin Baths. Massage. Diet Cures. Nurses supplied. Visited by London and Local Doctors. From Two Guineas inclusive. Apply, SISTER FRANCES, St. Edmunds, Broadstairs.

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BRIGHTON.

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On the Avon, an old and important seaport, contains all that is essential to the life of a prosperous and lively modern mercantile city; has a good system of electric tramways, and is a convenient centre for excursions by railway or on the River Avon. It is noted for its ancient cathedral and other ecclesiastical buildings, musical societies, parks and open spaces, museum, libraries, &c. Modern drainage, constant supply of water, all kinds of baths. Pop. 54,000. 127½ m. from London (G.W. Ry.).

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Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 m. S.E. of London, is situated chiefly on gravel and sand soil, about 200 ft. above sea-level, in a healthy district, amidst rural surroundings, offering excellent residential advantages. Pop. 27,358. S.E. & C. Ry.

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BRISTOL.

BEMBRIDGE,

Isle of Wight. Pop. 1,200. Situated N.E. corner of Island, on coast between Ryde and Sandown,

BIDEFORD,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 9,250. L. & S.W. Ry., 4½ m. from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the banks of the River Torridge, the centre of Kingsley's country.

BUDE,

Cornwall. Pop. 1,307. L. & S.W. Ry. A small modern watering-place and bracing summer health resort, standing high on the cliff coast between Newquay and Ilfracombe, exposed to the Atlantic breezes.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 1,900. L. & S.W. Ry. Location: On S. coast of Devon, between Sidmouth and Exmouth. Quiet watering-place. Golf (18 holes), tennis, badminton, croquet, trout fishing.

BUXTON—see p. 898.

CALLANDER,

Perthshire. Pop. 1,500. 16 m. N.W. of Stirling; Caledonian Ry. 250 ft. above sea-level. Climate is mild, and sunshine a good average. Good, plentiful, constant water supply. Modern drainage. Sandy soil. Season: June-September, inclusive.

BUXTON,

Derbyshire. U.D.C. Pop. 11,000. *Means of access:* Midland Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* Peak of Derbyshire; 24 m. from Manchester, 36 m. from Derby. Fashionable inland watering-place; is the highest town in England; importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs, 82° Fahr., open all the year round, visited annually by 63,000 bathers. The baths are luxuriously and completely fitted; immersion and natural swimming baths; natural mineral springs; thermal springs, used natural and heated; chalybeate spring. Pavilion, 600 ft. long (band, theatre, opera house, concert room, Oriental kiosk, smoking rooms), with 21 acres ornamental pleasure gardens for riverside promenades, tennis, bowls, &c. Golf links (gentlemen 18 holes, ladies 9), boating, badminton, hunting, hockey, curling (3 rinks), tobogganing; museum, free library, reading room, and assembly rooms. The Crescent, 320 ft. long, is supported by a colonnade affording shelter from rain, footpaths in other streets are also covered in (see p. 839).

BUXTON HYDRO. 260 Rooms. Luxury with economy. Amusements every evening. Cinderella Dance every Saturday. Concert every Sunday. Excellent Cuisine. Near Golf Links, Public Gardens, and Mineral Baths. Tel. Address, "Comfortable." National Tel., No. 5. G. W. BOSWORTH, Manager.

HAWTHORN VILLA, St. John's Road. Superior Private Apartments. South aspect, overlooking Gardens. Close to Baths, Station, and Churches. Perfect sanitation. Terms on application. The MISSES REDFEARN.

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Forfarshire. Pop. 5,500. On main lines between Dundee and Aberdeen. Constant water-supply; well drained. Besides being a seaside resort from June to September, when the population is doubled, its excellent golf links, situated on the sea-coast, attract large numbers. Also bowling and tennis.

BRUCE'S HOTEL. Finest situation on the Golf Links. Overlooking Sea. Hot Sea-Water Baths. Under entirely new management. Terms on application to

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(late Osborne Hotel, Torquay).

CAMBRIDGE.

Municipal Borough. Pop. 39,731 (1906). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., G.N. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and Midland Ry. This famous university, on the River Cam, originated in 1100; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. The Fitzwilliam Museum contains a magnificent collection of books, engravings, drawings, and paintings, with ancient marbles and statuary. University library possesses 300,000 volumes. Numbers of the colleges boast chapels renowned for their beauty, fine libraries, grand courts, and lovely gardens. Boating, fishing, bathing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,756 hrs.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL. First Class. Close to the Colleges. Drawing, Dining, and Smoking Rooms. Private Suites of Rooms, Bath Rooms. Carriages, Stabling. Motor Garage for 50 cars; Petrol stored. Under personal management of the Proprietor, M. D. BRADFORD.

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CAMBRIAN RAILWAYS—see p. 897.

CHELTENHAM—see p. 900.

CHESTER,

Cheshire. City and County Borough. Pop. 46,207. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., and G. Central Ry. (Cheshire Lines Committee). *Location:* Liverpool, 17 m.; Manchester, 35 m.; Crewe, 20 m. *Elevation:* 90 ft. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandstone, clay and gravel. *Excursions:* Excellent railway centre; Eaton Hall (the seat of his Grace the Duke of Westminster), Hawarden Castle (the residence of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone), Broxton, and North Wales. An ancient, historic city, full of interest to tourists, and contains a beautiful cathedral and curious rows of shops, one above the other, the roofs of the lower ones forming an upper street promenade. Well supplied with facilities for amusement and recreation. Golf links (18 holes); racecourse; excellent boating on River Dee. Electric trams, swimming baths, free library, coaching, foxhunting (Cheshire Hounds). *Annual fixtures:* Race Meeting, May; Regatta, July; County Agricultural Show, August (see p. 840).

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MISS PERRY.

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Kent. City and County Borough. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 25,700. Means of access: S.E. & C. Ry. Location: 55 m. S.E. of London, 7 m. from Herne Bay, and 16 m. from Margate, Ramsgate, Folkestone, and Dover. Baths: Fine open air, 120 yds. by 40 yds. Annual features: Cricket week, early in August; Michaelmas Fair, early in October. County cricket ground, Dane John Gardens, Royal Museum and Beany Institute, including public library. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest. Hunting, shooting, angling, boating; short railway trips to all the Kentish watering-places.

"THE MOTHER CITY OF ENGLAND." Unique in historical and antiquarian interest. Magnificent Cathedral. S. Martin's Church (oldest in England) and many other ancient Churches and Buildings. Royal Museum contains "De Zoete" Collection of Pictures. The Westgate contains Museum of Arms, &c. Splendid centre for Residents or Visitors. Easy access to coast in all directions (sea 6 miles). Perfect water and drainage. Educational advantages. For any information or Illustrated Guide send penny stamp to Chamber of Commerce Enquiry Office.

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Pop. 3,511. 25½ m. from London, G.W. Ry. A typical Welsh market town, seaport and county town, with fine promenade alongside River Teify, famous for its salmon fishing. Good facilities for boating, fishing and coach drives.

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COUNTY AND STATION HOTEL.—Fireproof covered way from Station. Porters in Red Uniforms meet trains without charge. Bedrooms, single, from 4/-; double, from 7/-; including attendance and electric light. Billiards. Garage. Telephone, 119. J. W. MASON, Manager.

CARNARVON.

M.B. Pop. 9,760. Means of access: L. & N.W. Ry. and Liverpool steamboats. Location: On S.W. side of Menai Strait, here about 1 m. wide. Water supply: Constant. Bathing: Fine open-air, sea-water baths. Excursions: Every facility. Observation trips in coaches to view valleys, passes, lakes, and mountains, for which Snowdon district is famous. Snowdon 8 m., Llanberis 8 m., Reddgelert 13 m. Carnarvon is an ancient town, seaport, and important tourist centre, possessing a castle of historical and architectural interest. Carnarvon is the seat of important Welsh woollen factories. Coaching, yachting, boating, fishing, shooting. Annual features: N. Wales horse show, Whit Monday, Royal Welsh Yacht Club Regatta, and Carnarvon Town Regatta in August.

SPORTSMAN HOTEL. Family, Commercial, and Posting House. Opposite entrance to Carnarvon Castle, and three minutes from Pier. Largest Luncheon Room in North Wales. Luncheon ready on arrival of steamer. Telegrams, "Sportsman, Carnarvon." Telephone, No. 11. J. K. CRISPIN, Proprietor.

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REAL WELSH WOOLLEN GOODS, including Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, and Hosiery direct from makers. Special Wholesale Prices to Public Institutions, Charitable Organisations, and Philanthropists. Write for Samples and Prices. LAKE & COMPANY, LTD., Welsh Woollen Factories.

CHELMSFORD.

Population, 12,500. G.E. Rly. The county town of Essex. Derives its name from the River Chelmer, which here receives the tributary waters of the Cam. It stands on the grand line of road, formerly Roman, from London to Colchester and the Eastern Counties. It is a substantial market centre with attractive residential suburbs, grammar school, museum, literary institute, 29½ miles N.E. of London.

AUCTIONEER, VALUER & ESTATE AGENT FRED TAYLOR, 17, Duke Street, Secretary to the Essex Agricultural Society. Telegrams, "Fred Taylor, Chelmsford." Nat. Tel. 0199 Chelmsford.

REMOVALS, WAREHOUSING, GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS. Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, Decorators, Paper Hangers, Furnishing Ironmongers; Carpet Beating by Electricity; Carpet Merchants, Removal Contractors to all parts of the world.

WENLEY & SON, 73, High Street, Telephone, No. 24 Chelmsford.

CHELTENHAM,

Gloucestershire. M.B. Pop. 50,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 6 m. from Gloucester; Midland Ry., between Birmingham (47 m.) and Bristol (44 m.). *Climate:* Mild; free from fogs. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,626 hrs. (J.P.R.). *Baths:* Corporation, brine, medical, general. *Mineral waters:* Sulphated, alkaline, saline. *Excursions:* Cleeve Common (ancient British camp), Chedworth (Roman villa), Gloucester (cathedral), Tewkesbury (abbey, old houses), Avon and Severn, both rivers affording boating and fishing. *Season:* Hunting (October to March), dancing (December until Lent begins). *Annual fixtures:* Cheltenham College speech day, about July 1; athletic sports, Easter Monday; race meetings, April and October; tennis and croquet tournaments, July and August; archery and golf tournaments; county cricket week, August. An inland residential health resort and important educational centre, of great natural and cultivated beauty, well provided with parks, pleasure spaces, and recreation grounds; much frequented by Anglo-Indians; climate also suitable to persons of advanced age. Badminton, hockey, golf (18 holes), angling, boating, Cotswold Hounds, Boddington Harriers, Theatre Royal and Opera House, winter gardens (concerts, exhibitions, bowls), new town hall (balls, concerts, society gatherings), Rotunda, Victoria Hall, free library, art gallery, museum, Pierson Museum (Cheltenham College), Fine Art Society, electric trams (see p. 840).

GLOSTER HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Lansdowne Road. Lofty position, south aspect. Overlooking the celebrated Montpelier Spa and Pleasure Gardens; near Colleges. Electric Light. Excellent Bath Rooms. Table d'Hôte. Terms moderate. Smoke Room. Cycle accommodation. Telephone, 0836.

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SOYER'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Delightfully Situated. Near Brine Baths, Waters, Club, Promenade. In own grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Putting Lawns. Lounge, Drawing, Smoking Rooms. Lofty Bedrooms. Sanitation certified. Theatre Suppers a speciality. Garage. Tel. 0802. Telegrams, "Soyer, Cheltenham." E. M. SOYER.

THE CHELT HOTEL,

CHELTHENHAM.

Proprietors, THE CHELT HOTEL, LTD.

MOTORS. Reliable Cars for Hire. Terms on application. Official Repairer to the A.C.G.B.I. and A.A. STRETTON'S, Limited, Automobile Engineers, the "Million" Motor Works and Garage, Bath Road and Wellington Street. Telephone, No. 307. Telegrams, "Strettons, Cheltenham."

CHESTER—see p. 898.

CHURCH STRETTON,

Shropshire. Pop. 1,749. G.W. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. 13 m. S. from Shrewsbury. Provides all the conditions necessary for a first-class health resort, viz., high altitude, dry soil, pure water, bracing air, natural spring waters of great purity, &c. Golf (18 holes). See p. 841.

THE HOTEL. First-class, situated at base of Stretton Hills, replete with every comfort. Private grounds. Croquet, Golf, Garage. Week-end tickets from London and other Stations. Telephone 3. Tariff on application to—
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HOUSE AGENTS. CORNELIUS & BOULTER, Auctioneers, Surveyors, Valuers, Promenade (opposite Fountain), have on their Register all the Principal Residences available for Letting, Furnished and Unfurnished, or Sale. List free on receipt of letter stating requirements. Telephone, 47Y.

CLEETHORPES,

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 27,000. G. Central and G. Northern Rys. A popular watering-place at the mouth of the River Humber. Golf links (18 holes); usual seaside attractions. Electric trams to Grimsby (2 m.).

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 2, Carding Mill Villas. Facing South-east. Close to Golf Links. Two sitting rooms, five bed rooms. Bath room (h. and c. water). Every convenience.

Miss E. BURGESS.

CHICHESTER,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 12,244. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 69 m. from London. Near Chichester Harbour; 7 m. to the coast; 17 m. from Portsmouth; 30 m. from Brighton. Elevation: 53 ft. to 80 ft. above sea-level. Aspect: S. Climate: Mild, the city being sheltered by the Downs. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Gravel. Excursions: Excellent centre for Goodwood House, Park, and Racecourse; Boxgrove Priory and ruins; Bisham Church and village; Petworth House, Midhurst; Cowdray Park and ruins; Arundel Castle, Kingley Vale, with its magnificent yew trees, &c. Annual fixtures: Cricket, lawn tennis, and croquet weeks; cycle sports; races. Usual facilities for amusement and recreation. Local objects of interest include: Cathedral (an elegant Gothic structure dating from the 11th century, nave 91 ft. wide); Bishop's Palace (fine dining-room, ancient chapel, pictures, and stained glass); Council House (fine portraits); Canons Gate (erected 16th century); Market Cross (erected 1500); city walls; theological college; museum; guildhall (once the chapel of the Grey Friars); St. Mary's Hospital (founded and enclosed 1158); Priory Park; recreation grounds (see p. 341).

DOLPHIN HOTEL. Opposite Cathedral. The County Hotel. Old-established and well-known Hostelry. Headquarters Automobile Clubs of G.B. and I. and Sussex County. Nearest Hotel Goodwood Racecourse. Carriages of every description. Stabling. Garage. 'Bus meets all trains. Telephone, 0189 National.

WINE MERCHANTS. The Dolphin Hotel, Ltd., Importers of Wines, Spirits, and Cigars, Bass's and other Ales, and Guinness's Stout. Sole Agents for Devenish & Co., Weymouth, Brewers to H.M. the King. Telephone, 0189 National.

LIVERY STABLES, COAL MERCHANTS. The Dolphin Hotel, Ltd., Job and Post Masters. Carriages provided for the Goodwood Races. Sole Agents by appointment of L.B. & S.C. Railway for Cabs and Parcels. Coal Merchants. Telephone, 0189 National.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS AND DECORATORS, 6, North Street. Large and Varied Stock. All Repairs and Upholstering done on the Premises. Experienced Staff. Goods on Hire in every department.

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CARRIAGE BUILDER AND WHEELWRIGHT. Every description of Vehicle Built to Order. Estimates given for Repairs, Painting, and Trimming. Iron and Rubber Tying at Moderate Charges.

W. FIELDER, Orchard Terrace.

CRICCIETH,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,406. Cambrian Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. 18 m. from Carnarvon. It is the only watering-place in North Wales facing due south, and is in the midst of the finest scenery of Wales. Boating, fishing, golf, tennis; recreation ground.

GRIEFF,

Perthshire. Pop. 5,000. Means of access: By Caledonian Ry. from Edinburgh and Glasgow; frequent service. Location: In the valley of Strathearn, on the S. slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. Climate: Bracing, clear air; freedom from fog; small summer rainfall. A quiet health resort; two golf links, bowling-green. Fishing.

WEST SUSSEX MOTOR CO., LTD., East Street. Official Repairers to A. C. G. B. & I. Garage accommodation for 50 cars. Electric Light. Inspection Pit. All Repairs. Charging and Vulcanising. Luxurious Cars for Hire. Resident Engineer. Telegrams, "Motors." Telephone, No. 6.

MINERAL WATERS. F. CHITTY (Chemist by Examination), Manufacturer of Aerated Mineral Waters, South Street, and at Midhurst. Purveyor to the King and Members of the Royal Family.

GENERAL BUILDERS, MASONS, DECORATORS, PLUMBERS, AND SANITARY ENGINEERS. By appointment to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Established over a Century. Estimates on application. Funerals conducted any distance. VICK & SONS, 7, Tower Street, Chichester.

HOUSE AGENTS. HOBGEN BROTHERS, General Valuers, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, and Surveyors. Sales of Landed and Residential Estates. Valuations for Probate, Mortgage, and other purposes. Estates Managed, Compensation Claims, Arbitration Cases, Timber and Tenant Right Valuations. Dilapidations Assessed.

CLACTON-ON-SEA—see p. 902.

CLEVEDON,

Somersetshire. U.D.C. Pop. 5,898. Means of access: G.W. Ry., 134 m. from London. Location: On S. shore of Bristol Channel, 16 m. from Bristol. Elevation: To 300 ft. Aspect: S. and W. Climate: Mild and bracing, according to situation. Pier: 840 ft. Beach: Pebbly. Bathing: Not mixed. Seasons: Summer and winter. Annual fixtures: Season band, regatta, flower show. A quiet, fashionable watering-place. Golf links (9 holes), tennis, boating, fishing (see p. 841).

WALTON PARK HOTEL. The most comfortable Hotel in the West of England, Officially appointed Headquarters of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, Automobile Club of France, C.T.C., Touring Club of France. STANLEY D. GORDON, Manager.

CLACTON-ON-SEA,

Essex. U.D.C. Pop. 7,453. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamboats from London in summer. *Location:* On the coast between Harwich and Southend, 18 m. from Colchester. *Elevation:* 50 feet. *Neighbourhood:* Flat. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; claims the smallest rainfall in England. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1996 hrs. *Rainfall:* 1976. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Generally clay and gravel. *Front:* Sea wall, promenade, and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. *Pier:* 1,200 ft. pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Belle steamboats; Frinton, 8 m.; Walton-on-Naze, 10 m.; Felixstowe, 14 m.; Harwich, 17 m.; London Bridge, 83 m. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, fishing competitions. *Season:* July-September. A modern and growing town (its residential pop. doubled 1891-1901), popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents; it prides itself, amongst its other advantages, upon its sunshine records. Operetta house, Palace Theatre and grounds, tennis, hockey, fishing, boating, golf links (9 holes), foxhounds, coursing, rifle club; a number of convalescent homes. Its popularity has been fostered by its accessibility to London; and the health-giving properties of its tonic breezes are testified by its convalescent homes and institutions. Favoured in situation and climate, nothing is left undone to complete all essential arrangements for well-being of visitors and residents, general cleanliness and healthiness of town being facilitated by its all being modern-built. No better place could be found for children not in robust health (see p. 842).

OCEAN VIEW. Select Boarding Establishment.

Marine Parade. Facing south and Sea. Close Pier, Palace. Tennis. Golf. Own Private Bathing Huts. Separate Tables. Most comfortable, most homelike, most reasonable. Established 12 years.

W. J. W. CHILDS, Manager.

HOUSE AGENTS. Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea, and 10, Union Court, London, E.C. For particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Plots of Land, and Building Estates, apply.

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Tels.: 092 Clacton; 720 London Wall.

"RAMSEY" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Marine Parade. Facing the Sea, due south. Finest position. Terms from 30/-, according to Season and Rooms. **MISSSES BELLAMY.**

GLENGARRY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Marine Parade. Finest position Sea Front, facing south. Excellent accommodation. Modern improvements. Smoking Room. Croquet. Close to Grand Hotel.

MISSSES COLEMAN, Proprietresses.

MONTAGUE HOUSE. Private Boarding Establishment. Marine Parade. Admittedly the finest position on the Sea Front, east of the Pier, and in the very best residential portion of the Parade. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms.

MRS. GOODMAN, Proprietress.

BEAUMONT HALL AND ANNEKE. Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment, Marine Parade. Facing south and Sea. Private Tennis and two Croquet Lawns. Five minutes to Golf Links. Central for all entertainments. Separate tables. Electric light.

Tel. 080. **MISS BEAUMONT, Proprietress.**

IRONMONGERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. F. W. LEWELLEN & CO. Cricket, Golf, and Lawn Tennis. Beach Chairs. Spirit Stoves. Bicycles. Perambulators. Baths. Pianos on Hire. Sole Agent for Goss Arms of Clacton, Walton, Frinton, and St. Osyth.

COLWYN BAY,

Denbighshire. U.D.C. Pop. 13,000. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry.; steamers in summer. *Location:* On the coast, 5½ m. from Llandudno, midway between Chester and Holyhead. *Elevation:* 50 ft. to 120 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Lofly, wooded hills. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Equable. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,681 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Front:* Marine drive, asphalted promenade 3 m. long. Two Piers. Pavilion, close to promenade; orchestral concerts. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Not mixed. Boating. Fishing. *Season:* Easter to Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Golf and tennis tournaments. Athletic sports, swimming. A select modern residential resort and watering-place (see p. 844).

HOUSE AGENTS. ROWLAND & CO., Wynnstay Chambers. Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let. Property and Land for Sale. Telephone, 9Y2.

CARTMEL'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, Station Road. Contractor for all kinds of parties. Dining Saloon accommodation for 200 persons. One minute from Station and Post Office. Good cycling accommodation. Full particulars from

MR. CARTMELL.

CROFT SPA,

Yorkshire. A quiet little health resort, 3 m. from Darlington, possessing fine, strong, and varied sulphur, magnesia, and iron waters with great medicinal properties. Fishing.

CLIFTON,

(Bristol), Gloucester. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., Midland Ry. *Location:* part of Bristol, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from joint station. *Neighbourhood:* High open downs, wooded hills, and river scenery. *Water supply:* Constant. *Brainage:* Modern. *Soil:* New red sandstone. *Promenade:* On the downs. *Baths:* Grand Spa and Hydro, complete establishment. *Mineral waters:* Thermal. A favourite health resort and residential suburb of Bristol. Noted suspension bridge over the Avon, at a height of 250 ft. Concerts in the Zoological Gardens, on the downs, and in the public halls; art gallery, theatre, golf links, hunting, tennis, hockey, and marine excursions, cycling and motoring. Downs nearly 700 acres in extent and 300 feet above sea level. Important educational centre (see p. 843).

"LYNDHURST," 22, Pembroke Road. Private Apartments in Suites or Boarding terms from 31/6 weekly. Near Suspension Bridge and Downs. Convenient for Trams, Rail, and Shops. Well-furnished, lofty rooms. Sanitation perfect. Bath. Cycle House.

MRS. SMITH.

OAKLANDS. Private Boarding Establishment. Pembroke Road. Pleasantly situated in best, healthiest part, near Downs, College, All Saints' Church and places of amusement. Excellent Cuisine. Smoking Room. Special arrangements for lengthened period.

Mrs. HOSKIN-BOTTERELL.

BOURNE HALL, 30, Pembroke Road. Most comfortable Pension. Centrally situated. Well recommended. Large Reception and Bed-Sitting Rooms. Excellent cuisine. Charges very moderate. Also at Regency House, Regency Sq., Brighton.

MISS VINCENT, Proprietress.

"STRATHDEN" PRIVATE HOTEL (*en pension*), Eaton Crescent. Detached residence. Handsomely furnished. Electric Light throughout. Tennis, Croquet, Billiards. Few minutes from Downs, College, Theatre, and Trams. Terms from 1½ guineas. Certified sanitation. Recommended. Nat. Tel., 2341x.

2, **RICHMOND TERRACE, CLIFTON.** Central. Seven minutes from Bridge and Downs. Homelike and comfortable. Terms 4/- to 5/- daily; 22/6 to 31/6 weekly, according to rooms.

CORK.

County Borough. Pop. 75,978 (1901). Beautifully situated on the River Lee, 159 m. S.W. of Dublin. Is the principal city and seaport of the south of Ireland, and is well served by rail and steamship services. The Marina, a grassy tree-shaded walk by the riverside, runs parallel with the City Park (240 acres) and the racecourse. Cork is a good centre for excursions to the most interesting places in the south of Ireland. 5 m. N.W. is Blarney with its groves and famous castle. Queenstown, overlooking Cork Harbour, enjoys a world-wide reputation for salubrity and the mildness of its climate.

TURNER'S HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Situated in centre of the town. Well furnished. Good Cuisine. Table d'Hôte Dinner. Reasonable charges. Bus meets trains and steamers. E. T. TURNER, Proprietor.

MOTOR GARAGE FOR 30 CARS. Every description of Motor Work. First-class Motor Engineers only employed. **IRISH CYCLE & MOTOR WORKS,** Parnell Place. Telegrams: "Irish Cycle, Cork."

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BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND ARTISTS' COLOURMEN. W. & T. EVANS, Booksellers to the Queen's College, Cork, &c. Speciality: Educational in all branches, and Irish Publications. Also large stock of Tourists' Requisites, Views, China, Bog Oak, &c., Connemara Marble, &c.

E. K. KEARNEY, Auctioneer, Valuer, Estate Agent, Arbitration Offices, and Auction Mart. Business under personal supervision. Established 1895. Telegrams, "Kearney, Auctioneer, Cork." Postal address, 37, Marlboro' Street, Cork.

CONISTON—see p. 922.

COLCHESTER—see p. 843.

COWES,

Isle of Wight. U.D.C. Pop. 8,654. On N. coast of Island at the mouth of estuary of the river Medina, opposite Southampton Water; $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Southampton, 10 m. from Portsmouth; gay and fashionable town, celebrated as headquarters of Royal Yacht Squadron and for regatta week (August). Pier, esplanade, bandstand, river, harbour, boating.

APARTMENT HOUSE. "Alberta," The Parade, Cowes. Overlooking the Solent. Unrivalled position. One minute from Steamers and Pier. Well furnished. Good Boating, Bathing, and Fishing. Board arranged if desired. For particulars, apply MISS J. W. YOUNG.

THE PAVILION. Apartments, with or without Board. Pleasantly situated on the Parade, facing the Sea. Good Cooking and Attendance. Or would let house furnished. For terms and particulars apply MRS. SERGEANT, Proprietress, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

CRICCIETH—see p. 901.

CRIEFF—see p. 901.

CROMER,

Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop. 4,030. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., Midland & G.N. Joint Ry. *Location:* A favourite high-class seaside summer resort on coast between Yarmouth and Hunstanton, 22 m. from Norwich, the country in the vicinity being undulating and well wooded. *Elevation:* From 60 ft. to 250 ft. *Aspect:* North. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,778 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant; from chalk wells. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* The piers, flanked by a sea-wall and backed by the slopes of the cliffs, extend 1 m. *Pier:* 500 ft. *Beach:* Firm, dry sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Sept. *Facilities for amusement and recreation:* Music on pier, golf-links, public tennis courts, bowling-green; theatrical performances at town hall; good sea fishing and fresh-water fishing (see p. 843).

ALEXANDRA MANSIONS. First-class Boarding Establishment. Situated close Beach and new Promenade. Good Sea Views. Sumptuously furnished. Spacious Dining Hall. Lounge, Drawing, and Smoking Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Table d'Hôte, separate tables.
MRS. JEFFERSON, Proprietress.

BELMONT PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Lately enlarged. Situated West Cliff. Sea view every room. Accommodates 90. Electric Light. Private Sitting Rooms. Dining, Drawing, Smoking, Reading, Billiard Rooms. Table d'Hôte, 7.30, separate tables.
J. W. JEFFERSON, Proprietor.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE HOTEL. Acknowledged finest position, facing Sea. Luxuriously furnished. Electric light throughout. Motor Garage for 30 cars adjoining Hotel. Resident engineer. Telephone, No. 8. Telegrams, "Marlborough, Cromer."
S. A. ROGERS, Proprietor.

ISELHAM HOUSE (late Fauntleroy), West Parade. Select Boarding Establishment. Directly on West Cliff, facing Sea, close to Pier. Large Public Rooms. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision of the Proprietress, Miss GIBBS.

HOUSE AGENTS (next Post Office). Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, Apartments, Yachts and Pleasure Wherries to let. Cromer and East Coast. List, with map, free. FEW & CO. Telep.: No. 46. Telegrams: "Few, Cromer." And at Station Approach, Wroxham.

HOUSE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
ELMES & DOWNING.
Cromer, Tel. 188; Sheringham, Tel. 199.
And Mundesley.
House Finder and Apartment Guide free.

CROWBOROUGH,

Sussex. Pop. 3,081. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 39 m. from London. *Location:* 9 m. from Tunbridge Wells. A bracing elevated inland health resort on the borders of Ashdown Forest. Situated in a beautiful undulating district where the Sussex hills reach 796 ft. above sea-level, commanding splendid scenery. Golf links (18 holes), hunting, stream angling; crisp, dry air; pine-woods.

IVY HALL. Boarding Establishment. Also MOORSIDE. Both in own Grounds. Close to Golf Links, Moors, Pine Woods. Home comforts. Excellent cuisine. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls, Cycle House. Also The Links. First-class Apartments; every convenience.
The MISSES WOOD.

CREST (PRIVATE) HOTEL, Crowborough. Most modern and up-to-date. Centrally situated, near Golf Links. Style, comfort. Moderate terms. Motorists and Golfers specially catered for. Tennis, Croquet and Billiards. Telegrams, "Crest, Crowborough." Telephone No. 94. Apply MANAGER.

CROYDON,

Surrey. M.B. Pop. (1901), 133,895. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 10 m. A progressive town possessing all the requirements of a first-class residential town, well supplied with amusements, tramways and educational facilities (see p. 844).

BOOKSELLER. J. RAE, Limited, Bookseller and Stationer. Printing, Bookbinding, Relief-Stamping. 71, George Street, Croydon.

DARTMOUTH,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 6,579. G.W. Ry., 227 m. from Paddington. *Location:* S.W. coast of Devon. *Climate:* Very mild. *Season:* May-October. Boating, fishing, bathing, cricket, football, tennis, bowls, hunting.

DAWLISH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 4,003. G.W. Ry., 13 m. from Exeter. On coast between Teignmouth and Exmouth. A quiet health resort, situated in a valley surrounded on three sides by hills. Facilities for amusements and recreation include bands, promenade concerts, public gardens, boating, fishing, golf links (18 holes). *Sunshine:* 1906, 2,029 hrs.

The following Advertisement appears periodically in principal London Papers.

WHERE TO GO FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

See Holiday and Health Resorts in "Whitaker's Almanack" for Climate, Attractions, Amusements, Annual Fixtures, &c.

WHERE TO STAY IN THE HOLIDAYS.

See the Holiday Guide, in ALL EDITIONS of "Whitaker's Almanack," for Hotels, Hydros, Boarding Houses, Apartments, Nursing Homes, Garages, House Agents, &c.

DEAL,

Kent. M.B. Pop. 11,000. S. E. & C. Ry., 84 m. from London. Location: 8 m. N.N.E. Dover. Front: 2 m. marine drive between houses and asphalted promenade on sea-wall; bandstand; Beach: Shingle. Boating; excellent sea-fishing. Sea Bathing: Not mixed; public baths. Pier: 1,300 ft.; pavilion. Excursions: Dover, 8 m.; Sandwich, 4½ m.; Ramsgate, 13 m. Season: July-Sept. Sea-fishing, Sept.-Feb. One of the Cinque Ports, Deal is a quiet, old-fashioned, bracing summer resort with a grand view of passing shipping. Military band; Victoria Concert Hall; Carter Institute. Golf links (18 holes); ladies' course. Dépôt R.M.L.I. at Walmer (see p. 845).

BEACH HOUSE. Family and Commercial Temperance Hotel. Best position. Stands in open grounds. Extensive Sea Views. One mile from Golf Links. Telephone, No. 4.
SAMUEL R. JEFFERSON, Proprietor.

NEW INN. Family and Commercial Hotel. Moderate inclusive terms. Proprietor HORACE BONCEY, B.S.A.S. and D. & D.A.A. (late of Connaught Hotel, Herne Bay). Telephone, 0796.

DEVIZES.

A municipal borough in Wiltshire. Pop. 6,500. 85½ m. from London, G.W. Ry., 20 m. E.S.E. of Bath (connected by motor omnibuses and tramways), standing dry and open, 400 to 500 ft. above sea-level. This bracing, health-restoring town is a good week-end centre for cycling, walking, sport, seeing antiquities, and change of air, within easy reach of London (see p. 845).

WALKER'S TEMPERANCE COMMERCIAL HOTEL. 2, High Street. Good accommodation for Cyclists, Tourists, Commercial, &c. Three minutes' walk from Railway Station and G.P.O. Personal supervision, moderate charges.
F. T. WALKER, Proprietor.

DONAGHADEE—see p. 907.

DUBLIN,

The capital city of Ireland, stands at the extreme western end of the beautiful Bay of Dublin, close to the mouth of the River Anna Liffey. Pop. 201,100. It is 69 m. W. of Holyhead and 202 m. W.N.W. of London. The climate of Dublin is free from extremes of heat and cold, with a moderate rainfall. Phoenix Park is 1,760 acres in extent, about 7 m. in circumference, and contains The People's Park, cricket and polo grounds, review grounds, racecourse, &c.; also the Viceregal Lodge and grounds, the zoological gardens, military hospital, &c., &c. Annual fixture: Horse Show in August.
Sunshine: 1906, 1574 hrs..

ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL. The Hotel of Dublin. Estd. 1751. Extract from "Ireland," December, 1905:—"The Hibernian Hotel is today the most enterprising and up-to-date Hotel in this country." All Bedrooms fitted with h. and c. Water Basins. Cuisine Française. Orchestra, 4 and 6 and 7 and 10.
Manager, P. G. BESSON.

DERBY.

The capital of Derbyshire. Pop. 105,785. 129 m. from London. Is the headquarters of the M. Ry., and its manufactures are numerous and of general interest. The public buildings include town hall, free library, museum, and art gallery and grammar school. There are several extensive recreation grounds, and free baths, also public swimming and other baths. The Tower of All Saints is a grand example of Perpendicular architecture, and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's is a good specimen of Pugin's work.

ST. JAMES'S HOTEL. Centre of Town. High-class Family and Commercial. Spacious Public, Coffee, Sitting, Smoking, Billiard, and Commercial Rooms. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Good Stabling. Best Accommodation for Motorists. Telephone, 0451.

FRED MANDER, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL. Finest position. First-class Family and Commercial. Private Dining and Reception Rooms. Large daylight Stock-rooms. Redecorated and Electric Light throughout. Motor Garage and Pitt. Telephone, 0421. Telegrams: "Royal Hotel, Derby."
A. O. FULLER, Proprietor.

WINDSOR TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Spacious Commercial and Coffee Rooms. Smoke, Billiard and Stock Rooms. Very convenient for Town and Station. Trams pass the door. Under the personal supervision of the Proprietress.
MRS. L. CLARK.

WINE MERCHANT**AND RESTAURANT,**

VICTORIA STREET.

ALFRED SMITH.

AUCTIONEERS, &c. CUMBERLAND, BROWN-SON & PAGE, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, Tenant-right Probate, Hotel and General Valuers. Sale Rooms and Offices, The Wardwick. Periodical Sales of Properties, Shares, &c. Telegraphic Address, "Cumberland, Derby." National Telephone, No. 59.

DORKING,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 7,670. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. The town lies in the valley of the Mole on the south slope of the N. Downs. 25 miles from London. Golf links (9 holes), golf club, tennis, cricket, choral societies, town band. Dorking Vale is noted for its pastoral scenery (see p. 845).

THE RED LION FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Old established and in the centre of the town. Remodernised and redecorated. Private Suites. Coffee, Commercial and Billiard Rooms. Motor Garage. Telephone, 0180. T. JONES, Proprietor.

DOUGLAS—see p. 920.

DOVER,

Kent. M.B. Pop. 45,000 (estimated). S.E. & C. Ry., 7½ m. from London. Location: Close to South Foreland. The premier Cinque Port; of great historic interest; garrison town (4,000 soldiers), watering-place (best possible view of passing shipping), seaport (American and other ocean liners call), Continental packet station (Calais and Ostend), pilot station. Excellent railway service; constant mail and passenger traffic to and from Continent and the East. On East Cliff, 320 ft. high, is the castle—great attraction; opposite heights are barracks and Shakespeare Cliff, 365 ft. Convenient centre for inland coasting and Continental excursions. Residential town, containing many retired military and professional men; good educational facilities, including county secondary schools for boys and girls. Theatre Royal, Connaught Hall (balls, concerts), Connaught Park (recreation corner for children), Corporation athletic ground, 8 acres (pavilion, cycle track, hockey, cricket, football, tennis); The Danes (football, cricket, hockey, &c.), Granville Gardens, Corporation band, golf links (9 holes), hunting, coaching, boating, fishing, gymnasium, museum, technical institute, school of art, Dover Sciences Society, electric trams.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, Parade. Private Hotel, Board Residence. Unrivalled position. Faces South-west. Nearest to Stations and Piers. Certified Sanitation. Quiet and Select. Thoroughly re-decorated. Electric Light. Hot and Cold Baths. Terms from 6/- per day. Apply, PROPRIETRESS.

EDINBURGH HOUSE, Private Hotel and Boarding Establishment. Best position on Sea-front. Replete with every comfort. Established twenty years. Billiards. Terms from 6/- per day; 35/- per week. MRS. DOWLE, Proprietress. Telephone, 0482.

WINE MERCHANTS. JOHN LUKEY & SONS, Ltd., 4, Bench Street, and 5, Park Place. The "Trocadero Lounge," 182, Snargate Street. Fitted in luxurious style. Wines and Spirits supplied in small quantities and dock glasses.

DOVERCOURT—see p. 925.

DUMFRIES, N.B.

County town. Pop. 13,241. 33 m. from Carlisle, 325 m. from London. One of the oldest and most interesting towns in Scotland. The most notable local object is the Burns Mausoleum. Centre for charming Solway Firth excursions.

STATION HOTEL. For Firth of Solway, Castle Douglas, Sweetheart Abbey, and Burns Mausoleum. Lovely Drives, Shooting, Fishing, Golf, &c. Electric Light. Lift. Billiards. Bedrooms—Single, from 3/8; Double, from 6/0. Other G. & S.W. Ry. Co.'s Hotels under same management at Glasgow, Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers, and Ayr. Telegrams, "Souwestern."

DROITWICH,

Worcestershire. M.B. Pop. 4,200. Means of access: G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. Location: 6½ m. from Worcester, 13½ m. Malvern. Elevation: 120 ft. Neighbourhood: Undulating woodland. Climate: Mild. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Rich loam. Baths: Well-appointed bathing establishments and brine swimming baths. Mineral waters: Powerful brine springs, seven times stronger than the sea, beneficial for sciatica, rheumatism, &c. Season: Easter to Oct.; baths open all the year. The town, centre of salt industry, lies in fertile valley watered by the Salwarpe; as a health resort is noted for curative properties of its brine-laden springs. Band during season; golf links (9 holes), park, hockey, badminton, tennis, boating, angling, hunting (3 packs). Coaching from April to Oct. Good roads for motoring. Boating, bowls, croquet. Dramatic and social entertainments and concerts in Salter's Hall. Rifle range (1½ m.). Worcestershire Point-to-Point races, April.

THE RAVEN AND PARK HOTELS. Write for Illustrated Booklet of the Brine Baths for the cure of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, &c., and tariff of daily or weekly moderate and inclusive terms.

PERCY J. POND, Proprietor.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—Adjoining the Royal Brine Baths. The only Hotel with private covered way direct to Baths. Bright, sunny bedrooms. Public rooms on ground floor. Tariff moderate. Tel., No. 0190. Proprietress, MRS. RICHARD DUNN.

WORCESTERSHIRE BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 150 Rooms. Ground Floor Bedrooms. Suites. Lift. Large Grounds. Croquet, Tennis, Golf, Park, Band. Carriages, Motor Garage. Inclusive and special Week-end Terms; write for Illustrated Guide. T. F. CULLEY, Manager. Nat. Tel., No. 2.

"MAISONETTE" MRS. HARRIS, certificated Masseuse and Electrician. Facial Massage and Manicure. Miss HARRIS, Certificated Nurse and Masseuse.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS, WORCESTERSHIRE. Charming country. Good Hotels. Golf. Hunting. Highly recommended by medical profession, summer and winter, for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, paralysis, &c. Apply for detailed brochure (A.907). Manager, J. H. HOLLYER, Corbett Estate Offices, Droitwich.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue, about 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths. Opened by Mrs. and Miss Reilly after nine years at Pembroke House. Nat. Tel. No. 0187. Address, MRS. REILLY.

DUBLIN—see p. 905.

DUNOON,

Argyllshire. A popular Clyde watering-place. Pop. 7,000 winter, between 30,000 to 40,000 in summer, when over 100 steamers call at pier daily. *Aspect:* South and east. *Climate:* Mild. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Season:* June to Sept. Fishing, boating, yachting. *Annual fixtures:* Several yachting regattas, July, Aug., Sept. Cawal Highland gathering last week in August.

AILSA TOWER BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. On Promenade, West Bay. Beautifully situated. First-class Health Resort. Splendid Cuisine. Superior Rooms.

Telephone, 2x2.

MISS FERGUSON SCOTT, Proprietrix.

ENGLISH LAKES—see p. 922.

EPSOM,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 16,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., and L.B. & S.C. Ry. Distance from London, 14 m. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Epsom and Banstead Downs. *Climate:* Bracing. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk, gravel, and some clay. *Annual fixtures:* Spring and summer race meetings. Golf links (18 holes), cricket club, recreation ground, fishing. Epsom is an important market town situated on the western side of Banstead Downs. The Derby Stakes are run on Epsom Racecourse (see p. 847).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.—WILLIAM HENRY CORBETT (Associate Auctioneers Institute), Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Inventories and Valuations for Probate. Write for list of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale. Address 1A, High Street. Telephone, 257 P.O. Epsom.

SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL. Bed, Sitting, Smoking, Coffee Rooms. Hot Luncheon daily from one o'clock. Commercial on special terms. Telephone, 5 Epsom.

MRS. L. KEEBLE, Proprietress.

Please mention WHITAKER.

KING'S HEAD HOTEL. High Street, Epsom. Perfect sanitation. Billiards. Bowls. Tea Lawn. Garage. A. C. of G. B. & I. Fully-licensed Assembly Rooms, separate entrances (Music, Dancing, Balls, Meetings, Dinners). Adjacent country exceedingly attractive for day and week-end visitors.

F. T. THAYRE, Proprietor.

FAREHAM,

L. & S.W. Ry. $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Waterloo, *via* Cosham, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. *via* Eastleigh. Is a market town and seaport. Portsdown Hill is the site of commanding fortifications connected with the defences of Portsmouth. Magnificent marine and land views (see p. 848).

EASTBOURNE—see p. 908.

EDINBURGH—see p. 909.

EXMOUTH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 10,848. L. & S.W. Ry., 10 m. from Exeter. *Elevation:* Sea-level to 500 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* South-west. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel subsoil. *Front:* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. level promenade. *Beach:* Sands; also small shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Numerous, by steamer. *Season:* July-Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Cricket week, tennis tournament, athletic sports (September). Facilities for amusements and recreation numerous and various, including croquet, cricket, and golf, bowls, hunting, sea-fishing (see p. 847).

SUMMERS' FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Delightfully situated on Sea Front, South, with unrivalled view. Excellent rooms. Table d'Hôte, 7.30; separate tables. Highly recommended for its cuisine and solid comforts. Under the personal supervision of Proprietor, E. BISS.

FURNISHED HOUSES from 1/1/0 weekly. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free. Genuine Antique Furniture.

DONAGHADEE,

Co. Down. Pop. 2,973 (summer about 5,000). A favourite watering-place and health resort 14 m. from Belfast by rail. 5 m. from Bangor. *Pier:* 750 ft., large covered pavilion. Free Government harbour. *Beach:* Sand, pebbles and rocks. *Season:* May to Oct. Boating, fishing, swimming, golf links (18 holes); bathing particularly good.

EALING.

A municipal borough of Middlesex. Pop. 46,000. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Paddington, is one of the leading suburbs of London. Well supplied with all essentials for a healthy residence with ample provision for outdoor recreations in parks, &c., and for indoor amusements (see p. 846).

LONDON.—EALING.—Register of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold in this charming and Fashionable Suburb sent free. Apply, COLE & HICKS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Helena Chambers, Ealing, W. Telephone, 13 Ealing.

EAST MOLESEY,

Surrey. L. & S.W. Ry. Situated opposite Hampton Court, on the river from which it takes its name. The soil is gravel, death-rate low, and sanitary conditions good. The roads are excellent for cycling. Golf links (9 holes).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. A. MOORE AND SON (HARRY MOORE), 1, Creek Road. Adjoining Hampton Court Station. Established 1867. Dilapidations Surveyed. Specifications Prepared and Estimated. Valuations for Probate, Transfer, &c. Telegrams, "Moore, Creek, Molesey." Please note address.

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 46,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 6½ m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Brighton and Hastings, E. of Beachy Head extremity of the South Downs. *Elevation:* From 4 ft. below (E.) to 140 ft. above (W.). *Neighbourhood:* W., hilly; E., flat, pastoral. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating, moderate rainfall, open to breezes from sea and Downs. *Sunshine:* 1906, 2,050 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Mostly chalk or sandstone. *Front:* 3 m. (shops excluded), ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea-wall; marine drive between topmost promenade and houses. *Pier:* 1,000 ft., pavilion, daily entertainments, Sunday concerts, bathing, fishing, marine trips, saloon steamers. *Beach:* Shingle; flat sands as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming, Turkish, &c. *Excursions:* Excellent facilities, rail and road (motors, *chars-à-banes*, &c.); Beachy Head (550 ft.), 3 m.; Pevensey Castle, 5½ m.; Hurstmonceux Castle, 9 m.; Battle Abbey, 16 m. *Season:* June-Sept. *Annual features:* Regatta, cricket week, hunt ball, flower show, tennis tournament, Mayor's ball, Volunteer ball. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Motor omnibuses; free library, technical institute, public park (82 acres of woodland), municipal band, theatre, 2 golf links (18 holes), polo, hunting (foxhounds and harriers), coaching, boating, fishing and angling, good cycling roads, gymnasium, the Saffrons (cricket, football, tennis). *Devonshire Park:* 11 acres, favourite centre for music and sports. The Duke of Devonshire's private orchestra of 49 performers give concerts regularly throughout the year (see p. 846).

ALBION HOTEL. Finest Sea position in Eastbourne. First-class Family Hotel. Moderate. Attractive Lounge and Balcony. Rooms facing Sea. Motor Garage. *En pension* terms, 3 guineas weekly; week-end tariff on application. Telephone, No. 1. Telegrams, "Albion, Eastbourne."

CHATSWORTH PRIVATE HOTEL. Grand Parade. Replete with every comfort. Catering a special feature. Commodious Lounge. Passenger Lift to all floors. Nearly all rooms have Sea View. General tariff moderate. Apply JOHN STEINLE, Managing Director.

SEA VIEW Boarding Establishment, Grand Parade. Ventilated Dining, Drawing, Recreation, and Smoking Rooms. Facing Sea. Electric Light. Perfect Sanitation. Moderate terms; reduced during winter. Telegraphic Address, "Mortis, Eastbourne." Telephone, No. 0419. Mrs. MORTIS, Lady Resident.

WEST ROCKS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Recently enlarged and redecorated. Facing Sea. Close to Devonshire Park and Baths. Drawing, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Good table. Moderate inclusive terms. Telephone, 0421.

Miss HUGGETT, Proprietress.

GLENCORA, DEVONSHIRE PLACE. High-class, old-established Boarding House, overlooking Sea and Bandstand, centre of Grand Parade. Close to the Devonshire Park. Strongly recommended for Comfort and Good Table. Under personal supervision of the Proprietress, Mrs. J. F. HALL.

APARTMENTS. Vernon House, Hartington Place. Central position. Close to Sea and Shops. Few minutes from Devonshire Park. Large airy rooms. Excellent Cuisine. Sanitary certificate. Mr. & Mrs. E. KNIGHT.

CHAPMAN & SONS, Riding and Job Masters. Special Horses always ready for Jobbing or Sale. Horses and Carriages of every description on Hire. Head Office, 62, Cavendish Place. Telephone, 84.

MOTOR GARAGE, Junction Road. Expert Resident Engineer. Petrol and all accessories stocked. Inspection Pit. Repairs by competent workmen quickly executed.

F. BEENEY & CO.

J. GIRBS & SON, Pharmaceutical and Homoeopathic Chemists, The Central Pharmacy, Terminus Road. Special attention given to Dispensing. Large Stock of Cameras and Photographic Materials. Developing and Printing. Promptness a special feature.

VICTORIA RESTAURANT, Victoria Place, near Sea. High-class Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Fully Licensed. Open on Sundays. Parties catered for. Motor Garage. Telephone, 444. TOGNI & FERRARI.

Also the **IMPERIAL RESTAURANT**, 31, South Street, Worthing.

HOUSE AGENTS, 10, Cornfield Road. Established 1879. Auctioneers, Surveyors, and Valuers. Extensive selection of the principal Residences for Sale and to Let. Illustrated Register, with map of town, free by post. Telephones, 198 and 503. OAKDEN & CO.

FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, FRANK LLOYD, A.A.I., 6, Gildredge Road, Eastbourne.

ADVERTISING HEALTH RESORTS FREE. Full particulars to genuine enquirers. Secretaries of Advertising Committees, &c., should write—STRANGE the Printer, Ltd., Eastbourne. Intending Visitors should write same address for a copy of "Leafy Eastbourne," 1/4 post free.

EDINBURGH.

Pop. 345,967. North British Ry. and Caledonian Ry. The winter temperature is the same as in London; summer temperature lower. Public parks, gardens, and meadows occupy 1,180 acres, of which about 180 acres are available for games. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides the castle, Holyrood Palace, Burns Monument, and John Knox's House, are many historic buildings, museums, libraries, and a celebrated University. In the historic Castle are St. Mary's Chapel, an interesting relic belonging to the reign of David I.; the remains of the Royal Palace; the Crown Room, in which are deposited the Scottish regalia; the Arsenal; the Parliament and banqueting hall with a fine collection of Scottish armour, weapons, and regimental colours. **Liberton**, 3 m. S. of Edinburgh, connected by train service, is open, elevated, healthy (see p. 847).

THE QUEEN HOTEL, St. Colme Street. First-class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies most central position. Well known for its home comforts and quietness. Terms moderate. **JOHN W. GUNN**, Proprietor.

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL, 20, Waterloo Place. First-class Temperance Hotel. Near Waverley Station, G.P.O., and Calton Hill. Boarding terms on application. Under personal management of Miss **DARLING**. Address for Telegrams: "Darling's Hotel, Edinburgh."

MILNE'S HOTEL (Family and Commercial), 145, Leith Street. Opposite Theatre Royal. Reconstructed, redecorated throughout. New smoking lounge. Billiard room and restaurant added. Terms from 7/6 day, including bath and attendance.—**T. B. McCANN**, Manager.

JENNER'S. "The Most Fashionable Shopping Centre in Scotland" for everything connected with Ladies' and Children's Dress, and with Household Furniture and Furnishings. Specialists in Scotch Tweeds, Homespuns, Tartans, Linens, Furniture, and Carpets. **JENNER'S**, Princes Street.

EPSOM—see p. 907.

EXETER,

Devon. City and County. Pop. 47,185. L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. Location: On the E. bank of the Exe. Elevation: From 26 ft to 434 ft. above sea-level. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Red sandstone. Baths: Swimming bath and public bathing-place. Excursions to Dartmoor, Exmoor, and Devon watering-places. Amusements: County football and cricket grounds, fishing, boating, bathing, golf links (9 holes) (see p. 847).

OSBORNE COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL, Queen Street. Opposite New Clock Tower. This Hotel is well situated between Queen Street (S.W.R.) and St. David's (G.W.R.) Stations, and very near to the City and Cathedral. Telephone, 522.

MISS THOMPSON, Manageress.

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS 166, Fore Street. General Agents and Patent Medicine Dealers. Telephone, 96.
STONE & SON.

EXMOUTH—see p. 907.

THE COCKBURN HOTEL (first-class Temperance), adjoining Waverley Station. Overlooking Princes Street Gardens, Scott Monument, &c. The centre for either business or pleasure. Bed, Attendance and Breakfast, 4s. 6d. to 6s. Pension, 7s. to 10s. per day, according to position and class of bedrooms.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Proprietor.

ROXBURGHE HOTEL, Charlotte Square. First-class Family Hotel. Charges moderate. In connection with the above is Christie's Private Hotel. Apartments *en suite* and Board on moderate terms.

JOHN CHRISTIE, Proprietor.

WEST END BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near tramway cars and railway stations. Separate Tables. **MISS SLIGHT**, 59, Manor Place.

CHEMIST, **J. C. POTTAGE**, Homeopathic, Dispensing, Photographic and Optical, 115, Princes Street. High-class Perfumery and Toilet Specialities. Proprietor of the Great Sea-Sickness Specific, "Maldemera" (Pamphlet on application). All Kodak supplies. Developing, Printing, &c. Dark Rooms.

FALMOUTH—see p. 910.

FELIXSTOWE—see p. 910.

FOLKESTONE—see p. 912.

FRESHWATER—see p. 911.

FOWEY,

Cornwall. Pop. 2,258. G.W. Ry. Situated on coast, amid picturesque surroundings and bold cliffs. Climatically and geographically occupies intermediate position between Penzance and Torquay. Protected from E. Favourable winter conditions. Harbour; boating.

ST. CATHERINE'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Modern. Facing Harbour and Channel. A Winter Resort. Boating, River and Sea Fishing. Golf, ten minutes' walk. Inclusive tariff from 45/- weekly. "Bus meets all trains.

MRS. BROKENSCHAW, Proprietress. T.A., "Brokenshaw, Fowey." Tel., No. 4.

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

Essex. Pop. 1,500. G.E. Ry. 70 m. from London. 4 m. N.E. of Clacton. Aspect: S.S.E. Front: Green sward, 1½ m. long, 300 ft. wide. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf links (18 holes), tennis (see p. 850).

FELIXSTOWE,

Suffolk. U.D.C. Pop. 8,000. *Means of access:* G.E. Ry.; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent *via* Harwich. *Location:* On coast, 5 m. E. of Harwich, 12 m. from Ipswich. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 60 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Bracing; mild autumn and winter. *Sunshine:* 1906, 2,065 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Promenade 2 m. along top of beach and top of cliffs. *Pier:* $\frac{1}{2}$ m., pavilion to be built. *Beach:* Shingle; sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed, mostly from wooden tents, which line shore. *Excursions:* By steamers; each way along coast and up river Orwell to Ipswich. *Seasons:* Easter and June-September. *Annual fixtures:* Lawn tennis (East of England championships), cricket week, two croquet tournaments, at Whitsuntide and August, regatta. Felixstowe is a fashionable, modern-built watering-place between the estuaries of the Orwell and the Stour. Since it received the patronage of the Empress of Germany, who stayed there with her family in 1891, this select coast resort has been more noticed, and deservedly so, by those in want of a quiet seaside retreat upon the bracing east coast yet facing south. Golf links (9 holes), boating, sailing, &c., pack of foot beagles in winter (*see* p. 848).

FELIX HOTEL. Recognised to be the most beautiful English Hotel. Faces south and Sea. 250 rooms. Charming self-contained suites. Sumptuously appointed. Delightful "old-time" Gardens and Sheltered Terraces. Croquet and Tennis Lawns. Garage. Moderate terms. Telephone, 100.

QUILTERS' CLIFF HOTEL. On Hamilton Terrace Cliffs. Unrivalled sea and land views. Roof Promenade. Electric light throughout. Lift to all floors. Telephone, No. 105. Telegrams, "Quilters, Felixstowe." Proprietors, MR. and MISS QUILTER.

MELROSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Direct on Sea Front and Promenade. Two Dining Rooms, Lounge, Ladies' Drawing Room. Replete with every convenience and comfort. Baths (h. and c.). Accommodation for 60 visitors. Telephone, 103. Telegrams, "Copling, Felixstowe." *Tariff*--
R. G. COPLING, Resident Proprietor.

THE ANCHORAGE SMALL PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Sea Road, Felixstowe. Detached House on Front. South aspect. Extensive Views. Verandah. Garden. Lawns. Croquet. Only two floors. Electric Light. Baths (h. and c.).
MRS. VINCENT and MRS. GEO. VINCENT.

APARTMENTS. Harland House. Standing in its own grounds on the Sea Front. Near Golf Links. Redecorated. Comfortably furnished. Excellent cooking and attendance.
MRS. PRATT.

BATH HOTEL. Celebrated old-established Residential Hotel. Facing Sea. Recently remodelled and reappointed. Situated in its own lovely grounds of over 12 acres. Balcony Lounge overlooking Sea. Electric Light. Lifts. Perfect Sanitary System. Comfortable. Reasonable. Telephone, 065.

NEW FLUDYER HOTEL. Facing Sea and Promenade. South View. Newly erected. Hotel Omnibus. Excellent Stabling. Lock-up Houses for Carriages, Motors, Cycles. Local Agent British Sea Anglers' Society. Telegrams, "Fludyer." Telephone, 079. Moderate *Tariff*. Apply,
CHARLES F. PRATT, Proprietor.

ROSEBERRY PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Finest position on Sea Front and Promenade. Good smoking room. Delightful balconies. Electric light. Telephone, 066 Felixstowe. MRS. BUTTON.

MOTOR GARAGE, Beach Road, W. Inspection Pit and every convenience. Petrol and all Accessories stocked. Repairs quickly executed by expert workmen.
E. MATTHEW.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND VALUER. Furnished House and Apartment Guide.
H. B. WALLER, P.A.S.I.

FALMOUTH,

Cornwall. M.B. Pop. 11,789. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and by coasting steamship service. *Location:* On south side of Falmouth harbour, 15 m. N.N.E. of the Lizard. *Beach:* Shingle, sand as tide recedes. *Climate:* Temperate, equable. *Season:* Summer and winter. Seaport town and watering-place, with a magnificent harbour and excellent facilities for yachting and boating. Pier, bathing, park, marine drive. River and sea excursions. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,933 hrs. (*see* p. 848).

THE FALMOUTH HOTEL. First-class. In own Grounds of 4 acres. Patronized by Royalty, Unrivalled Views. Sanitary Certificate. Electric Light. Otis Elevator serves each floor. *Tariff*, &c., from
Manager, C. DUPLESSY.

PENDENNIS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Fully Licensed. Overlooking Harbour, Bay, and Castle. Sea View from every window. Boarding terms from £2 12s. 6d. per week.

FRESHWATER,

Iale of Wight. Pop. 3,306. In S.W. corner of the Island, on the coast, a little N. of the Needles. The old village has extended S. to Freshwater Gate, where there is a small tract of sands; also N.W. to Totland Bay, where there is a pier; secluded watering-place. Golf Links on Needles Downs and on Oton Downs with Club Houses.

ALBION HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel. Established over a century. Delightfully Situated, facing due South and open Sea. Nearest Hotel to the Golf Links. Special Terms to Families and Golfing Parties. Under the personal supervision of the Proprietress, J. TARLING.

FRINTON-ON-SEA—see p. 909.

GALWAY,

Co. Galway. Pop. 13,800. Midland Gt. Western of Ireland Ry. One of the most interesting towns in Ireland, with a fine bay and harbour.

GLASGOW—see p. 912.

GODALMING,

Surrey. Pop. 8,748. On the Wey. 4 m. S.W. of Guildford. L.B. & S.C. Ry. With its good water supply, modern drainage, country-side surroundings, offers many residential advantages. The Charterhouse School was removed here in 1872. There are some quaint 16th century buildings in the town, which received its charter in 1572.

ANGEL FAMILY COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Every Comfort. Billiard Room. Stabling and Posting. Carriages of all descriptions. Good Hunters.

DEANERY HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Spacious Dining, Drawing, and Smoking Rooms, beautifully furnished. Tennis, &c.

JOHN I. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Telephone, No. 13.

LAUNDRY. Visitors' and Family Washings Collected and Delivered throughout this district. Hampers provided. Price Lists obtainable Station Post Office, Haslemere; also Funnell & Furlonger, Delivery Agents, Hindhead, Grayshott. Head Office: GODALMING SANITARY STREAM LAUNDRY CO., Langham, Godalming. Branch: MAYBURY LAUNDRY, Woking.

HERNE BAY,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 8,500. S.E. & C. Ry., 63 m. from London. Location: 5 m. E. of Whitstable and 8 m. N.E. of Canterbury on the N. coast of Kent. Elevation: A few feet above sea-level. Neighbourhood: Undulating, downs and woods. Aspect: North. Climate: Bracing, keen dry air, low rainfall. Water supply: Deep spring wells; constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Principally clay. Front: Asphalted and well-planted esplanades, 1 m. along top of beach separates marine drive from houses. Beach: Shingle; sand as tide recedes. Bathing: Mixed. Pier: ¾ m. long; electric tram, pavilion. Excursions: Steamboats to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate. Motor car service to Canterbury and Reculvers. (see p. 853).

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. Register of all Properties in the district to be Let or Sold free on application to E. IGGULDEN & SONS.

GLOUCESTER.

Cathedral city. Pop. 55,000 (1906). Means of access: Midland and G.W. Rys. 114 m. from London. Elevation: 63 ft. above sea-level. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Gravel and clay. Baths: Corporation, swimming, and Turkish. Mineral waters: Saline and sulphurous springs at the Gloucester Spa. Excursions: Gloucester is a convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean, and the Wye Valley. Good hunting, boating, fishing, golf (9 holes).

BELL HOTEL. Centre of City, near Cathedral. Leading Hotel for Families and Gentlemen. Private Sitting-rooms, Drawing-room. Electric Light throughout. Excellent Stabling and Motor accommodation. Night Porter. Telephone, 148.

MISS J. A. JONES, Manageress.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester. Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone, 67.

THE CITY GARAGE, Ltd., Worcester Street (under Railway Bridge). Large Garage. Up-to-date plant of Machine Tools. Charging, Vulcanising. Hiring a speciality. Dunlop and Gaulois stockists. Always open. Tel., 276.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE,

BARONETAGE,
KNIGHTAGE AND
COMPANIONAGE

For 1908

Contains a Special Article upon
THE STately HOMES OF ENGLAND.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS,

Lancashire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,996. Means of access: L. & N.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. via Furness Ry. Location: On W. shore of Morecambe Bay. 9½ m. from Carnforth. Aspect: Southerly. Climate: Mild. Seasons: Easter to Whitsuntide and August-Sept. Excursions: To English Lakes by rail and road. A quiet, sheltered watering-place and health resort with great natural attractions. Golf (9 holes). Pier: Promenade, 1¼ m. in length (see p. 850).

DENT'S PRIVATE HOTEL. This Hotel is centrally situated, commanding splendid view of Morecambe Bay. Overlooking New Promenade. Large, airy rooms. Circular Tours for Lake District from this centre. C.T.C. House. Tariff on application. Good Stabling and Motor House. THE MISSES DENT, Proprietresses.

GRASMERE—see p. 922.

GUERNSEY—see p. 913.

GUILDFORD—see p. 913.

FILEY,

Yorkshire. U.D.C. Pop. 3,003. N.E. Ry. Location: On coast in between Scarborough (8 m.) and Bridlington (13 m.). A quiet, bracing watering-place in a fine bay with extensive sands. Boating, fishing, bathing, golf (18 holes) (see p. 848).

FOLKESTONE,

Kent. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 30,094. S.E. & C. Ry., 70 in. from London. *Location:* 7 m. W.S.W. Dover. *Aspect:* S. and S.E. *Climate:* Dry, equable; more or less mild, according to elevation. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,978 hrs. *Soil:* Greensand. *Front:* Principal promenade, where band plays, called The Leas, extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; top of cliff, 150 ft. high. *Beach:* Shingle; boating, fishing (angling, Hythe Canal). *Bathing:* Mixed; improved Pullman cars on rails. *Baths:* Swimming, Turkish, &c. *Pier:* 680 ft.; pavilion. *Harbour:* 14 acres. *Excursions:* Shorncliffe Camp, 2 m.; Sandgate, 2 m.; Hythe, 5 m.; Dover, 7 m.; Canterbury, 16 m.; Boulogne, 28 m. *Season:* July-September. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, military and tennis tournaments. Folkestone is a fashionable, select resort and residential town with excellent railway facilities, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from London; the harbour affords animated scenes, and the piers enclosing it attract promenaders. S.E. & C. Ry. cross-Channel packets afford opportunities for Continental excursions; military element furnishes additional liveliness; plenty of good music; theatre; pleasure grounds; pavilion; cricket, archery, croquet, hockey, lawn tennis, roller skating; Leas Pavilion Ladies' Orchestra; switchback railway; medical gymnasium; golf links (9 holes); racecourse; East Kent Hunt; polo; Radnor Park, 20 acres; free library, museum (see p. 849).

RICHMOND HOUSE, Clifton Crescent, West Leas. High-class Private Boarding Establishment. Lovely sea views, with Ornamental Gardens and Tennis Lawn facing Sea. Smoking Room. Certified Sanitation. Electric Light. Cycle accommodation. Telegrams: "Beard, Folkestone." Telephone: No. 19X. MRS. BEARD.

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TRESSILLIAN HOUSE, 24, Clifton Crescent. High-class Private Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated West End of Leas. Moderate Terms.

F. M. DELL, Proprietress.

WINDSOR HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 23, Clifton Gardens. Sea view from every window, quite near the Sea. Home comforts. Tennis Lawn. Excellent table. Electric light. Folkestone Central Station nearest. MRS. KING, Proprietress.

FOR HOUSES AT FOLKESTONE apply to W. B. MACGOWAN, House Agent and Auctioneer, 69, Sandgate Road. Telephone 106. Telegrams, "Macgowan, Folkestone."

SHERWOODS (Oldest Established), House and Estate Agents, Valuers, Auctioneers and Insurance Brokers. Telegrams: "Sherwoods, Folkestone." Telephone, 205. 5, Sandgate Road.

GLASGOW,

Lanarkshire. Pop. 781,000. *Means of access:* West Coast Route, L. & N.W. Ry., joining the Caledonian, Glasgow and South Western and North British (Waverley route) railways at Carlisle, at which junction the Midland also connects; and East Coast Route, G.N. Ry., N.E. Ry., and N.B. Ry., *via* York, Berwick, and Edinburgh. Glasgow, the second largest city in the United Kingdom, has a world-wide reputation for its shipbuilding and other industries. To tourists it offers a most convenient centre for visiting Scotland. The beauty spots of the Clyde, on which the city is situated, and the Burns country are easily accessible by rail and steamer. Every variety of steamship pleasure trip is available during the summer season. The city is well supplied with places of amusement, tramway cars, houses, parks, libraries, and fine art galleries, and a university, designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, which cost over £500,000. The public bowling greens and golf courses in the parks are open to visitors at a nominal charge. (see p. 850).

ST. ENOCH STATION HOTEL is the best centre for Business Gentlemen, Families, and Tourists to the Trossachs, Western Highlands, and Firth of Forth. Electric Light. Lifts. Lounge. Bedrooms—Single, from 4/-; Double, from 7/6. Other G. & S. W. Railway Co.'s Hotels under same management at Ayr, Dumfries, and Turnberry (Ayrshire) for Golfers. Telegrams: "Souwestern."

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CRANSTON'S WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 172, Sauchiehall Street. Allowed to be unsurpassed for Comfort, Catering, and Courtesy. Just added, Passenger Lift. Breakfast or Tea, 1/3, 1/6, 2/-. Bedroom, with attendance, 3/-. Also in Edinburgh.

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G. W. HAGGART, Manager. Telephone—Corporation, 347; National, 348. Telegrams, "Comfort," Glasgow.

GUERNSEY,

Channel Islands. Pop. 42,000. *Means of access:* G. W. Ry., via Weymouth; L. & S. W. Ry., via Southampton. *Location:* Off French coast, 70 m. from Weymouth, 107 m. from Southampton, 13 m. N.W. of Jersey. *Beach:* Rockbound, sandy bays. *Sunshine:* Average 2,000 hrs. Well supplied with facilities for excursions, amusement, and recreation. Excellent sea-fishing. Golf (18 holes), natural bunkers. The island is circled by the Gulf Stream, and frost is very exceptional. The climate is mild, moist, with a stretch of bracing weather frequently in spring; the slope of the land is towards the east (*see p. 850*). *Sunshine:* 1906, 2,010 hrs.

MOORE'S QUEEN'S HOTEL. Family and Commercial. One minute from Post Office, five from Landing Stage. Electric Light. Terrace, Garden. Moderate Tariff.
Proprietors, MOORE BROS.

HESSARY TOR BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Situate on Esplanade. Full Sea View. South aspect. Luxuriously furnished. Every home comfort. Terms very moderate and inclusive. Telegrams, "Hessary Tor, Guernsey." For Tariff apply to
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W. HART, Proprietor.

PORTER'S PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 4, Glatney Esplanade. Facing the Sea near the Landing Stage. Terms from 4/6 to 5/6 per day. Telegrams, "Porter, Esplanade, Guernsey." Telephone, 223.
G. PORTER, Proprietor.

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GEO. DE GARIS,

MANOR PLACE, GUERNSEY, C.I.

HAYLING ISLAND.

Pop. 1,324. 83 m. from London. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. branch line from Havant; steam ferry from Southsea. A quiet, secluded, rural watering-place, opposite Havant Station, between Southsea and Chichester.

GUILDFORD,

Surrey, M.B. Pop. 23,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., L.B. & S.C. Ry., S.E. & C. Ry. 30 m. S.W. from London. *Elevation:* 500 ft. *Aspect:* South. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk and gravel. *Annual features:* Agricultural show, chrysanthemum show, fanciers' show, county ball. Boating, golf (18 holes), and 18 holes course for ladies, tennis, cricket, football, pleasure grounds with bands and illuminations. This ancient town is situated on the River Wey amidst fine scenery.

LION HOTEL. Most unique in Surrey. High-class Family. Established 1560. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Table d'Hôte. Carriages. Garage. Pit. Mr. George R. Sims says: "A most delightful English hotel." Tariff. Apply MANAGERESS.

ANGEL HOTEL. First-class Family and Commercial. Oldest, best-known Hotel in Surrey. Electric Light throughout. Table d'Hôte Luncheon, separate tables, daily. Moderate Tariff. Headquarters A. C. G. B. & I. Recommended by Golf Club. Posting. Garage and Pit. Tel. 0187.

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A popular riverside resort in Middlesex 12 m. S.W. of London. L. & S.W. Railway and electric trams. Gravel soil, good drainage and water, electric light and gas, and other residential advantages. Hampton Court Palace and Gardens are special attractions. Ample facilities for amusements summer and winter. Annual regatta July. Pop. 8,500 (*see p. 851*).

WHITEHALL. Residential Hotel. In own grounds (5 acres) sloping directly to Thames. Near Palace and Station. 40 Bedrooms, Bath, Billiard, Reception Rooms. All modern conveniences. Perfect sanitation. Excellent cuisine. Telephone, 44 P.O., Kingston.

W. WELLS, Manager.

HARROGATE—*see p. 914.***HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.**

Pop. 10,220, L. & N.W. & Met. Rys. 11½ m. from London. Occupies an elevated situation overlooking a broad rich vale in Middlesex. It is chiefly noted for its famous public school. Its healthy position, general climate, and sylvan surroundings make it a desirable place of residence, close to London (*see p. 851*).

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENT, Auctioneer and Surveyor. Complete List of Properties to be Let or Sold in the Harrow District. Post free on application to—
W. G. FULLER,
Telephone, 1003 Harrow. Station Road.

HASLEMERE—*see p. 915.*HASTINGS—*see p. 916.*

HARROGATE,

Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 32,000. N.E. Ry. *Location:* 18 m. N. of Leeds, 20 m. W. of York. *Elevation:* 320 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open moorlands. *Climate:* Bracing, dry, clear air. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,497 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant, 4 degrees hardness. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Alluvial, millstone, grit and shale. *Baths:* Numerous large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing hydropathic, vapour, heat, light, Peat Plombiere swimming baths, and other treatments. *Mineral waters:* About 80 varieties of medicinal springs in a small area, one group sulphur, the other iron. *Excursions:* York and Ripon (cathedrals); Bolton, Fountains, and Kirkstall Abbeys (ruins); Harlow Moor. Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health-seekers and visitors. Higher Harrogate, open and bracing; Lower Harrogate, milder and sheltered; favourite town for valetudinarians, invalids, and the retired, also a scholastic centre; claims exemption from high summer and low winter temperatures; good facilities for open air exercise; 24 miles asphalted and flagged footpaths, besides 8 miles smooth gravel walks for bath chairs and pedestrians; the Stray, a verdant public common of 200 acres, intersects the town, and is well laid out to retain its rural charms; the Valley Gardens, Royal Spa Gardens, and Winter Gardens (Royal Baths) afford sheltered recreation in all weathers; the Kursaal, Royal Spa concert-rooms, and gardens are owned by the Corporation, who maintain a military band and an orchestra; covered promenade for water-drinkers; opera house; tennis, lacrosse, golf (18 holes); fox-hunting; coaching; cycle bath chairs; swimming baths; free library (see p. 852).

QUEEN OF ENGLISH (INLAND) WATERING PLACES. World-renowned for the medicinal properties of its Waters. (Over 80 Mineral Springs.) Pure and Bracing Moorland Air. Delightful Walks and Drives. Finest Baths in Europe. Hydrotherapy of every kind. Experienced English and Foreign Masseurs and Masseuses. Important Addition—The Plombieres-les-Bains Treatment for Appendicitis, Muco-membranous Colitis, &c., is now being given with excellent results. Illustrated Pamphlet and full particulars may be obtained from

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THE GRAND HOTEL. Every convenience, comfort and elegance.

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Essex. M.B. Means of access: G.E. Ry.; steamers in summer from London Bridge. (Harwich. Pop. 10,070). (Dovercourt. Pop. 3,892): A modern suburb of Harwich, lies on rising ground a little S.W., and has developed into a quiet select watering-place. Aspect: South. Climate: Dry, bracing, open to North Sea breezes. Beach: Sands. Bathing: Mixed. Mineral waters: Chalybeate spring; a spa house fitted with pump room; library, and reading room. Excursions: River and sea trips. Season: June-October. Golf links (9 holes) at Parkeston, about 1 m. away.

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Surrey. 43 m. from Waterloo. L. & S.W. Ry. Pop. 2,700. Location: Between Godalming and Petersfield. Elevation: 550 ft., rising to 900 ft. at Hindhead. 3 m. from Haslemere Railway Station. Neighbourhood: Open; extensive stretches of heather and pine-trees. Climate: Dry, bracing, no fogs. Soil: Sand or gravel, clay towards E. King's Sanatorium erected on Lud's Common between Haslemere and Midhurst; district specially recommended for tuberculosis patients. Good cycling roads; hunting; fishing. Golf links (18 holes) at Hindhead, 3 m.

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Telephone, X17.

HAVANT

Is a small market town 5 m. from Hayling Island, connected by a branch service (L.B. & S.C. Ry.). The town possesses a handsome parish church of Early English design. Havant is celebrated for its growth of roses. Leigh Park is open to the public for picnic parties.

JONES'S MOTOR WORKS. Charging, Vulcanizing and every description of Repairs done on the premises. Pit, fitted electric light. Garage. Petrol, Oil, Grease. Spares. Good Cars for Hire. Workmanship Guaranteed. Telegrams, "Motor Jones." Telephone, National 32X.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS,

Sussex. C.B. Pop. 66,810. *Means of access:* S.E. & C. Ry., *via* Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells and Battle. L.B. & S.C. Ry., *via* Croydon, Lewes, and Polegate. *Location:* On coast between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. *Elevation:* 20 to 400 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, undulating pasture-lands. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Sea-front under overhanging cliff, mild; hillsides and cliff tops, more bracing; valleys running inland, sheltered and warm. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1994 hrs. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandstone. *Front:* 3 m. on sea-wall, wood-paved marine drive between houses and asphalted esplanade with bandstands. *Piers:* Hastings, 900 ft., pavilion (2,000 people); St. Leonards, 900 ft., pavilion shore end (800). *Beach:* Shingle, shelving to sand as tide recedes. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Large swimming, Turkish and general establishment under Parade; family bathing all the year round. *Excursions:* Saloon steamships coastwise and across Channel. Fairlight Glen (559 feet), 2¼ m.; Battle Abbey, 6 m.; Normanhurst, 7 m.; Pevensey Castle, 12 m.; Hurstmonceux Castle, 14 m.; numerous other opportunities by rail and road. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Flower and dog shows; cricket week, croquet tournament, regatta, sea-fishing festival. The premier Cinque Port; one of the oldest towns in England; situated amidst historical surroundings. An unrivalled watering-place for the fragile and sick; a holiday resort lively throughout the year and visited by all classes; residential town within 1¼ hrs. of London; and important educational centre. Town band, theatre, music-hall, concert-hall, museum, Alexandra Park (72 acres), 3 public gardens, recreation ground (6 acres; county cricket), tennis courts, 2 golf links (18 holes), archery, foxhounds, harriers, sea-fishing, boating, pleasure yachts, electric trams (*see p. 851*).

THE EDINBURGH HOTEL. Central position, at Sea end of Warrior Square. Close to Railway Station, Opera House, &c. Sanitation perfect. Lofty and Spacious Rooms. Billiard Room. Electric Light. Use of Tennis and Flower Gardens. For tariff apply

THE MANAGERESS.

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"SOUTHGATE," 1, Robertson Terrace. Superior Furnished Apartments. Board if required. Facing Sea. South aspect. Electric Light. Golf Links and Hunting in neighbourhood. Good Fishing. Choice position, adjoining Albany Hotel. Sanitary certificate. Apply for terms. MISS COWGILL.

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HEREFORD.

Cathedral City. Pop. 21,382. On the river Wye. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and M. Ry., 144 m. from London. *Elevation:* 189 ft. *Climate:* Warm and equable. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. The city, in the centre of the county, served by 3 railway companies, affords very convenient headquarters for tourists making excursions by cycle, motor, boat, or rail. There is much to interest many visitors in the history and architecture of the noble cathedral. Golf course (9 holes), hunting, fishing, shooting, boating, hockey, tennis. Hereford Musical Festival held triennially. Admirable sketching ground for artists (*see p. 853*).

THE MOTOR HOUSE, Saint Owen Street. Official Repairers to A.C.G.B. & I., and C.T.C. Accumulators charged. Dunlop, Michelin, and Continental Tyres stocked. Garage and Repairs. **ALBERT W. MARRIOTT,** Resident Engineer.

JAMES MITCHELL, Civil and Military Tailor. Ladies Tailor-Made Costumes in all the Newest Designs and Colourings. Sole agent for the renowned Burberry Sporting Garments. A fine selection of Dunhill's Motoring Novelties. Clarence House.

KEMP & BROOK, Chemists and Photographic Dealers. Manufacturers of High-class Mineral Waters. 7, Elgin Street.

GURNEY & SONS, High-class Family Grocers, French and Italian Warehousemen, Wine and Spirit Merchants. In the High Town, Hereford. Price Lists Free. London Store Prices and free delivery.

REMOVERS AND STORAGE CONTRACTORS, House Furnishers, Decorators, and Antique Dealers. **GREENLANDS, LIMITED,** 31, High Town and 57, Commercial Road. Drapery Departments: 1, High Street and 34, High Town.

NELMES, POOLE & JACKSON, Auctioneers, Valuers, Land and Estate Agents, Stock Salesmen, Expert Hotel and Licensed House Valuers. Rents, Tithes, and Debts Collected. Mortgages arranged. Telegrams, "Nelmespoole, Hereford." Established 1865. Auction and Estate Agency Offices, 132, St. Owen Street.

ALFRED AND DEARMAN EDWARDS, Auctioneers, Valuers, Estate, House Insurance and Shipping Agents. Property, Furniture, Pedigree Cattle, and Farming Stock Salesmen. Free Register of Properties and Houses for Sale and to Let. Published monthly. 35, Broad Street.

HERNE BAY—see p. 911.

HENDON.

Pop. 25,000. Midland Ry. Occupies an elevated position (300 ft.), endowed with many natural advantages, on gravel soil, 7 miles from London. The district is increasing in favour for residential purposes. Fine lake at the Welsh Harp Inn (boating, fishing, skating). Golf links (18 holes); football club (*see p. 853*).

NURSING HOME, RAVENSFIELD MANOR. Patients received for Medical, Surgical, Massage or Electric Treatment. Also for Rest-Cure or Convalescence after illness. Large, shady Garden. Fees from £2 2s. to £6 6s. weekly. Resident Nurses.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES,

Oxfordshire. Pop. 5,984. G.W. Ry., 35½ m. from London; 9 m. from Reading. This delightful up-river resort is noted for its annual regatta, held early in July. In addition to rail facilities for excursions, steamers run daily in summer to Oxford and Kingston.

HINDHEAD—see p. 918.

HORSHAM,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 11,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 36 m. from London Bridge. Beautifully situated on a tributary of the river Arun. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) and grounds are about 2 m. distant. Good fishing, hunting, and shooting. The beauty of the rural surroundings, which include the woodland tracts of St. Leonard's Forest, attracts large numbers of cyclists, &c. *Annual Features:* Athletic sports (Aug.), flower show (Sept.), fat stock show (Dec.); foxhounds, stag-hounds; numerous fairs; frequent cricket matches (*see p. 854*).

BEDFORD HOTEL, Family and Commercial. Close to Station (Down side). Boarders *en pension* or otherwise. Private Sitting Rooms. Horses and carriages for hire. Five minutes' rail to Christ's Hospital. Beautiful surrounding country. Telephone, 048. Telegrams, "Bedford."

BLACK HORSE HOTEL. Nearest hotel to Christ's Hospital. Golf Links and Bowling Green. Assembly Room for Balls, Banquets. Hunting. Shooting Quarters. Billiard Saloon. Good Stabling. Excellent Cuisine. Telegrams: "Mobile, Horsham." National Telephone, No. 044. **H. S. WHIPP,** Proprietor.

STATION HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Opposite main entrance Station. Electric Light. Nearest hotel to Christ's Hospital. Posting in all branches. Agent to L.B. & S.C. Railway. Telephone, No. 16. **F. ROBERTS,** Proprietor.

PRINTERS. **S. PRICE & Co.,** 48, West Street. High Class Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders. Artists' materials of all makers. Circulating Library in connection with Mudie's. School Books, Stationery, and Printing. Agents for Clifton Arms Ware.

HINDHEAD,

Surrey, is 3 miles from Haslemere Station. L.B. & S.C. Ry. Horse and motor omnibuses meet trains. It stands at an elevation of 850 to 865 feet, with a dry, bracing, and sunny climate, suitable for lung and nervous troubles. The famous Hindhead Common (750 acres) is vested in the National Trust for preserving places of natural beauty. Golf links (18 holes), hunting.

COMFORTABLE BOARDING HOUSE. Refused. Homelike. Near Church and Post Office. Large Garden.

MISS BEALE,
Hindhead Chase, Grayshott.

BOARDING AND APARTMENTS. High Class. "Wilton," Wood Road. Well situated. Splendid view. Quite close to Golf Links and Church. Baths (h. and c.). Electric Light. Home Comforts. Good Cuisine. Terms moderate. Reduced winter tariff.

MISS NASH, Proprietress.

THE HINDHEAD NURSING HOME. For Invalids and those requiring Nursing, Rest and Change after illness or overwork. 850 ft. elevation. Fine Views. Bright, airy rooms. Electric Light throughout. Telegrams, "Michael, Hindhead." Station, Haslemere.

JEAN MICHAEL, Matron.

HOVE,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 40,100. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 52 m. from London. Situated on a chalk slope facing S. on the west of Brighton, which it joins. Air: Dry and bracing. Climate: Specially equable September-March. Lawns and esplanades practically whole length of sea-front. Mixed bathing. A quiet and fashionable modern residential town patronised by aristocracy autumn and winter. Close to South Downs and Devil's Dyke. 70 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, lawn tennis, golf, boating, fishing, cycling. Sussex County Cricket Ground. Good motor-bus service to Brighton and Worthing. Flower show (Sept.) (see pp. 855 and 896).

HOYLAKE—see p. 953.

THE ISLES OF SCILLY,

Cornwall. Pop. 2,000. Access: By steamer (40 m.) from Penzance. Location: 30 m. from Land's End. Climate: Warm, equable, and humid; tropical vegetation. Sunshine: 1,852 hrs., 1906. A group of 150 rocks, only 5 being inhabited; St. Mary's, the largest, 9 m. in circumference, situated in the Atlantic, directly in the course of the Gulf Stream.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA,

Norfolk. U.D.C. Pop. 1,893. Means of access: G.E. Ry. Location: On coast between Cromer and King's Lynn, within 8 m. of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. Aspect: Westerly. Soil: Chalk. Pier: 800 ft., with pavilion. Beach: Sand. Bathing: Mixed. Water: Pure and plentiful. Climate: Bracing: air of exceptional purity and dryness, highly charged with ozone. Hunstanton's long stretch of firm clean sand is recognised as the children's paradise. Entertainments in the Pier Pavilion and on the Esplanade. Recreation Ground of 14 acres, 9 tennis courts, cricket pitch, football and hockey grounds, croquet and bowl lawns (see p. 856).

SANDRINGHAM HOTEL. Electrically Lighted throughout. Beautifully situated, facing Sea, on the Norfolk Coast. A centre for charming Country Excursions. Golf Links. Motoring. Garage, electrically lighted. Winter Terms, 9/- per day. Tariff and other information from
RESIDENT MANAGER.

"SHELBROOKE" PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

MISS PARSONS.

MIDBRAKE BOARDING HOUSE, Greevegate Road (late Hazeldene, Hunstanton). Good position in centre of Town. Near Sea, Pier, The Green, Tennis Courts, Station, and Shops. Terms on application.

The MISSES PLATTEN.

BRITANNIA HOUSE, Parade; **THE DEEP-DENE,** Avenue Road; **SUDEROKE HOUSE,** Austin Street. Above houses in best positions. To be Let Furnished. Also superior Apartments.

Apply Miss WATERS, Britannia House.

GRANVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL and Boarding Establishment, Hunstanton. Beautifully situated. Verandahs and flat roof overlooking Sea and Country. Terms moderate.

MISS GRIMSON, Proprietress.

"BELVOIR AND CHESTER." Board Residence. Charming position. Best part of town. Good Sea View. Excellent table. Smoking and Bath Rooms.

THE MISSES KENDLE.

HYTHE,

Kent. M.E. Pop. 5,600. S.E. & C. Ry. 67 m. from London. On coast. 5 m. W. of Folkestone. *Climate*: Dry, bracing; small rainfall. *Front*: Parade on sea-wall extending to Sandgate. *Beach*: Shingle. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Greensward. *Sea Bathing*: Mixed. *Aspect*: South. A Cinque Port; quiet, select watering-place, built along shore, foot of cliffs. Golf links (18 holes, 2 courses), boating on Royal Military Canal, bathing establishment, Government School of Musketry; cricket week, August (see p. 855).

GARAGE. DRAY AND CO., 8, High Street.

Repairs by practical mechanics. Accumulators charged. Vulcanizing. All kinds of Accessories kept in stock. Petrol, Oil, Greases, &c. Cars for hire. Telephone, 4X2.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. F. W. BUTLER,

Bank Buildings, House and Estate Agent, Auctioneer, Valuer. Property List, including Houses, Land in Hythe, Saltwood, Folkestone, Dymchurch, Sandgate, surrounding district free. Telegrams, "Butler, Hythe, Kent." Telephone, 7X. Branch Office: Dymchurch.

ILFRACOMBE—see p. 920.**ILKLEY,**

West Riding of Yorkshire. U.D.C. Pop. 7,455. *Means of access*: Midland Ry., N.E. Ry., and G.N. Ry., *via* Leeds. *Location*: Wharfedale, 66 m. from Leeds. *Elevation*: 225 to 1,340 ft. *Climate*: Bracing. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Sandy loam. *Baths*: All descriptions, numerous large hydro establishments. *Mineral waters*: Chalybeate. A fashionable moorland health resort, with good facilities for excursions, amusements, and recreations (see p. 857).

MOORLANDS HYDRO AND PRIVATE HOTEL.

Absolutely very best position in Ilkley. This Hotel is personally conducted by the Proprietors, whose constant aim is to make it as Home-like and Comfortable as possible. Apply, MRS. ROBINSON.

INSTOW,

Devon. Pop. 634. L. & S.W. Ry., 217½ m. from London. Opposite Appledore, 3 m. from Bideford, at the junction of the Taw and Torridge. A quiet little watering-place with firm extensive sands, the favourite resort of children from Barnstaple, Bideford, &c.

MARINE HOTEL. Near Railway Station, overlooking Rivers and Bay. Near Polo Ground and Golf Links. Sea Fishing. Ticket for River Torridge: Salmon and Trout Fishing for Hotel Visitors only. Good Stabling, Posting, Bathing. Private Lawn.

J. BRAYLEY CONNIBEAIRE, Proprietor.

ISLE OF MAN (DOUGLAS).

Pop. 23,000. *Means of access*: Steamers from Liverpool (about 3½ hours' passage), and various other parts in England, Ireland and Scotland. *Aspect*: East. *Water supply*: New system. *Drainage*: Modern. *Front*: 2½ m. of promenade fringing the crescent-shaped bay. *Piers*: Three. *Beach*: Firm sands. *Sea Bathing*: Not mixed. *Excursions*: Numerous by steamboats. *Season*: From Whit week to end of September. *Annual fixtures*: Annual Promulgation of Laws on Tynwald Hill, on 5th July. Motor Tourist Trophy race, May. Yachting, golf links (9 holes), fishing, coaching, tennis, bowls, mountaineering, two theatres, two large ball-rooms, opera house, two variety halls, hippodrome, bands, public baths, &c.

POST FREE, OFFICIAL GUIDES. Steamship arrangements, Hotel, Boarding House, Apartments, and Furnished House Lists. **WALTER A. KEIG**, Secretary, Official Information Department (established by the Manx Government), Coronation Chambers, Douglas; or 27, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

PEVERIL HOTEL. This Hotel is in every way fitted up for the comfort of Families and Tourists. Situated at the base of Victoria Pier. Motor Garage, with Inspection Pit. Terms on application to

MISS MASON, Manageress.

DOUGLAS BAY HOTEL. Facing the Sea. The premier Hotel of the Island. Magnificently situated. Appointments of the highest order. Every modern comfort, including Electric Light throughout. Apply, MANAGERESS.

THE BELVEDERE, 5, and 6, Loch Promenade. Under new management, and has been entirely renovated and redecorated throughout. Contains fifty Bedrooms, Lounge, Recreation, Dining, and Smoke Rooms. Terms from 6/- to 7/- per day. F. C. POULTER, Proprietor.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME, Windsor Terrace.

For Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Nerve Rest-cure, and Convalescent Patients. Resident Masseuse and trained Nursing Staff. Situated in one of the nicest parts overlooking the Sea. Terms on application.

Matron, NURSE ETCHES.

ISLE OF MAN (RAMSEY).

The second town in the Island (pop. 4,672) possesses probably the finest bay in the British Isles. *Sands*: Perfect. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Gravelly. Close to the finest beauty spots in the Island. Good bathing, boating, sailing, fishing, golf, &c. *Mineral waters*: powerful brine springs, beneficial for rheumatism, and a marine lake and well-appointed open air baths; 16 m. north of Douglas by railway and electric tram. *Climate*: Bracing. *Season*: July, August and September.

JERSEY—see p. 921.

ILFRACOMBE,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 9,000. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry., *via* Exeter; G.W. Ry., *via* Taunton; connections with Midlands *via* Bristol. *Location:* In N.W. corner of Devon, on S. shore of Bristol Channel. *Elevation:* From 50 ft. to 600 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Open, undulated fertile country. *Aspect:* North-west, north, and north-east. *Climate:* Mild and equable, invigorating; possesses one of the mildest winter climates in England. *Water supply:* From Exmoor Forest: constant. *Drainage:* Modern, new. *Soil:* Shale, light soil over sandstone and grit. *Front:* Parade, rocky terraces, cliff walks. *Pier:* 600 ft. along shore; *Beach:* Rock-bound, interspersed with sandy coves and pebbly nooks. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Salt-water swimming and general. *Season:* June-September. Band plays all the year round; winter visitors increasing. Quiet, favourite resort and excellent excursion centre—coaching, rail, and sea; built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights, protected from sea by towering headlands, around which wind terrace promenades. (Grand scenery; shipping pass close. Lantern Hill, 100 ft.; Capstone Hill, 200 ft.; Hillsborough, 447 ft. (at foot is haven forming the harbour), and the Tors, 600 ft. (curious sequence of seven hills). Two theatres, band, Victoria pavilion (concerts twice daily during season), golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling, shooting (*see* p. 857).

THE CLIFFE HYDRO HOTEL. An ideal Summer and Winter Residence. Climate mild and equable. Magnificent Views. A New and First-class Hydro Hotel, with every modern luxury at moderate terms. The comfort of visitors studied in every detail. Cuisine excellent. Separate Tables. Billiards. There is a complete installation of Light Baths, High Frequency, &c., so efficacious in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Neuritis, and Anemia. A Physician attends daily. Telegrams, "Hydro, Ilfracombe." Nat. Telephone, 42.

Apply, SECRETARY.

THE GRANVILLE BOARDING HOUSE. Detached. Most bracing situation. Unique Land and Sea Views. 42 Bedrooms. Sanitary Certificate. Billiards, Balconies, Electric Light. 1800 references for Comfort, Sociability, and Good Cooking. Quiet. National Telephone, 15. Bijou Guide gratis.

THE IMPERIAL. A Well-known and High-class Private Hotel, facing Sea and Capstone. 100 Apartments. Elegant Lounge, Billiard and Ball Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Electric Passenger Lift. Every Comfort and Luxury. *En pension* from 42/-, according to season. Illustrated Tariff.

Manager, L. PARSONS.

AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. W. C. HUTCHINGS, Certified Bailiff. Auction Rooms and Offices, 112A, High Street. All applications for particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let and for Sale must be accompanied by stamp. Telephone, 17Y.

KINGSBRIDGE.

This old Devonshire town (Pop. 3025), at the head of Salcombe Haven, 12 m. from Totnes, G.W. Ry., offers many attractions for a restful holiday in a mild climate amidst grand coast scenery. Bathing, good sea and fresh-water fishing, tennis. Golf links, 9 holes (4 m.). Coach to and from Dartmouth, marine excursions.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL (First-Class). Horses and Carriages of every description. Special Accommodation for Motorists—Garage, Inspection Pit, and Workshop. Week-end terms. Write for Tariff and Book of Views. Telegrams: "Startup, Kingsbridge."

G. E. STARTUP, Proprietor.

GROSVENOR BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Select. Good position on level ground close to Sea, Capstone Parade, Bathing Coves, and celebrated Tors Walks. Smoking and Bath-rooms. Table d'Hôte; Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Tariff. Illustrated Guide free. MRS. PICKETT.

THE DUDLEY PRIVATE HOTEL.

Charming position. Magnificent Sea View. Private steps to Rocks and Beach. Steamers pass near Drawing and Dining Room Windows. Liberal Table. Comfort of Guests carefully studied. Also Esplanade Boarding Establishment.

Mrs. F. H. COLWILL, Proprietress.

CAPSTONE BOARDING-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,

16, St. James's Place. Overlooking Victoria Promenades. One minute from Pier and Capstone Parade. Spacious Drawing, Dining, and Smoke-rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms. Boarding terms 5/- day, Single Beds from 1/6. A. PRICE, Proprietor.

KENDAL—*see* pp. 858 and 922.

KESWICK—*see* p. 922.

KILLARNEY,

Co., Kerry. Pop. 5,656. 186 m. from Dublin. Great Southern and Western Ry., about a mile distant towards North-East from the shore of the lowest of the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, to which it owes all its prosperity, neighbourhood celebrated for the richness and luxuriance of the vegetation. The chief rendezvous of tourists in Ireland. *Excursions:* Coach, jaunting-car, ponies and boat include Gap of Dunloe, Kate Kearney's Cottage, &c. Good salmon and trout fishing.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL (unlicensed).

Most comfortable Hotel, charmingly situated in own grounds, sixty acres. Unrivalled Lake and Mountain Views. Close Lower Lake, Muckross Abbey. Lawn Tennis. Croquet. Excursions arranged. Cars, Carriages, Boat supplied. From 8/6 day. R. EVANS, Manager.

GRAHAM'S (NEW) HOTEL, THE GLEBE.

Centrally situated; short distance from Lake. Lawn Tennis and Grounds. Own Cars, Waggonettes, and Boats. Parties made up daily. Moderate Tariff, from 8/6 day. Electric Light. Billiards. Glengariff Coach calls. Free conveyance to and from Station.

JOHN GRAHAM.

JERSEY.

The largest of the Channel Islands, 13 m. S.E. of Guernsey Pop. 32,576. Capital: St. Helier. Pop. 28,000. Means of access: G.W. Ry., *via* Weymouth; and L. & S.W. Ry., *via* Southampton. Location: 15 m. from coast of Normandy, 77 m. from Weymouth. Sunshine: 2003 hrs., 1906. This is the strong point of the climate of the Channel Islands; Jersey claiming to receive more sunshine than any other part of the United Kingdom. Climate: Mild, luxuriant vegetation. A summer holiday resort and winter haven, where frost is rare, and lasting snow unknown. Annual features: Battle of flowers, race meetings, swimming matches, regatta, cattle, poultry, dog, and flower shows, 3 golf links, boating, fishing, bathing, and facilities for indoor entertainments. Mixed bathing is allowed in the bathing pools (see p. 858).

HALKETT HOTEL. Centre of Town. Two minutes' walk to Stations for Golf Links. Established 20 years. Spacious Lounge, Coffee and Writing Rooms. 40 Bedrooms. Hotel 'Bus meets Boats. Moderate or Inclusive Tariff on application.

G. E. WILLS, Proprietor.

LE COIE. En Pension. Springfield, St. Helens. The largest, leading, and best-appointed Board Residence in Jersey. Veritable English home. Young Musical Society. Extensive Private Grounds. Eight minutes from Town. Terms from 2/2/0 per week, or 6/6 per day. Telegrams, "Le Coie, Jersey."

MR. and MRS. AITCHISON.

BURLEIGH BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 16, Val Pleasant, St. Helier, Jersey. Comfortably furnished. A home from home. Situate in centre of Town, and five minutes only from Harbour. Terms from 3s. 6d. daily inclusive—bed, breakfast, lunch, late dinner. Apply, PROPRIETOR.

HOUSE AGENT, Auctioneer, Removal Contractor, and Furnishing Warehouseman. Furniture and Baggage Stored at Low Rates. House Lists on application.

F. LE GALLAIS, 18, Bath Street, Jersey.

LEATHERHEAD,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 4,694. 21½ m. from London Bridge. L.B. & S.C. Ry. An ancient town situated in a district noted for its scenery: woodlands, hills and valleys attracting tourists and pleasure parties; close by is Norbury Park, Burford Bridge, and other picnic resorts (see p. 858).

LINCOLN.

Cathedral city. Pop. 52,000. On the north bank of the River Witham, 47 m. N.E. of Derby. The cathedral is the most conspicuous object and its chief attraction to visitors, containing some of the richest and rarest specimens of early ecclesiastical architecture. Lincoln is situated in the centre of an important agricultural district, and was selected for the Royal Agricultural Show held in 1907.

ESTATE AGENTS. MESSRS. BENJAMIN & WOOD, House, Land, and Estate Agents, Auctioneers and General Valuers. Printed Register of Properties for Sale and to Let. Estates managed. Telegrams: "Auction, Lincoln." Nat. Telephone, No. 213.

HARDEN'S ST. BRELADE'S BAY HOTEL. Facing Sea and South. Open all the year. Pension terms. Comfortable and very moderate. Tariff on application.

A. C. HARDEN, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Facing the Harbour. Best-known Hotel for Tourists in the Channel Islands. Under personal supervision of the Proprietors. Accommodation for 100 Visitors.

A. RAYNOR SMITH and F. H. MIDDLETON, Proprietors.

DE FAYE'S EXQUISITE PERFUMES, Jersey Eau de Cologne (Extrait Triple), Essence of Jersey Violets (Gold Medal). As supplied by command to the Royal Family. Manufactory, David Place, Bath Street, St. Helier.

KINGSTOWN,

Co. Dublin. Pop. 17,592. Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Ry.; on the southern shore of Dublin Bay, 6 m. S.E. of the capital, and 2 hrs. 45 min. sea journey from Holyhead. Magnificent harbour of 250 acres. Kingstown is one of the fashionable seaside resorts in Ireland, and the principal yachting station: Annual regatta July. Boating, bathing, fishing, sea baths, public library, park, pavilion. Sunshine, 1,688 hours, 1906.

ENGLISH LAKES—see p. 922.

LEAMINGTON—see p. 925.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

A health resort on the Hampshire coast. 82 m. from London. L. & S.W. Ry. Climate: Beneficial for chest complaints and rheumatism. The sunshine and temperature similar to Bourne-mouth. Soil: Gravel. Pier: 750 ft. Bandstand. Good bathing and fishing. Golf links at Chalk Common (1 m.). Tennis and hunting.

VICTORIA HOTEL. Only licensed house. Remodelled out of old Manor House. Every convenience. Large Garden, Tennis Courts, &c. Billiards. Near Golf Links. Good Wines and Cuisine.

M. C. SMITH, Proprietress.

LEWES—see p. 923.

ENGLISH LAKES.

The English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday-seekers; it is rich in literary and historical associations; affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers, and seas; is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well-arranged system of tours specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure-seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty-spots.

AMBLESIDE,

Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,536. *Means of access*: Steamer from Lake Side and Windermere, coach and motor from Waterhead Pier and Windermere, 5 m. *Elevation*: From 160 to 300 ft. above sea-level. *Immediate neighbourhood*: Windermere, Grasmere, Langdale, Conistoun, Kirkstone, Troutbeck, &c. *Aspect*: Westerly. To all travellers and visitors it offers direct and appreciable charms, the views are of unsurpassed beauty, and the climate bracing. There are excursions through most picturesque scenery to the lakes and mountains. For amusement there is a golf course (9 holes), boating on the lake, and steamer tugs. *Season*: June-Sept.

THE SALUTATION, QUEEN'S, AND WATER-HEAD HOTELS. On margin Lake Windermere. Every comfort and convenience. First-class accommodation offered Families and Tourists. Taylor's Coaches leave Hotels daily, returning time for Table d'Hôte. Posting. Good Stabling. For tariff and information apply THOMAS TAYLOR, Propr.

BOWNESS,

Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,062. Adjoins Windermere, situated eastern side of Lake Windermere, between Lakeside and Ambleside; centre of principal yachting and boating stations on the lake; starting point for steam-boat excursions; endless other excursions. One may walk, ride, drive, sail, swim in any direction, but never without finding scenes and objects of beauty and interest.

CONISTON,

Lancashire. By coach or motor from Ambleside, &c.; by Furness Ry., *via* Foxfield Junction. The village stands at head of Lake Conistoun, upon which a steam gondola makes regular trips.

SUN HOTEL. At foot of Conistoun "Old Man," adjoining Furness Railway Station. Splendid centre Tourists. Rebuilt, redecorated. Every domestic and sanitary convenience. Coaching. Steam Gondola. Pleasure Boats. Fishing requisites. Posting. Motor Garage. One minute Post Office and Church.

T. SATTERTHWAITHE, Proprietor.

KENDAL,

Westmoreland. Pop. 15,000. L. & N.W. Ry., Mid. Ry. The gateway to the Lakes is a beautiful district on the River Kendal. Excellent fishing and coaching (see p. 858).

ULVERSTON,

Lancashire. Pop. 10,000. Furness Ry., 10 m. from Barrow, 8 m. from Windermere. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Gravel. *Excursions*: Lake District, Furness Abbey, Isle of Man, &c.

GRASMERE,

Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 781. Rail to Windermere or Keswick, thence coach or motor, or Midland and Furness Rys., *via* Windermere Lake to Ambleside, thence coach (4 m.). *Location*: Among the mountains. *Local distances*: Windermere, 9 m., Keswick, 12 m.

ROTHAY HOTEL. Beautiful Situation. Magnificent Views. Coaching daily to Ullswater, Conistoun, Keswick, Langdales, Windermere. The pedestrian centre. Golf, Boating, Fishing, Tennis. Extensive, secluded pleasure grounds. Garage, Oils, Petrol. H.Q.A.C. Telephone, 4.

J. COWPERTHWAITHE, Proprietor.

BALDRY'S "MOSS GROVE" PRIVATE HOTEL. Excellent centre for Coaching, Cycling, and Climbing. Posting, all branches. Parties met by appointment. Motor Garage. Daily Table d'Hôte, Separate Tables. Coaching communication from Hotel with all trains.

E. H. BALDRY, Proprietor.

KESWICK,

Cumberland. Pop. 4,451. *Means of access*: By rail from Penrith; coach and motor from Waterhead and Ambleside in connection with lake steamer. One of the best of northern centres for the Lake district, and is one of the most romantic places in a region rich in romance. About ½ m. from Derwentwater, and 1 m. from Skiddaw. Southey's monument and the Lodore Falls within easy reach. Excursions by coach to the picturesque scenery in the surrounding neighbourhood. Good salmon and trout-fishing in lake and river. Golf course (9 holes).

KESWICK HOTEL. In own Grounds, several acres. Adjoins Station, connecting by Conservatory Corridor. Telegraph and Telephone (No. 020) on Premises. Posting. Electric Light. Elevator. Boating. Golf Links, free to Hotel Visitors. Garage, with Pit. Motors on Hire.

J. B. WIVELL, Proprietor.

KING'S ARMS HOTEL. Family and Commercial Hotel, in centre of the town. Convenient for the Lake District. Comfortably furnished. Good Cooking. Wines and Spirits of the first quality. For further particulars apply

R. PORTER, Proprietor.

KESWICK MOTOR GARAGE AND CYCLE DEPOT, 31, Main Street. Carburine, Pratt's, Shell. Dunlop Motor Tyres. Accessories. Vulcanizing. Inspection Pit. C.T.C. Repairer. Cycles for Hire. J. HODGSON.

WINDERMERE,

Westmoreland. U.D.C. Pop. 2,379. *Means of access:* Furness Ry., L. & N.W. Ry. *Elevation:* from 126 ft. to 400 ft. above sea-level. A village to the north of Bowness, commanding splendid views. Situated above the famous lake of the same name. Pleasure steamers run the whole length of the lake, and coaches and motors run to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Ullswater. Splendid fishing and boating.

NURSING HOME, New Road. Healthily situated on high ground between Windermere and Bowness. Rest Cure Cases a speciality. Trained Masseuse. Highly-trained Nurses. For terms apply to the Matron, Miss DELL.

THE VICTORIA MOTOR WORKS. Available at night. All best makes of Motors. Official repairers to Automobile Club. Best, cheapest Motor House in North. Motor Cars for Hire. Continental Tyres stocked. Petrol, Oils, Grease, Accessories. J. HEWERTSON.

HOUSE AGENTS. TRUBSHAW & IRVING, House Agents, Lake Road, publish a descriptive Register of Houses to be Let Furnished, Unfurnished, and for Sale in all parts of the Lake District. Post free on application. Telegrams, "Trubshaw, Bowness-on-Windermere."

LEWES,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 12,249. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 50 m. from London, an important Junction on the L.B. & S.C. Ry., frequent trains running to London, Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, Newhaven, Seaford, Eastbourne and Hastings. *Water supply:* Constant; *Drainage:* Modern; *Baths:* Open air swimming. An ancient county and assize town on River Ouse. 8 m. N.E. of Brighton. Castle contains a collection of local and historical antiquities belonging to the Sussex Archaeological Society. Racecourse. Golf links (18 holes). Cricket, croquet, tennis, cycle and football clubs.

WHITE HART HOTEL (The County Hotel, established 14th century). For Families and Gentlemen. Comfortable, convenient, moderate. Summer and Winter Gardens. Lounge. Electric Light. Centre of Town. Close to Golf Links and Station. Opposite County Hall. W. BEATY, Proprietor.

CROWN HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Refurnished and Redecorated throughout. Electric Light. Loose Boxes for Hunters. Close to Golf Links and Station. Terms moderate. Telephone, No. 44. RICHARD SMITH, Proprietor.

GARAGE AND MOTOR REPAIR WORKS.—J. C. H. MARTIN, High Street (adjoining the Bridge). A. C. Repairer. Vulcanizing. Clincher and Dunlop Tyres stocked. Repairs to Petrol, Steam, and Electric Cars; also Motor Boats. Under personal supervision, and the work guaranteed. Open Sundays.

LITTLEHAMPTON,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 9,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry.; 62 m. from London. *Location:* On coast, at mouth of River Arun, midway between Portsmouth and Brighton. *Front:* Brick-laid esplanade, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. along top of beach; wide stretch of green common between it and houses. *Pier:* Small wooden jetty at harbour entrance. *Beach:* Extensive sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Arundel, 4 m.; Goring Woods, 4 m.; Goodwood, 12 m.; Chichester, 12 m.; Portsmouth, 26 m. *Season:* July-September. *Annual fixtures:* Tennis tournament, cricket week, regatta, athletic sports. Quiet, growing family summer watering-place and seaport for small ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade. Boating and fishing in sea and river; band, small theatre, a variety troupes on common; golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, goat chaises; good cycling roads; free library; bowling green (see p. 859).

BAKER, CONFECTIONER, MILLER, AND CORN & FORAGE MERCHANT. NORMAN C. ASHBY, 84, High Street and Arun Mill, Littlehampton. Also at Sea Mill, Rustington.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Lists of Properties for Sale, Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, on application. Auctioneers, Valuers, Complete House Furnishers. Removal and Storage Contractors. SPARKS & SON, 21-5, High Street, Littlehampton, and at Arundel. Telephone, 2.

THE LIZARD—see p. 924.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS—see p. 926.

LLANDUDNO—see p. 924.

LLANFAIRFECHAN—see p. 924.

LLANGOLLEN,

Denbighshire. Pop. 3,304. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry., 203 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from London. A favourite summer resting-place. On the hills which rise from the vale convalescents may in summer obtain much benefit. Situated on the River Dee, in a beautiful valley, a favourite resort of anglers. The house, which was the home of the celebrated Ladies of Llangollen, is one of the finest specimens of the timbered cottage architecture of the eighteenth century. Good fishing.

THE HAND HOTEL. One of the most convenient in this lovely vale, and second to none in North Wales for comfort, catering, and situation. 60 Bedrooms, large Private Sitting Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Extensive Motor Garage. Telephone, No. 07. Address—"HAND, LLANGOLLEN." JAMES SHAW, Resident Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL. First-class Family and Commercial. Well appointed; table d'hôte; separate tables. Billiards, fishing. Motor Garage and Inspection Pits. Nat. Tel., No. 2. Telegrams, "Royal Hotel, Llangollen." W. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

THE LIZARD.

Pop. 580. G.W. Ry. Motor 'bus from Helston Station. Elevation: 200 ft. Neighbourhood: Moorland; very open. Aspect: Southern. Climate: Very equable; frost and snow rare. Water supply: Constant. Soil: Loam and clay. Beach: Sand and shingle. Golf course (9 holes), bathing, boating, fishing. Season: August-September.

HOUSEL BAY HOTEL. Helston Station (G.W.R.), thence per Road Motors. First Class. Most southerly Hotel in England. Close to Sea and Bathing Beach. Magnificent Coast Scenery. Beautiful and Bracing Climate. Sheltered. Motor Garage and Pit.

Apply, MANAGERESS.

LLANFAIRFECHAN,

Carnarvonshire. L. & N.W. Ry. A quiet seaside village at the base of the Penmaenmawr mountains, looking westward on the Lavan Sands and Anglesey. It is warm in winter; in summer its open situation renders it a bracing and comparatively cool place. Bright and sunny.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. Seven minutes' walk from Station and Beach. Petrol stored. Garage. Headquarters of A. C. G. B. and I. Grand Billiard Room and Smoke Rooms. Excellent Cuisine. Tariff on application. No east winds. Winter Resort.

LANCELOT TARR, Proprietor.

LLANGAMMARCH WELLS,

Brecknockshire. 213 m. from London. L. & N.W. Ry. Pop. 688. This quiet and pretty village, 13 m. S.W. of Llandrindod Wells, is situated at an altitude of 60 ft. in a wide valley fairly sheltered from N. and E. The air is fresh and invigorating to those suffering from mental overwork. This spa possesses a muriated water which is used internally and externally. Golf links (18 holes). Fishing.

LAKE HOTEL. First-class Hotel. Grounds of 40 acres, containing the celebrated Barium Springs. Golf, Shooting, Salmon and Trout Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Billiards, Bowls, Croquet. Electric light. Booklet free.

Apply MANAGER.

LLANWRTYD WELLS.

A village in Breconshire on railway between Llandovery and Llandrindod, surrounded by open, airy uplands. Fine mountain air, bracing climate. Noted for sulphur springs issuing from rock 3 or 4 ft. from the ground in very strong stream, containing much sulphur gas when received into glasses.

See pages 829-883.

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

CONTAINS, WHEREVER POSSIBLE,

PARTICULARS OF THE CLIMATE

BY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LLANDUDNO,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 9,279. Means of access: L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. via Chester. Location: On coast between Great and Little Orme's Head. Elevation: From 21 ft. to 678 ft. Neighbourhood: Snowdonian range of mountains. Aspect: Llandudno Bay, N.E., and Conway Bay, S.W. Climate: Mild. Sunshine: 1,683 hours, 1906. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Latest. Soil: Mostly gravel. Front: Promenade and marine drive round the bay. Pier: 2,280 ft., pavilion. Beach: Sand and gravel. Sea bathing: Mixed. Baths: Every facility; two hydros. Excursions: Rail, coach, and steamer; unique marine drive and footpath for 5 miles round Great Orme's Head. Season: April-October. Annual fixture: May-day festival. Lively, progressive, and popular watering-place. There is a tram road (cable) to summit of Gt. Orme's Head, where a new golf links has been made. Town band, two theatres, Happy Valley minstrels, golf links on the west shore (18 holes), asphalted tennis courts, hockey, coaching, boating, fishing (see p. 858).

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL. Premier position, facing the Sea. Grand Promenade. Electric Light throughout. Hydraulic Lift. Golf Links within ten minutes. Motor Garage Free to Hotel Visitors.

THOMAS P. DAVIES,
Resident Proprietor.

MARINE HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel. Finest position on Promenade. Excellent Cuisine. Electric Elevator. Latest Improvements. Telephone, 19. R. CONWAY.

ORMESCLIFFE BOARDING HOUSE. Promenade. Sea Front. Recently enlarged. Accommodation for 120 Visitors. Large Recreation Room for Dancing, Whist Drives, Music, &c. Billiards. Dark Room. Table d'Hôte, 6.30. Terms, moderate.

MR. and MRS. A. SMITH and Miss BERREY.

KINNEL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Centre Grand Promenade. Motor Garage near. Best position near Hydro, Pier, and Railway Station. Golf Links in neighbourhood. Charming Winter Residence. Excellent cuisine. Private Apartments if desired. Terms moderate.

MRS. HEWITSON and Miss BATES.

FISHER'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Centrally situated, opposite General Post Office. One minute from Station and Sea. Close to Pier and Golf Links. Separate Tables. Dark Room for Photography. Terms moderate. Under personal supervision. H. W. FISHER, Vaughan Street.

MOTOR GARAGE. Well-equipped Repair Shop. All Tyres stocked. Petrol and all Accessories kept. Inspection Pit. Telephones, 0289 and 15X. A. DEACON & SON.

LEAMINGTON,

Warwickshire. M.B. Pop. 26,888. *Means of access:* L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. *Location:* 2 mi. E. of Warwick on the Leam, near its junction with the Avon. *Elevation:* 195 ft. *Climate:* Equable; rainfall below the average. *Soil:* New red sandstone. *Baths:* Corporation, 2, and pump-room and complete bathing establishment; swimming, Turkish. *Mineral waters:* Saline and chalybeate. *Season:* April-October. *Annual fixtures:* Hunt steeplechases (March), archery meeting (June), tennis tournament, cricket week, and polo week (July), flower shows. A high-class residential town. Two free public places for drinking the waters, municipal orchestra (rd. rate levied), concerts and fetes in public gardens, pump-room, assembly-room (band, grounds, winter hall), new Victoria Park (20 acres); theatre, choral and orchestral societies; 3 golf clubs with separate links, good hunting centre, polo, archery, hockey, boating.

HOTEL LA PLAISANCE. High-class Private Hotel. Centrally and conveniently situated in the highest and most fashionable part. Near Parade, Pump-Room, and Jephson Gardens, &c. South aspect. Well appointed. Excellent Cuisine. Bath, Smoking and Private Sitting Rooms. **PROFFITT-WHITE.**
T. A., "Proffitt-White, Leamington." Tel., 6655.

HAWTHORN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. 28, Leam Terrace. Good Dining, Drawing, and Smoke Rooms. Centrally situated near Jephson Gardens. Pump Rooms. Terms from 35/- to 42/- per week.

Proprietresses, THE MISSES M. & E. STENT.

WINE IMPORTER & SPIRIT MERCHANT. W. R. MANN, 158, Parade. Established 1839. A stock of several thousand dozens selected from approved Vintages; the guarantee of value. Bottler of Bass's and Allsopp's Ales and Guinness's Stout.

BEDFORD STORES. BURGIS & COLBOURNE, Ltd., General Providers. Principal Departments—Grocery and Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Tobacco, Hardware, Brushes, China and Glass, Drugs and Perfumery, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Toys, Books, Circulating Library, Café. Price List on application.

FAMILY BUTCHER. LEONARD H. ALDEN, 33, Church Street. Pickled Tongues, Pork Sausages, &c. Telegrams, "Alden, Leamington." Telephone No. 35.

NEWBY'S MIDLAND GARAGES.—Station Street, Birmingham, and Leamington. Star, Wolsey, De Dion, and Clement Cars. Telephone: Garage, 2173 Central. Private: 39, Acoc's Green. Proprietor, C. J. NEWBY.

LOOE,

Cornwall. Pop. 2,548. Between Fowey and Plymouth, is a little health resort which in the matter of climate compares itself to Torquay. It has many attractions for the artist and tourist. Sea and river fishing, good bathing, sea trips and excursion brakes. Reached *old* Liskeard (8 m.) on G.W. main line, connection by light railway.

LOOE HOTEL. First-Class Family. Close to Sea. Largest and most comfortable Hotel in neighbourhood. Trout and Sea Fishing. Boating, Yachting, Safe Bathing. Billiards. High-class Cuisine. Good Stabling. Lock-up Garage. Petrol. Automobile Club Quarters. **FRED. W. DOVE,** Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL. Old-established. First Class. Situated, highest, most fashionable part. Electric Light. Lift. Essentially a home from home hotel. Lounge, Smoke, Billiard Rooms. Stabling. Garage. Sanitation perfect. Telephone, 6663. Personally supervised by

Mrs. MOUFLET, Proprietress.

LANGDON HOUSE, Leam Terrace, Leamington Spa. High-class Boarding House, pleasantly and conveniently situated near Pump Room and Jephson Gardens. South aspect. Well appointed. Liberal Table. Good Cooking. Large Smoking Room. Proprietresses, Mrs. BROWN and Miss BRYAN.

COSTUMIERS AND FANCY DRAPERS. Milliners, Ladies' Underclothing. Artistic Upholsterers. E. FRANCIS & SONS, Ltd., 34, 36, 38 & 40, Bath Street, Leamington Spa.

CARRIAGE WORKS. High-class Motor Car Bodies at Minimum Prices. Limousines, Landauettes, &c. Send your Design and ask for Estimate. **BAKER.**

HOUSE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS. Properties for Sale and to be Let, Furnished and Unfurnished. Hunting Boxes, &c. (free register). Auctions of Fine Art a Speciality. Valuers, Surveyors, Insurance Agents. **WALTER COLLINS & SON,** 47, Parade. Telephone, 74.

"COMMONWOOD." First-Class Private Hotel. Near Station. Stands high in beautiful Grounds and absolutely sheltered. Magnificent Views. Boating, Fishing, Bathing. Shooting. Excellent cooking and service. Moderate terms. **W. H. MERRIMAN,** Proprietor.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

Radnorshire. U.D.C. Pop. 2,500. L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. Elevation: 750 ft. Aspect: S.W. Climate: Bracing. Mineral waters: Sulphur, saline, lithia chalybeate, &c. Water supply: Constant and excellent. Drainage: Modern. Baths: Sulphur. Llandrindod Wells as a health resort is becoming popular. Its great attractions are its mineral springs, but the beauty of the mountain surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors. The town is lighted by electricity. Amusements: Golf (18 holes), tennis, bowls, croquet, cycling, fishing, &c. The waters are very efficacious in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, anæmia, neurasthenia, dyspepsia, diabetes, and liver affections.

HOTEL PLAS WINTON. Private Hotel in own grounds, three acres, highest situation. Sixty rooms. Large Dining Hall. Separate Tables. Springs and Baths. Extensive Fishing Privileges for Guests. Golf. Tennis. Sanitation perfect. Electric Light. Stabling. Garage. Cycle House. J. SHEEN, Propr.

MONTPELLIER PRIVATE HOTEL. Facing Open Common. Croquet Lawn. Telephone, No. 9. Miss TYSOE SMITH.

SUNNYCROFT TEMPLE GARDENS. High-class Pension. Close to Pump Rooms, Baths and Leather Saline Waters. Table d'Hôte. Separate Tables. Special attention to Diet. Large Drawing and Dining Rooms. Lounge and Smoke Room. Bowling Green. Tennis Lawn. Golf. Trout Fishing.

PROPRIETRESS.

"PENYOIRE," High-class Boarding House. Best position. Near Mineral Springs, Baths, Golf, Tennis, Croquet Grounds. Fifteen miles good Trout Fishing available. Excellent cuisine and home comforts. *En pension*, 6/- to 9/- per day. MRS. C. STEWART DAVIES, Proprietress.

BRYN-AWEL HOTEL, LTD. High-class Private Hotel. Two minutes from Station, Pump Rooms and Golf Links, Tennis, Bowling Green, Billiards, and Fishing. Electric Light throughout. Tarif on application.

JEFFREY JONES, Managing Director.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Boarding Establishment. With or without Board. Good Cooking and Attendance. Electric Light. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Fifteen miles Fishing. Own Farm Produce supplied. Terms Moderate. Telephone, 81.

REES JONES, Proprietor.

TEMPLE LODGE. Small Private Boarding House. Large Rooms. Lovely views. Pleasantly situated off road. Close to Common and Pump House Springs. Air most bracing. Personal supervision throughout. Highest references. Electric Light. Separate Tables. PROPRIETRESS.

CYCLE, MOTOR AND SPORTS DEPOT. Garage for fifty cars; several four-cylinder cars on hire. Largest stock of Bicycles and Tricycles in the Principality. "Ariel" Golf Clubs, Tennis, Croquet, and Anglers' Requisites. Telegrams, "Norton." TOM NORTON.

LUTON,

A market town and municipal borough in the Chiltern Hills. Pop. 40,000. Midland Ry. 30 m. from London. Elevation: 300 to 400 ft. Climate: Moderately bracing. Neighbourhood: Undulating. Water supply: Constant. Soil: chalk and gravel. Drainage: Modern. Baths, public, also outdoor at Meadow Park, 2 recreation grounds, free library, theatre, golf links 18 holes (2½ m.), stream fishing, hunting. Luton is the chief centre in England of the straw plait trade, 20,000 people being engaged in it.

THE FRANKLIN. Temperance and Commercial Hotel and Restaurant, George Street. Breakfasts, Dinners, Teas and Suppers. Special arrangements for Large Parties. Noted House for Cyclists and Football Teams. Home Comforts. Moderate Charges. Telegrams: "The Franklin, Luton." J. C. LEWIS, Proprietor.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS, 23, Castle Street. H. HOLYOAK & SON. Established over half a century. Valuations for Probate, Mortgage, and other purposes. Estates managed, Rents collected. Certified Bailiffs. Agents for the Alliance Fire Office and Brokers to the Luton County Court. Telephone, No. 47X Luton.

REMOVALS AND STORAGE CONTRACTOR. &c. GEORGE POWDRILL, 1 and 3, Hitchin Road.

Brakes, Traps, Landaus, Wedding Carriages, Telegrams, "Powdrill, Luton." Telephone, 58.

LUDLOW.

Pop. 4552. A very old and interesting market town and municipal borough of Shropshire, 28 m. S. of Shrewsbury. The keep of the ancient Norman castle still stands (110 ft. high). There is a cruciform Collegiate Church. Perpendicular in style (tower 130 ft. high), and a Grammar School founded 1282. Hunting, stream fishing.

FEATHERS HOTEL.—Ancient Family and Commercial. Has been a Licensed House for about 250 years. Magnificent Jacobean Dining-room. Excellent cuisine. Posting in all branches. Garage. Four-in-Hand Coach, Brakes, &c. Telephone, 19. T. BENNETT, MANAGER.

LOWESTOFT,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 29,850 (estimated Dec., 1904, 32,320). *Means of access:* G.E. Ry., Midland and G.N. Joint Ry. *Location:* The most easterly point in England, on coast of Suffolk, 22 m. S.W. of Norwich. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 80 ft. *Climate:* Bracing; absence of fog and mist. *Beach:* Sandy and pebbly. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming and general. *Piers:* 2. *Season:* July-September. A main thoroughfare, with electric trams, runs for 3 m. nearly parallel with the shore, a swing bridge over the inner harbour entrance connecting the two portions of the town. Lowestoft is a good centre for exploring the Broads. There is excellent fishing from piers and harbour, boats and beach; and the Broads yield abundance of coarse fish. Marina theatre, hippodrome, concerts on south beach and at Sparrow's Nest and Olympian Gardens, 2 parks, open air fêtes, model yacht pond, harbour for yachts, Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club and Waveney Sailing Club headquarters, regatta, aquatic sports, boating, shooting, golf (9 holes), tennis, bowls, electric light (see p. 86c). *Sunshine:* 1,990 hrs. 1906.

ROYAL HOTEL. Oldest established Hotel on the East Coast. Within one minute of Railway Station, facing the Pier and Yacht Basin. Motor Garage within Hotel grounds. One mile from Oulton Broad. Special terms on application.

PARK MANSIONS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. 1, North Parade. Sea View. Splendidly situated, overlooking Belle Vue Park, adjoining Gunton Cliffs. Healthiest part of Lowestoft. Sanitation perfect. First-class Cuisine. Moderate Summer terms. Special Winter terms from 25/-. MRS. E. T. PECK, Prop.

PAMPHILON (F.A.I.), Auctioneer and Surveyor. For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses. Register of Shops to Let, Properties to be Sold for Occupation or Investment. Valuations and Auction Sales a speciality. Offices, 150, London Road North, Lowestoft.

"SUFFOLK HOTEL." "Most comfortable Hotel in Eastern Counties." 50 Bedrooms. Smoking Lounge and Drawing Room. Billiard Room (three Tables). Pier, Esplanade, and Theatre within three minutes. Inclusive terms, 10/6 a day. Bedrooms from 3/6.

JOHN HARROLD, Proprietor.

HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.

HENRY C. JEFFERIES,

NELSON CHAMBERS,

Tel. No. 4X.

LOWESTOFT.

HOUSE AGENT. R. W. Seago, P.A.S.I. Particulars of Furnished Houses, &c., in Lowestoft and District sent free on application. No charge whatever to applicants. Telegrams, "Seago, Auctioneer, Lowestoft." Telephone, 122. Address, 3, Custom House Buildings, adjoining Bridge.

LYME REGIS,

Dorset. M.B. Pop. 2,095. L. & S.W. Ry. 150 m. from Waterloo. A seaport and quiet watering-place with historical associations. On coast between Torquay and Weymouth. 5 m. S.E. of Axminster at the mouth of the Lyme rivulet. *Aspect:* S.E. *Water supply:* Constant. *Beach:* Sand. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* May to Oct. *Annual fixtures:* Flower show and regatta in Aug. Golf (9 holes), fishing, tennis, cricket.

THREE CUPS HOTEL. The oldest established Hotel in the Town. Overlooking Sea. Good Public Rooms. Motor Garage and Inspection Pit. Under personal supervision. MRS. GARROD, Proprietress.

JAMES O'NEIL,

HOTEL ALEXANDRA,

LYME REGIS.

WAVERLEY COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Broad Street. Two minutes from General Post Office and Sea-front. Special attention given to the convenience and comfort of Commercial, Visitors, and Cyclists. Terms very moderate.

J. MINCHINTON, Proprietor.

DRAPERY AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—High-class Dress and Mantle Makers. Walking, Visiting, and Tea Gowns. Evening Dresses. Perfectly cut coats and skirts. All orders receive careful and prompt attention.

H. O. BICKLEY, 26 & 27, Broad Street.

LYNTON—see p. 928.

LYTHAM,

Lancashire. U.D.C. Pop. 9,400. *Means of access:* Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast, between Blackpool and Southport. *Sunshine:* 1,680 hrs., 1906. Fashionable watering-place, mouth of the Ribble, combining attractions of seaside and country; 12 acres ornamental public gardens. Golf links (18 holes), coursing, marine excursions, boating, fishing, bows, assembly-rooms, literary institute; electric trams to Blackpool; splendid band during season (see p. 86c).

MABLETHORPE—see p. 931.

MALVERN—see p. 929.

MAIDSTONE—see p. 931.

MARGATE—see p. 930.

MATLOCK,

Derbyshire U.D.C. Pop. 8,000. Midland Ry. 143 m. from London. *Location*: On the River Derwent 16 m. N. of Derby. *Elevation*: 300 to 900 ft. *Neighbourhood*: Valley scenery. *Aspect*: South-west. *Climature*: Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from N. and E. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Limestone and gritstone. *Baths*: A large number of the finest hydropathic establishments in the country. *Mineral waters*: Thermal springs. *Excursions*: Haddon Hall, 7 m.; Chatsworth, 9 m.; Wingfield Manor, 10 m.; Hardwick Hall, 17 m.; Dove Dale and all parts of the Peak District. *Season*: July-October. Baths open all the year. *Amused fixtures*: Venetian fêtes, flower show, regatta. **MATLOCK BANK**, where most of the bathing establishments are situated, for which the place is noted, is connected with Matlock by a cable tramway, ½ m. Entertainment pavilion, golf links (18 holes) (see p. 863).

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE HYDRO. — Finest position in Matlock. 750 feet above sea level. South aspect, with uninterrupted views of Derwent Valley, Tansley, Riber, and High Tor. Under totally new management and proprietorship. Grounds cover 10 acres. Tennis, full-sized bowling green, fine billiard room, motor garage, stable accommodation. Comfort and Refinement. Nearest Hydro to the new Matlock Golf Links (18 holes). Terms from 2 guineas per week inclusive. Baths free. *Special terms en pension*. Tel., 20 Matlock. Management, Mr. & Mrs. A. A. HITCHING (Late of Nottingham).

ROCKSIDE HYDRO. — Summer and Winter residence. Turkish, Russian, Plunge and Electrical Baths. Aix and Vichy douches. Tennis, croquet, bowling, putting greens; near golf links. Grand lounge, ballroom, electric light, lift, evening entertainments. Terms moderate; winter reduction.

JEFF'S POPLAR HYDRO. Established 1857; enlarged 1886, 1906. Latest sanitary improvements. Electric Light. Lift. Splendid grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls. Finest position in Matlock. 756 feet above sea-level. South aspect. Separate tables. Dinner, 6.30. Cuisine unexcelled. Telephone, 9. Telegrams, "Poplar, Matlock Bank." Apply for Prospectus, Miss TROLLEY, Manageress.

MONTROSE,

Forfarshire. Pop. 12,400. N.B. Ry. and Cal. Ry. *Location*: E. coast Scotland. *Climature*: Bracing. *Water supply*: Constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Sandy. Sea bathing. *Season*: July-Sept. *Amusements*: Golf course (18 holes); 9-hole course for ladies; rifle shooting competitions; rod fishing. Many historic associations and charming surroundings, fine promenade, large bathing pavilion, soft beach. Good centre for tourists in eastern Scotland. Midway between Dundee and Aberdeen.

CENTRAL HOTEL, opposite North British Railway Station. Eight minutes from Caledonian Railway Station and fifteen minutes from the Golf Course. Electric Light, and all modern conveniences. Tariff moderate. Telephone, 052.

JOHN HOBBIN, Proprietor and Manager.

SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Matlock. Established 1853. Consulting and Resident Physicians. Unrivalled Baths, including up-to-date electrical appliances. Electric Light. Lift. Winter Garden. Extensive Grounds, sheltered from north and east, commanding lovely views. For illustrated tariff apply
MANAGER.

OLDHAM HOUSE AND PROSPECT PLACE HYDROS. For Health, Pleasure, and Holiday. Hydropathic Treatment a Speciality. Experienced attendants. Tennis. Bowls. Billiards. Garage. Terms: 31/6, 35/6, 38/6 weekly, inclusive. Apply—
Mrs. WILDGOOSE.

BELLE VUE HYDRO. — Proprietor, H. WARNER (20 years on the Baths Staff at Smedley's). Nat. Tel. 1Y1. Full Hydropathic treatment as given under the instructions of the late Dr. Hunter. Splendid position, away from all noise. Terms 4/6 to 5/6 day.

JOHN WM. WILDGOOSE, Builder and Contractor, Quarry Owner and Builders' Merchant. Industrial Works, Matlock. Quarry (Gritstone), Lums Hill. Branch at Holme Road, Matlock Bath. Contractor to all the leading Matlock Hydros. Telegrams: "Wildgoose, Builder, Matlock." Matlock Telephone 0182.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ACCOUNTANTS.

MESSRS. ELSE & SON, F.A.I.,

HOUSE AND GENERAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Estab. 1865.

MATLOCK.

MIDHURST—see p. 931.

MINEHEAD—see p. 932.

MOFFAT,

Dumfries Pop. 2,799. Popular bracing spa. 7 hrs. from Euston (West Coast route). 350 ft. above sea. Sheltered from N. and E. by heath-clad mountains. *Mineral waters*: Sulphur and chalybeate.

MORECAMBE—see p. 931.

LYNTON AND LYNMOUTH,

North Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 1,800. *Means of access*: Railway from Barnstaple. *Location*: On coast of Devon; between Ilfracombe and Minehead, opposite Swansea. Lynton is situated on top of a hill 500 ft. high connected by a cliff railway with Lynmouth lying in the valley.

MALVERN,

Worcestershire. U.D.C. Pop. 18,000. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location:* On E. slope of the Malvern Hills, 8 m. from Worcester. *Elevation:* 500 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Dry, bracing. *Water supply:* Pure, constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravelly. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish, Droitwich brine, &c. *Excursions:* By charrs-à-banc and other vehicles. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 ft. high; from the summit is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Gt. Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip, and Welsh Hills; and in the plain below can be seen Worcester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Hereford, and other places of interest. *Season:* Summer and winter. *Annual fixtures:* Shakespeare week in May, croquet tournament August. Malvern is an inland watering-place and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), free library, gentlemen's club, tennis, bowls, golf links (19 and 18 holes), separate clubs for ladies and gentlemen (see p. 861).

THE MALVERNS. Ideal Health Resorts for Summer and Winter. Invigorating Air. Pure Water. Sanitation perfect. Good Golf (18 and 9 holes). Separate Club House for Ladies and Gentlemen. Droitwich Brine Baths. Great Educational Centre. Three Packs of Hounds hunt in the neighbourhood. For free Illustrated Booklet, List of Hydro, Hotels, Boarding Houses and Apartments, send 2d. for postage to

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Resident { MRS. S. E. MATTHEWS and
Proprietresses { MISS H. L. PERKINS.

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Proprietress, MRS. E. EVANS.

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HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences to be Let or Sold in the district (with Map), free on application to MESSRS. LEAR & SON, Estate Agents, Malvern.

MARGATE.

Kent, M.P. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 25,000. S.E. & C. Ry. 73 m. from London. *Location:* Extreme N.E. of Kent, 4 m. W. of N. Foreland. *Neighbourhood:* Cliffs, few trees; agricultural district behind. *Aspect:* N. and N.W. *Elevation:* From little above sea-level to 80 feet. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. *Sunshine:* 1,870 hrs., 1906. *Water supply:* New and excellent. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Chalk. *Front:* Promenade gardens, with bandstand; bandstands top of cliff called the Fort, and at the Oval and Westbrook, E.; unrivalled entertainments; esplanade on top of sea-wall, separated from houses by marine drive, W. *Pier:* 960 feet, pavilion, band. *Beach:* Extensive firm sands; open harbour for small vessels. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Hydro, Turkish and other baths; modern electric installation. *Excursions:* Electric tramways to Ramsgate, 5 m., *via* Broadstairs; N. Foreland, 2½ m.; Reculvers, 9 m.; in summer daily communication with London by fast saloon steamers. *Season:* June-September. Popular watering-place, combining great natural advantages to proximity to London. Cliftonville, E., and Westgate, W., quiet and select quarters, commanding fine sea views. Margate air has long been proverbially good for convalescents. Two theatres; golf links (18 holes), tennis, boating, fishing, steamboats to coast towns and London by General Steam, Palace, and Belle Companies; scholastic establishments numerous and good (see p. 862).

QUEEN'S AND HIGH CLIFFE HOTEL, CLIFTONVILLE. Best position. Private Grounds. Adjoining Sands, Sea Bathing, and Promenades. 100 Sunny Bedrooms, overlooking Sea. Catering and service unequalled. Luxuriously furnished. Electric Light throughout. Billiards. Tennis. Croquet. Dark Rooms. Orchestra. Recreation Room. Illustrated Tariff. T.A., "Ozone." Tels., 35 and 50.
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MRS. COLLINGWOOD.

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The MISSES STODDART.

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The Margate Garage,
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MABLETHORPE,

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,750. G.N. Ry. A quiet health resort. On coast, 13 m. from Louth. *Elevation*: Sea level. *Climate*: Bracing. *Beach*: Sands. *Bathing*: Mixed. *Annual features*: Battle of flowers, flower show, Lifeboat Day.

LOUTH HOTEL. Three minutes from Station and Sea. First-class accommodation for Families and Visitors. Excellent Billiard Table. Motor Garage to accommodate 50 Motors. Posting in all its branches. Bus meets all trains. Free House.

Proprietor, H. H. GRAY.

MAIDSTONE,

Kent. Pop. 33,516. S.E. & C. Ry. 41 m. from London. A busy town in the centre of the hop industry, on the right bank of the Medway. The parish church is the largest in England, and the town possesses a very fine museum. *Drainage*: Modern. Electric light, tramways, athletic and recreation grounds; cricket, football, fishing, and boating (*see* p. 861).

THE MAIDSTONE MOTOR GARAGE (W. WEEKS & SON, LIMITED, Proprietors), 47, High Street (close to the Bridge). All orders promptly executed by expert Motor Engineers. Large stock of Accessories. Agents for Cars. Telephone, No. 63 Maidstone.

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MORECAMBE,

Lancs. M.B. Pop. 11,798. *Means of access*: L. & N.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. *Location*: A modern seaside resort on shore of Morecambe Bay, 4 m. from Lancaster, protected N. and E. *Front*: 3 m. promenade on sea-wall, circular in form. *Drainage*: Septic system. *Soil*: Sandy. *Baths*: Open air swimming baths on beach. *Season*: Easter to Sept. Two piers, each with pavilion. Winter gardens. Alhambra palace. *Beach*: Sand. *Sea Bathing*: Mixed. Enjoys considerable popularity as a health and holiday resort. Situated towards the southern extremity of Morecambe Bay. Heysham adjoins, from whence run steamers to the Isle of Man, Ireland, &c. (*see* p. 863).

THE ATLANTIC. Private Hotel and Boarding House, Sandylands. Directly facing Sea. Magnificent View. Central for Lake District. Dining Hall 40 ft. long. Accommodation: 50 Guests—separate tables. Excellent cuisine. Low tariff. Billiards, &c. Telephone, 0884.

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THE MARLBOROUGH PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. The Marlborough is the most popular and largest Private Hotel in Morecambe. Splendidly situated, facing the Sea. Near all Stations, Piers, Entertainments, &c. Excellent Cuisine. Terms moderate. P. S. WRIGHT.

MORECAMBE—continued.

THE STRAND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Victoria Esplanade, Morecambe East. Facing Sea. Central for Lake District. Excellent cycling country. Unrivalled views. Bath (h. and c.). Book to Bare Lane Station, L. & N.W. Ry. Mrs. GERRING.

MIDHURST,

Sussex. Pop. 1,650. L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. 61 m. from London, equal distance from Pulborough and Chichester. It is a quiet, old-fashioned town in pretty rural scenery, with a river, park with deer, heather common, immense woods, and the Downs 3 m. off. The ruins of Cowdray House stand in the park close to the town. *Aspect*: South. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Sandy, Folkestone beds. *Season*: May-Oct. *Annual feature*: Horticultural and horse show, August Bank Holiday. Cricket, hockey, tennis, football. N.B.—King Edward VII. Sanatorium, 2½ m.

STATIONER, & Co. G. ROYNON, Printer, Stationer and Bookseller. Fancy Silversmith and Warehouseman. Circulating Library. Depot of S.P.C.K. Agent for Goss Heraldic China, &c. Illustrated Guide to Midhurst. The *Midhurst Times*, published every Friday, 1d. Address *Times* Office, Midhurst.

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MULLION—see p. 932.

MUNDESLEY—see p. 932.

NANTWICH,

Cheshire. U.D.C. Pop. 7,722. *Means of access*: L. & N.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., *via* Crewe. *Elevation*: 130 ft. *Soil*: Sandy and gravel. *Mineral waters*: Brine baths. An inland watering-place and hunting centre, containing a number of old Elizabethan houses.

NEWHAVEN,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 6,772. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 57 m. A seaport on the coast of Sussex, at the mouth of the River Ouse, 2 m. W. of Seaford, with a good deep-water harbour accessible at all tides. Its importance mainly centres in the L.B. & S.C. Ry.'s passenger and goods services *via* Dieppe, 64 m., a popular and convenient route to the Continent.

MINEHEAD,

Somerset. U.D.C. Pop. 2,511. G.W. Ry. Location: On S. shore of Bristol Channel, 24 m. from Taunton. Neighbourhood: Sea and moorland. Aspect: East. Climate: Mild and equable. Water supply: Constant. Soil: Sandstone. Front: Asphalted esplanade on sea-wall. Pier: With landing stage for excursion steamers. Beach: Sand. Season: June-September. Annual feature: Opening meet Devon and Somerset Staghounds (August). Minehead is a favourite centre, August to December, for members of the Devon and Somerset, Exmoor and West Somerset Hunts; a favourite holiday resort in summer; recommended as a winter residence for invalids.

BEACH HOTEL. This old-established Family Hotel immediately faces the Sea, and is close to the Golf Links (18 holes). Very central for the principal meets of the Staghounds, Foxhounds, and Harriers. Lynton and Dulverton Coaches start from the door. Excellent Stabling. Loose Boxes. Motor accommodation, with Pit. Telegrams, "Beach," Minehead. Telephone, No. 15.

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HARLEY HOUSE, facing South, nicely situated house of two floors on level ground. Superior, well-furnished Apartments, near Sea, Station, and Golf Links. Tennis Lawn. Channel and land views. Scenery unsurpassed. Sanitation perfect. Stabling. Garage.

Mrs. FLATMAN, Proprietress.

BEACONWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL, North Hill. Finest position in Minehead, facing south, high ground, sheltered. Grand Views, near Pine Woods. Golf. Sanitation perfect. Every comfort. Billiards. Illustrated Tariff. Special Winter Terms. Telegrams, "Beaconwood." Telephone, 32. Apply MANAGERESS.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, Family and Commercial. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Handsome and well-appointed Lounge Bar. New Billiard Room, fitted with Electric Light. Garage. Inspection Pit. Special Week-end Tariff. HARRY WESTACOTT, Proprietor. Also Proprietor, Avenue Private Hotel.

MUNDESLEY-ON-SEA,

Norfolk. Pop. 680. G.E., Mid. and G.N. Joint Ry. A quiet little seaside resort 3 m. S.E. of Cromer. Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth, sloping sands. Mixed bathing. Climate: Dry, bracing. Season: July-Oct. Golf course (9 holes).

MANOR HOUSE HOTEL, Mundesley-on-Sea. Open all the year round. Only Hotel in Mundesley with its own Cliff and Private Parade. Special Bathing Cabins. First-class sanitation. Hotel under same management as celebrated Maid's Head Hotel, Norwich.

Apply for Tariff to the PROPRIETOR.

NEWQUAY,

Cornwall. U.D.C. Pop. 3,776. Means of access: G.W. Ry. and coach from Wadebridge, L. & S.W. Ry. Location: On coast between St. Ives and Padstow, 32 m. N.E. of Penzance. Neighbourhood: Cliff scenery. Aspect: North. Climate: Bracing. Sunshine, 1,879 hrs., 1906. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Beach: Sands. A select summer resort. Two miles of yellow sands backed by towering cliffs stretch from Newquay Harbour to Porth. Bathing, boating, sea-fishing, coaching, golf links (18 holes), cricket, tennis (see p. 864).

ST. BRANNOCKS BOARDING HOUSE. Finest position on sea front, overlooking promenade and bathing beaches. Accommodation for 70 guests, every home comfort. Close to Railway Station. Golf, Tennis, Fishing. Certified sanitation. Tariff on application. Telephone.

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POLDHU HOTEL. First Class. Large Lounge. Electric Light throughout. Facing Sea. Close to excellent Beach. Good Bathing and Boating. Motor House. Nearest Hotel to splendid Golf Links (18 holes). Passengers Book to Helston. Apply, MANAGERESS.

MULLION COVE HOTEL. Situation unsurpassed. First Class. Magnificent Sea Views. Close to Sea. Fine Bathing, Boating, Fishing. Excellent Golf Links. Billiards. Book to Helston, G.W.R., thence per Motor. Tariff from MANAGER.

NORTHAMPTON.

The capital of Northampton. Pop. 87,021. 65½ m. from London. (L. & N.W. and Midland Rys.) Is situated on rising ground on the Nen's left bank. It has an important municipal history and is one of the old towns which have kept their records. This busy city is now the English centre of the boot and shoe industry and possesses free library, museum, &c., schools of science and art, opera house, electric tramways, 3 river bathing-places. Infantry barracks. Race-course meetings, April and November.

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NEWTON ABBOT,

Devonshire. U.D.C. Pop. (1905) 13,000. Location: South Devon, 6 m. from Torquay and Teignmouth, midway between Exeter and Plymouth. Means of access: G.W. Ry., 4 hours from London. A tourist centre, especially for Dartmoor, to which coaches run daily during the summer (see p. 863).

NORWICH,

Norfolk. Pop. 117,500. G.E. Ry. and Mid. & G.N. Joint Ry. The capital of Norfolk is an interesting city on the banks of the Wensum, 18 m. west of Yarmouth. The Cathedral, Castle, and St. Andrew's Hall are chief objects of interest (see p. 865).

OBAN,

Argyllshire. Pop. 5,374. Means of access: Caledonian Ry., L. & N.W. Ry., and steam-boat. Location: Around beautiful bay. Water supply: Constant and good. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Dry. Front: Extensive promenade and esplanade, 2 m. Piers: Two. Beach: Sandy. Bathing: Mixed. Season: May-October. Annual fixtures: Sports and regattas. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Yachting. Magnificent drives to numerous places of historical interest. Sunshine: 1906, 1,315 hrs.

THE GREAT WESTERN. Largest and leading Hotel. Beautifully situated on the Esplanade. A luxurious Smoking Lounge. Electric Light, Passenger Lift. Charges moderate. Table d'Hôte, at separate tables, open to non-residents. Motor Garage. Official Hotel S.A.C. ALEX. M'GREGOR, Proprietor.

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ROYAL HOTEL. First-class Family, Tourist, and Commercial Hotel. Beautifully situated. Overlooking Bay; beside Station and Pier. Post Office opposite. Special Boarding Terms. Exceptionally Low Charges. Motor Garage. Newly furnished and decorated throughout.

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WM. A. PHILLIPS, Manager.

OXFORD.

Cathedral city. Pop. 49,336. G.W. Ry. 63¼ m. from Paddington. The county town of Oxfordshire, one of the most ancient and celebrated Universities in the world, is situated at the confluence of the Cherwell and the Isis; architecturally is a most beautiful city, and occupies a fine site encircled by rich and wooded meadows. The University contains 21 colleges and 3 halls. The Bodleian Library, one of the most important collections in the world, contains over 300,000 volumes. The Town Hall, Martyrs' Memorial, Observatory, Botanic Gardens, Christchurch Meadows, and Worcester Gardens are amongst the many objects of interest afforded visitors. Excursions can be made to Blenheim Park, Woodstock (the magnificent palace of the Duke of Marlborough), and to Nuneham Park, the ancient seat of the Harcourt family. A frequent service of saloon steamers provides facilities for endless interesting outings up and down the Thames. *Sunshine*: 1906, 1710 hrs.

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12, George Street.

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PAIGNTON,

S. Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 9,700, increasing. G.W. Ry., 4¼ hrs. from Paddington. *Location*: 2½ m. from Torquay. *Neighbourhood*: Hills, open to breezes from Dartmoor. *Climate*: Equable, with maximum of sunshine. Mild but tonic. *Soil*: Sandstone. *Front*: Esplanade with open and sheltered seats, 1 m. alongside a recreation green. *Pier*: With handsome pavilion. *Beach*: Yellow sands, with about 200 tents on hire. *Bathing*: Mixed, from sands, pier, and Goodrington Beach. *Excursions*: Coaches, buses, public motors, rail, sea and river. *Season*: June-September. Waterworks on Holine Moor, for unlimited supply of purest water, completed. *Amusements and recreations*: High-class dramatic performances in pier pavilion, al-fresco variety concerts on green, entertainments in public hall, numerous bands, chess club (visitors invited), Queen's Park (sports, promenade concerts, bowling, archery, tennis, &c.), Victoria Park (ornamental).

HOTEL ESPLANADE. The acknowledged Family Hotel of Paignton. Facing the lovely Green, Sea, and Pier. Close to Station. Pension from 2½ guineas per week. Grounds three acres. Under personal supervision of Resident Proprietor.

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MARINE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Mild Winter Resort. Moderate Tariff. Invalids specially catered for. Resident Trained Nurse. This house has a south aspect. Close to the Sea. Near Railway Station. Excellent Cuisine. MISS GRAY, Proprietress.

G. HUMPHREYS, Western Mews, Roundham, Paignton, Job Master and Carriage Proprietor. All Rubber-tyred Carriages. The most perfectly-equipped establishment of its kind in the town. Patrons waited on daily. Horses taken at livery for any period. Telephone, No. 0588.

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MRS. FISCHER

(late Imperial Hotel, Torquay), Proprietress.

HOUSE AGENT. F. W. PUDDICOMBE, 1A, Victoria Street, Paignton. Established 1882. Auctioneer and Estate Agent. Lists (free) of Houses for Sale, Furnished and Unfurnished, and of Furnished Flats and Apartments. Register of Properties (free).

OSWESTRY.

Though within the County of Salop is one of the keys to Wales, being an important junction. Pop. 8,500. St. Mary's Church with its striking tower; remnants of the old city walls; and some ancient timbered houses are interesting.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Close to Great Western and Cambrian Railway Stations; bus meets trains. Billiards, Postings. Garage. Telephone, No. 24.

Apply, MANAGERESS.

PENZANCE,

Cornwall. M. B. Pop. 13,136. *Means of access:* G. W. Ry., 6½ hrs. from London; steamers to London and Bristol weekly. *Location:* On N.W. shore of Mount's Bay, 10 m. E.N.E. of Land's End; sheltered from W. and N. *Elevation:* Sea level. *Neighbourhood:* Hills on three sides. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Mild, absence of cold. *Sunshine:* 1,962 hrs., 1906. *Soil:* Granite. *Front:* Sea-wall, with higher and lower promenades. *Beach:* Shingle. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Baths:* Swimming and general. *Season:* Summer and winter. A seaport and watering-place, the westernmost in England. A warmer health resort in the winter than any place on the mainland, for which due records are available. Spacious harbour. Pilchard and mackerel fisheries, important industry. Boating, good fishing, shooting, golf (18 holes), public tennis courts and bowling green, coaching. Motor-car services G. W. Ry. Free library, Morrab Gardens (3 acres), natural history and antiquarian museum, geological museum (see p. 865).

QUEEN'S HOTEL. Facing South, with 175 feet Frontage to Sea and Promenade. Most Southern Hotel in England. Beautifully Furnished throughout. Garage. Posting. Illustrated Booklet on application to Manager. Hotels in connection: Bull Hotel, Cambridge; King's Head Hotel, Cirencester; Royal Castle Hotel, Dartmouth.

PERTH,

Stirling. Pop. 34,539. *Means of access:* Main railway routes to the north. *Location:* On the Tay, 22 m. W. from Dundee; 40 m. N. from Edinburgh. *Elevation:* 18 to 472 ft. above sea-level. *Aspect:* S.W. and E. *Mineral waters:* Pitkeathly (saline), 4 m. The Charing Cross of Scotland, from which excursions may be made to all parts of the country (particularly the Highlands), the railway facilities being exceptional. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes). Boating and free fishing on the Tay, cricket, &c. Perth and its surroundings are associated with Sir Walter Scott's famous novel.

STATION HOTEL. This Hotel is the property of the Caledonian, North British, and Highland Railway Company. Of great convenience to passengers wishing to break their journey. Motor Garage and all accommodation for Motor Cars.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL. Nearest Station by main entrance. New management. Electric Light. Stock Rooms. Motor Garage. Special terms Commercial Gentlemen. Renovated and redecorated, first-class order. Fully Licensed. Personal supervision of Manager. Telephone, 165 National. **PERTH HOTEL CO., LTD.**

JAMES STEPHEN, Manager.

GRAND TEMPERANCE HOTEL. First-class Tourist, Family, and Commercial Hotel, opposite General Post Office. Boots and 'Bus meet all trains. Most modern. Recently enlarged and renovated. Garage. Large Restaurant in connection. Terms most moderate.

MISS GRIFFIN, Manageress.

PETERBOROUGH—see p. 936.

PETWORTH.

The seat of Lord Leconfield (1¾ m. from Petworth Station); was for 300 years the beautiful home of successive Dukes of Northumberland. The house (frontage 324 feet) is rich in works of art and paintings, including some fine specimens of Turner's, and there are 8 m. carvings by Grinling Gibbons. House can be seen Tuesday and Thursday 11 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., and 3 p.m. The Park, which is always open, is 14 m. in circumference, and unrivalled for trees, turf, water, and deer.

FURNITURE REMOVALS AND HAULAGE.

Furniture Removals to and from all parts. Railway Carting Agent and General Carrier, Haulage Contractor, Hire Carter, Corn, Coal, Hay and Straw Merchant. **C. RICKETTS**, High Street, Petworth. Telegrams, "Ricketts, Petworth."

PEVENSEY BAY.

Primitive village on coast of Sussex, 4 m. E. of Eastbourne pier, built on shingle beach, from which sea has receded, consisting of about 100 houses. Pevensy Station (1¾ m. from Pevensy Bay), L.B. & S.C. Ry., 65 m. from London. Secluded summer resort for families desiring quiet freedom.

PLYMOUTH—see p. 936.

POOLE,

Dorset. Pop. 19,461. L. & S.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. 113½ m. from London. A seaport town 5 m. to the west of Bournemouth, situated amidst pleasant surroundings on the northern side of the harbour bearing its name, which has two tides in the 12 hrs. Poole has a recently-constructed esplanade and shore drive, ornamental park, free public library, science and art school, with usual facilities for amusement and recreation including yachting, bathing and fishing.

ANTELOPE HOTEL. Family, Commercial, and Yachting House. It is close to the Harbour; affords special advantages for Yachtsmen, the Harbour being free and there being perfect anchorage. Good Shooting and Sea Fishing. Telephone, No. 29. Proprietress, E. ABLITT.

LONDON HOTEL. Centre of Town. Family and Commercial. Good House for Yachtsmen and Shooting Parties. Stabling and Motor Garage. Hotel 'Bus meets all trains. Telephone, 026 Poole. Billiards and Posting. Proprietor, W. H. DAWE.

PORTSMOUTH—see p. 938.

PENMAENMAWR,

Carnarvonshire. U.D.C. Pop. 4,000. L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On coast, 4½ m. Conway; 8 m. Llandudno. *Elevation:* Sea-level to 2,000 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Snowdonian range. *Aspect:* N. *Soil:* Sandy, gravelly. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. A quiet, high-class health-rest and holiday resort, combining sea and mountain air.

PETERBOROUGH.

Pop. 33,000. A Cathedral City on the borders of Huntingdonshire, and in the northernmost corner of Northamptonshire, on north bank of the River Nene, bounded on the east by the Fen Country. *Soil*: Limestone clay. *Drainage*: Modern. *Water supply*: Constant and soft. *Death rate*: 11'30 per 1,000. There are four recreation grounds, hippodrome, theatre, electric light, gas and electric tramways, cricket, boating, stream fishing, hunting, coursing, skating, golf links (9 holes) at Orton, 2 miles. *Annual Festivals*: Fasset Fen Coursing Meeting, Barbrican Cup, 1st week January. Agricultural and Foxhound Show, 1st week July. Fair, 1st week October.

ANGEL HOTEL. Central, near Cathedral. Family, Commercial, and Posting. Headquarters Automobile Club. Electric Light. "Decorated Hall" for Banquets, &c. Telephone, No. 11.

J. CLIFTON, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL. First-class Family and Commercial; spacious Coffee Room; Private Suites, handsomely furnished. Centrally situated, near Cathedral. Billiards, Assembly Rooms, Motor Garage. Moderate charges. Telephone, No. 6186. F. D. BALLARD, Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH,

Devon. Pop. 120,000. G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides usual interests of a seaside resort. The historic Hoe (fine public park and pleasure-ground on a lofty plateau facing the sea) is one of the finest promenades in England. Good tourist centre. Excellent facilities for sea, river, and land excursions, fishing and bathing. Boehm's statue of Sir Francis Drake and the monument commemorating the Armada Tercentenary, are on the Hoe (see p. 866).

Sunshine: 1906, 1,843 hrs.

ATHLETIC SUPPLY STORES. Cheapest and best in England. Army and Navy Caterers, Schools, Clubs, or private customers. Catalogues free. Footballs, 7/6. Selected and guaranteed Cricket Goods and all Sports Requirements. NICHOLS & CO., LTD., Union Street.

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PRINCE TOWN,

Devon. Pop. 1,200. G.W. Ry. 26 m. from Exeter, 16 m. from Plymouth. *Elevation*: 1,400 ft. *Climate*: Bracing, invigorating. *Soil*: Peat. Good cricket ground, bowling green, quoits, tennis.

PWLLHELI,

Carnarvon. M.B. Pop. 4,000. Situated on the Northern part of Tremadoc Bay, is sheltered by mountains (1,000 to 2,000 ft. high), on the N. and E., with southerly aspect. *Climate*: Mild in winter. New part of town bracing in summer. *Beach*: Extensive sands and very small shingle. Bathing (mixed) in clear, safe water.

READING,

Berkshire. C.B. Pop. 72,214. *Means of access*: G.W. Ry., L. & S.W. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. 36 miles from Paddington. Reading Abbey was founded by Henry I. in 1122; boundaries still traced in existing ruins. Reading possesses a university college and general museum. Six parks and recreation grounds, aggregating 216 acres, in addition to the recently-acquired Thames Side Pleasure-ground, which extends for 3 m.; gas and electric light; tramways. It is a good centre for boating, situated in the midst of beautiful Thames scenery, which can be explored by boats or steamboats. Corporation swimming baths; swimming club; two rowing clubs; regattas in August; three golf clubs (links each 9 holes); hunting, staghounds, and foxhounds. Local organisations for cycling, football, cricket, tennis, hockey, quoits, bowls, rowing (see p. 867).

GARAGE. Absolutely fireproof. Large Machine Shops. Boat Slipway. Big Staff Trained Mechanics. Petrol, Steam, Electric Cars or Launches. Complete stock Tyres and Tubes. Vulcanized Repairs to Covers and Tubes. SCOWEN, LTD., Engineers, 84, King's Road.

ESTATE AGENTS for Reading, Hants, Berks, Bucks, Oxon. HAMLET & DULAKE, 64, Minster Street and 1, King Street. All information gratis to applicants. Telephone, No. 337.

COUNTRY HOUSES.

BERKS AND OXON.

DALGLIESH & PIERCE,

Tel. 132Y.

READING.

REDCAR,

Yorks. U.D.C. Pop. 10,000. N.E. Ry. *Location*: On coast, 4 m. S. of Tees estuary, 5 m. N.W. Saltburn. *Elevation*: Level. *Climate*: Bracing. *Water supply*: Constant. *Soil*: Sandy. *Front*: Promenade, 2 m. *Pier*: 1,320 ft. *Beach*: Sands. Bathing: Not mixed.

PORTRUSH,

Antrim. Pop. 2,000. 60 m. from Belfast. A summer holiday resort and tourist centre for Giant's Causeway, glens of Antrim, &c. Golf, boating, bathing, fishing.

RAMSGATE,

Kent. M.B. Pop. 28,000. S.E. & C. Ry., 79 m. from London. *Location*: South shore of Isle of Thanet, in between Deal and Broadstairs. *Elevation*: From sea-level to 150 ft. *Neighbourhood*: Open country and cultivated downs. *Aspect*: South and south-east. *Climate*: Mild, invigorating; not much rain; St. Laurence is high and bracing. *Sunshine*: 2,028 hrs., 1906. *Water supply*: Chalk wells; constant. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Chalk. *Front*: Marine drive, promenade, and gardens top of cliffs, connected by ornamental approach roads at easy gradients. *Beach*: Sands; boating and fishing. *Bathing*: Mixed. *Baths*: Complete establishment, including Turkish. *Pier*: Extensive stone promenade piers, enclosing fine harbour over 50 acres. *Excursions*: Steamboat service with London in summer; coasting and Continental trips; electric trams to Broadstairs, 2 m., and Margate, 5 m.; Canterbury, 16 m.; Deal, 11 m.; Pegwell Bay, 1½ m.; Sandwich, 7 m. *Annual pictures*: Yachting week; agricultural, flower, and horse shows. A lively seaport and watering-place, popular with Londoners winter and summer; the sea comes close up to the chalk cliffs, completely washing the sands at high tide. The harbour piers are favourite walks, always affording interesting sights. One railway station is on the shore. Two theatres; concert room; public bands and concert party; Royal Victoria Pavilion; Sanger's Amphitheatre; Ellington Park; Warre Recreation Ground (cricket, tennis, croquet); free library; reading room; river angling; hunting; headquarters Temple Yacht Club. There is a good and close view of passing shipping; harbour is much frequented by coasters, fishing smacks, pleasure steamers, and yachts (see p. 867).

BULL AND GEORGE HOTEL. First-class Commercial and Family. Spacious stock rooms. Billiard Room (two tables). Parties catered for. Moderate charges. Visitors received *en pension*. Telephone, No. 0277.

TO COMMERCIALS PARTICULARLY. The Central Hotel, High Street. Family and Commercial. Entirely Free House. Three minutes from Town and Harbour Stations. Splendid accommodation. Commercial, Coffee, and Smoking Rooms. Billiards (two new tables). Bed and Breakfast, 3/-. Proprietor, PERCY BEVAN.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME. NURSES' INSTITUTION. 19, Albion Place. Massage, Surgical, Medical, Maternity Nurses. Bracing air. S.W. aspect, overlooking Sea. From 3 guineas weekly. Electric Light. Recommended by medical men. Telephone, 0259. Superintendents, MAYHEW & NOOTT.

COLEMAN'S NEW RESTAURANT, Harbour Parade. Exactly opposite Royal Harbour. Caterer for Large and Small Parties. The best place on the Front for Dinners, Luncheons, Teas, &c. Estimates given. Chief Address, 5, High Street. Popular Price Restaurant. 13 medals and diplomas for Confectionery.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. R. G. DUNN & SONS, 63 and 92, Queen Street, Manufacturing Upholsterers and General Furnishers. Noted for High-class Carpets and Floor Coverings. The largest stock in Kent. Telephone, 41.

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Accountants, Hotel and Public House Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate. Registers free on application. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate." Telephone, No. 19.

THE HOTEL ST. CLOUD.—Modern family hotel, delightfully situated on the high cliffs facing Sea and Gardens. Noted for comfort. Moderate tariff and excellence of cuisine. Orchestra in the lounge daily. Motor Garage free. Electric lift, electric light throughout. No charge for attendance. For booklet and tariff apply, R. STACEY, Proprietor.

REIGATE,

Surrey. M.B., which includes Redhill. Pop. 25,993. *Means of access*: L.B. & S.C. Ry. and S.E. & C. Ry. 21 m. south of London. There are three stations, viz., Reigate, Redhill Junction, and Earlswood. Reigate and Redhill lie at the foot of the North Downs. The elevation varies from 200 to 700 ft., the soil largely consisting of chalk and sand. The water is soft and of great purity; the death rate is about 11.0 per 1,000, and climate rather warm. Corporation baths. The favourite and healthy residential district of Redhill is really an outlying suburb belonging to the ancient town of Reigate, but, owing to advantages of direct railway communication, its population now exceeds that of the parent parish (see p. 867).

WHITE HART HOTEL. First Class. Grounds, 3 acres. Remarkable Caves. Electric Light. Table d'Hôte. Separate Tables. Situate in heart of the Town. Tennis, Bowls, Croquet. Telephone, 184 Redhill.

A. THOMSON, Proprietor.

THE REIGATE GARAGE, 61, London Road, Works, Warren Road. Official Repairer to A. C. of G. B. & I. and Surrey A. C. Speciality, Sweetzer 6-Cylinder 20 h.p. Chassis. Dunlop, Gaulois and Michelin Tyres stocked. Repairs, Accessories. Telephone, 183 Redhill.

D. J. SWEETZER, Proprietor.

REDHILL.

JOBMASTER AND CARRIAGE PROPRIETOR. Superior Carriages and Horses of every description. Good Hacks and Hunters. Riding Taught. Driving Lessons given. Pleasure Parties specially catered for. SAM MARSH & SON, Central Hunting Stables, High Street, and Station Stables.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA,

Hants. County Borough. *Means of access:* L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry.; also steamer from London. *Location:* On S. coast of Hampshire, opposite Isle of Wight and the Solent. *Elevation:* Little above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Opon, sheltered behind by Portsdown Hills. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. *Sunshine:* 1,705½ hrs. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel and clay. *Front:* Promenade and marine drive, 2 m. along top of beach, separated from houses by wide tract of green common. Handsome town hall (Saturday evening popular concerts), museum, technical institute, cycle track. *Piers:* Pavilion (daily entertainments and Sunday concerts); fishing; landing stage for steamers; marine trips. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* From movable stages at all tides, and from beach, with and without machines. *Baths:* Salt-water, swimming, &c. *Seasons:* Summer and winter. *Annual feature:* Regatta. The island of Portsea consists of four divisions, connected by electric trans.—N., *Landport:* Traversed by main thoroughfares (birthplace of Charles Dickens). N.W., *Portsea:* largest dockyard in the world. W., *Portsmouth:* Naval arsenal gun wharf; armoury; harbour contains *Victory*, Nelson's old flag-ship; *Duke of Wellington* flag-ship of Naval Commander-in-Chief; *St. Vincent*, training ship; and a Sailors' Rest. S. and E. *Southsea:* Suburban residence for families of officers in both services; fashionable summer resort favourite centre for yachtsmen and marine excursions; wintering place for convalescents; Eastney Barracks (headquarters R.M. Artillery). Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyard arsenal, and fortifications.

SUNNY SOUTHSEA. HISTORIC PORTSMOUTH. Greatest Naval Port in the World. Lord Nelson's great battleship, the "Victory," anchors here. Dickens' Birthplace. Full particulars, Handsome Illustrated Guide, post free 3d. stamps. Apply to MR. HARRY HALL, General Secretary, Advertising Office, Hyde Park Road, Southsea.

CARLTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Western Parade. Most convenient situation for Dockyard and Barracks. Facing Sea and principal Pier. Cuisine equal to first-class hotels; separate tables. Good Reception, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Motor Garage adjacent. Telephone, 402.

CASTLE MEWS, Castle Road. High-class Carriages of every description. Orders, post or wire, receive instant attention. Families met with private station Buses. Garage for Motors. Telephone, 26.

FRED SPITTLE, Proprietor.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS. MESSRS. LOVE & COOPER, Estate Agents and Valuers, 14, Osborne Road, Southsea. Valuations for Probate. N.B.—A printed list of Properties for Sale and to be Let, Furnished and Unfurnished, also Business Premises, forwarded post free. Telephone 103 (both exchanges).

GEORGE HOTEL, High Street, Portsmouth. Headquarters of the Portsmouth Automobile Club. First-class for Families, Naval and Military Officers, and Professional Gentlemen. Moderate Tariff. Close to Piers. *Chef de Cuisine.* G. LEDSON, Proprietor. Telephone, No. 48.

CHEMISTS (Dispensing and Photographic). ALL Dispensing and Goods at moderate charges. Photographic Department is replete with all requirements for Amateurs. Developing, Printing, Enlarging. CRUSE & CO., 63, Palmerston Road, and 9, The Strand.

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MOTOR GARAGE. Southsea Automobile Co., Limited, Granada Road. Ten Lock-ups. Accommodation for 80 Cars. Resident Engineer, well-equipped Repair Shop, large stock of spares, tyres, &c. Garage always open. Telephones: Corporation 1464; National 164X. (Close to Beach Mansions Hotel.)

RHYL,

Flint. U.D.C. Pop. 8,473. L. & N.W. Ry. *Location:* On the coast between the estuary of River Dee and Llandudno, 30 m. from Chester. *Elevation:* 20 ft. to 20 ft. *Aspect:* N.W. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,767 hrs., 1906. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Terrace-promenade. *Pier:* ½ m.; small pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* A portion of the beach has been set apart for mixed bathing. *Baths:* Sea-water; 2 hydros; swimming baths. *Excursions:* Coach, steamer, and rail. *Season:* April–October. A popular seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusement and recreation.

RIPON,

Yorkshire. Episcopal city. Pop. 8,230. Means of access: N.E. Ry. and L. & N.W. Ry. Location: 10 m. Harrogate; 30 m. Leeds; 30 m. York. Elevation: 125 ft. Aspect: S.W. Soil: Gravel and red sand. Mineral waters: Sulphur; New spa sulphur baths opened by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Oct. 1905. Season: Winter and summer. Music in Spa gardens during summer, 2 golf links (9 holes each), hockey clubs ladies and gentlemen, cricket club, boating on river Ure, fishing in rivers Ure, Skell, and Laver, hunting (2 packs). The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. Excursions: York and Durham cathedrals and various abbeys (see p. 868).

DEAL HEALTH RESORT, RIPON CITY. Summer, Winter. Perfect Sanitation. Spa Baths (Medical). Splendid Spa Hydro. Unique natural characteristics. Cathedral, Fountain, Abbey, Studley Royal. Motor Garage. Boating, Swimming, Fishing, Golfing. Illustrated Booklet. W.A. DEPARTMENT, Town Hall.

LACK BULL HOTEL. Commercial and Family. Easy reach of Fountains Abbey and Hackfall. Good accommodation for Motorists, Cyclists, and Tourists. Parties catered for. Hot and Cold Baths. Billiards. Stabling. C.T.C. Terms moderate.

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT. Apply to T. K. SMITHSON for the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses in city and district. Particulars free. Address—41, Market Place, Ripon.

ROTHESAY,

Isle of Bute. Pop. 9,323. A popular watering-place and centre for intercourse with all places on the Firth of Clyde and the Western Highlands.

C. ALBANS—see p. 940.

ST. ANDREWS,

Yorkshire. Pop. 7,621. N.B. Ry. 20 m. south of Dundee. This ancient and royal city is famous for its magnificent golf links—a credit not only to the city, but to the entire world of golfers; for its University, the oldest in Scotland; here formerly the Primate of Scotland resided; and for the variety and striking beauty of its surrounding scenery and coast views. It is a fashionable watering-place, with every requisite for health and pleasure. Golf club over 100 years old (see p. 870).

RUSACK'S MARINE HOTEL. On the Links. The Mecca of Golf. Lounge, Winter Garden, Home Farm. Electric Light throughout. Garage, Petrol, Inspection Pit. Telegrams, "Rusack, St. Andrews." Nat. Telephone, No. 1, Garage 1A.

W. RUSACK, Proprietor.

ST. BEES,

Cumberland. R.D.C. Pop. 1,200. L. & N.W. Ry., and M. Ry. A quiet seaside village on the west coast Cumberland.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY—see p. 940

ST. AUSTEL.

Pop. 3,340. G.W. Ry. Aspect: South. Elevation: 300 ft.; lies 1½ m. from the coast of Cornwall between Plymouth and Falmouth, 14 m. E.N.E. of Truro. The centre of the China clay trade. The church, which was restored in 1870, is one of the handsomest in the county.

WHITE HART HOTEL. First Class, 3 minutes from Railway Station, Electrically Lighted. Excellent Stabling. Bus meets all trains. Apply M. CLARKE.

RYDE,

Isle of Wight. M.B. Pop. 11,043. Means of access: By steamboat. Location: N.E. coast of Isle of Wight, facing Portsmouth. Elevation: 144 ft. Aspect: North. Sunshine: 2,184 hrs. end of Oct., 1906. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Clay, gravel, and sand. Pier (with pavilion): ½ m. Beach: Sand. Sea bathing: Mixed. Season: June to Sept. A lively town, second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Excursions by coaches, motor buses, trains, and steamers to any part of the island. Annual fixtures: Two regattas, rose show, gymkhana, chrysanthemum show. Tennis courts and bowling greens.

HOTEL YORK. Established 1847. Quiet and homely. Commanding extensive Sea Views. Most central for visiting all parts of Island. Near Promenades and Pier. En pension. Moderate Tariff. Twenty years under personal management of

MRS. C. DRAKE, Proprietress.

DEAN HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Close to Pier. Facing Sea and Esplanade. Gardens with Public Tennis Courts and Bowling Green. Excellent Table. Comfortable Home. Special Winter Terms. Bath and Smoking Rooms. For Tariff, apply PROPRIETRESS. Please mention WHITAKER.

"RIVIERA" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Western Esplanade. Facing Pier, Gardens, Bandstand. Thirty miles Sea Views from Balconies. Roof Promenade. Smoking Lounge, Baths. Special Winter and Week-end Terms. Separate Tables. Mild Winter Climate. Book Esplanade Station. Please mention WHITAKER.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME. Medical and Surgical Patients received. Massage. Electrical treatment. Latest appliances, including Dowsing apparatus. Weir-Mitchell treatment. Home comforts. Fully qualified Nurses sent out. Terms moderate. Tel. 167X. Matron, Miss SCHOFIELD, Alexandra Home Hospital, Ryde.

THE SHERWOOD NURSING INSTITUTE, Haylands, Ryde. Telephone, 0484 Ryde. Telegrams, "Comfort, Ryde." Well-appointed Invalid Home. Chronic, Medical, Surgical Cases received from £3 3s. per week. Qualified Nurses sent to all parts of England and abroad on application to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. ALBANS.

An ancient and historic city of Hertfordshire. Pop. 16,000. Midland, G.N., and L. & N.W. Ry. 20 m. N.N.W. of London. Built on the top and slope of an eminence washed by the River Ver across which once stood the important Roman station of Verulamium. The Abbey Church, now the cathedral, a grand Norman pile of vast dimensions, is one of the most remarkable in England, regarding its size and variety of architecture. St. Albans' healthiness is assured by its altitude, and the existence of a bracing climate, constant supply of pure water, and modern drainage. Park (8½ acres), recreation ground (16½ acres), children's playground (6 acres). Free public library and reading-room, corporation swimming baths, county museum, school of music (see p. 859).

RED LION HOTEL. Close to Abbey. Centrally situated. First-class cuisine. Modern sanitation. Billiards. Smoking Lounge. Private Sitting Rooms. Stabling. Terms moderate. Easy access to stations. Frequent train services to town. Telephone, 0265.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY. New and carefully selected Lists of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses in this ancient and interesting city, post free on application, from **MANDLEY & GODFREY**, Station Buildings (opposite Midland Station). Nat. Tel. 229.

LAND AGENTS. RUMBALL & EDWARDS, Land Agents, St. Albans. Telephone, No. 9 St. Albans.

W. DORANT, F.A.I. St. Albans Auction Rooms 19-21, Victoria Street. Auctioneer and Estate Agent. Established 1870.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY,

Kent. Pop. 1,086. S.E. & C. Ry., 80 m. from London. Village health resort on coast, 4½ m. N.E. of Dover. *Aspect:* South-east. *Climate:* Dry, bracing; warmer on shore than cliff-top. *Soil:* Chalk. Well and Company's water. June to January most favourable months (see p. 869).

ST. MARGARET'S BAY HOTEL. Situated on Beach. Sheltered from north. Patronised by literary and medical men. Good fishing, and near Golf Links. Moderate and inclusive terms. Telegrams, Lamgarotte, St. Margarets-at-Cliffe. Telephone, 017 St. Margarets-at-Cliffe.

MANAGERESS.

SALISBURY,

Wilts. Cathedral City. Pop. 21,900. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry., 84 m. from London. From its history, antiquity, and position in the fertile valley of the Avon, Salisbury is a most interesting city. Chief amongst its attractions is its splendid cathedral (spire 404 feet, the highest in England), dating from 1220, one of the best examples extant of Early English architecture. Stonehenge with its colossal Druidic ruins, and Salisbury Plain, military manœuvres annually, a vast area of 200 square miles, can be visited from here. County hall, Victoria Hall, promenade concerts in the Victoria Park nightly and Wednesday afternoons during summer (Sundays excepted), Blackmore Museum, public library, golf links (9 holes) (see p. 870).

GARAGE, LOWTHER & SONS, Motor Car Proprietors, have first-class Cars for Hire at moderate charges. Careful and experienced Drivers. Motor Repairs. Petrol. Garage. Address, Canal, and Butcher Row. Telephone, 11X2. Wires: "Lowther, Canal, Salisbury."

SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY, Church Street. High-class Family Work at Moderate Charges. Shirts, Collars, Blouses, Speciality. Special Dry Cleaning Department. Also attached Large Tepid Swimming Bath, Summer. Victoria Hall, Balls, Concerts, &c., Winter.

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OLD GEORGE HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Cathedral. Mentioned in City Archives, 1401, as "Ye Great Inn of ye George"; also in "Pepys' Diary," 1668. Interesting to antiquarians. Pleasant Garden. Electric Light. Sanitary Certificate. Moderate terms. Garage opposite.

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, & Co. C. MOODY & SONS, Fisherton Street, House and Estate Agents, Valuers, House and Camp Furnishers. Furnished Houses. Furniture Removers. Upholsterers. Warehouses for Storing. Large staff competent workmen. Estimates free. Established half a century.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, AND PUBLISHERS. Agents by appointment for Government Ordnance Maps. Publishers of the "Salisbury Directory" and Salisbury Cathedral Guides, 1s. each.

BROWN & CO., Telephone, 13Y1. Canal, Salisbury.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND ESTATE AGENTS. WATERS & RAWLENCE, Auctioneers Valuers and Estate Agents. Valuers under Finance Act, 1894, to Wilts County Council. Office of Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association. Sales of Sheep, Cattle, Horses. Periodical Sales Furniture at Auction Rooms.

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA,

Yorks. U.D.C. Pop. 2,578. N.E. Ry. Location: On coast; Whithy, 21 m.; Scarborough, 42 m. Pier: Band-stand. Beach: Sand entirely; no roynes. Bathing: Mixed; tents and machines. Baths: Brine and electric massage; large sea-water swimming. Season: June to September. Well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreation; golf links (9 holes). Sunshine: 1906, 1,556 hrs.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Best Furnished Houses and Apartments to Let. Houses, Shops and Land for Sale and to Let. List, with Illustrated Guide, Twopence. National Telephone, 044.

W. RAPP & SONS,
Times Office and Library.

SANDGATE,

Kent. U.D.C. Pop. 2,000. S.E. & C. Ry., 68½ m. from London. On coast in between Hythe and Folkestone, close to Shorncliffe camp. Aspect: South. Climate: Equable; freedom from sea fogs. Soil: Sandy. Beach: Shingle. Tramway to Hythe. Most houses face the sea and enjoy a southern aspect.

GLENTHORNE PENSION AND PRIVATE HOTEL. Facing Sea. Stands high in terraced gardens (3 acres). Tennis Lawn, near two Golf Links, Folkestone and Hythe. Motor Garage. Good Stabling. Table d'Hôte. Separate Tables. Moderate Tariff. Telephone, 18 Sandgate. Apply PROPRIETRESS.

HOLBROOK HOUSE. Small Select Boarding Establishment. Beautiful position, facing Sea, on quiet little Parade in front of High Street. Near Folkestone. Electric Light. Excellent Table. Winter Apartments, with or without Board. Moderate Terms.

MISSSES GARROD.

SEATON,

Devon. Pop. 1,375. L. & S.W. Ry. 152 m. from Waterloo between Lyme Regis and Sidmouth. Equable climate. Fine cliff scenery. Pebbly beach, safe bathing, sea fishing, angling in river Axe (salmon and trout), boating, hunting, shooting, golf links (9 holes). Regatta in July (see p. 872).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. First-class Family. Remodelled. Refurnished by Maple. Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground, and Golf Links. Motor Garage. Inspection Pit. Grand Sea Views. Billiards. 'Bus meets all trains. Personal management.

A. F. GODDARD, Proprietor.

SEATON BEACH HOTEL. Stands on the Esplanade. Recently re-built. New heating arrangements. Sanitation perfect. Good Sea and River Fishing. Golf and Tennis. Garage, Inspection Pit, Hose Pipe. Special terms for winter visitors.

E. A. & C. C. SMITH, Proprietors.

SELSEY-ON-SEA—see p. 942.

SEVENOAKS—see p. 943.

SHANKLIN—see p. 944.

SHEFFIELD—see p. 942.

SANDOWN,

Isle of Wight. U.D.C. Pop. 5,250. Means of access: L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., via Portsmouth and Ryde; also steamers in summer. Location: On N. end of Sandown Bay, south coast of the island, 6 m. from Ryde, 2 m. from Shanklin. Elevation: From sea-level to 200 ft. Neighbourhood: Cliffs, great variety in formation and colour; background, downs. Aspect: South. Climate: Mild, dry; small rainfall. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Sand, gravel, and chalk. Front: Esplanade, bandstand, Kursaal and Arcade. Pier: 840 ft.; pavilion; landing-stage for steamers; facilities for sea-bathing. Sea-bathing: Mixed. Excursions: Rail, road, sea. Sandown is the junction for the island railways. Season: June-October (August principal month). Annual fixture: Regatta, August. A quiet, family watering-place; entertainments. Bands and other musical attractions. Yachting, canoeing, boating; golf links (18 holes). Coaching, motor 'buses (see p. 870).

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, "GRAYSBROOKE,"

Detached House. Close to Post Office, Pier and Sea. Secluded position; peaceful and quiet. Home comforts. Excellent cooking. Liberal table. Electric light. Sanitary Certificate. Golf Links, 18 holes, 15 minutes.

Proprietor, A. J. FIRTH.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c. All the best available Houses and Properties in the District. Printed Lists Free on application. Telephone, No. 0182. G.W. S. WITHERS & SON. Offices: Opposite Railway Station and adjoining G.P.O., Sandown.

SCARBOROUGH—see p. 942.

SEAFORD,

Sussex. U.D.C. Pop. 4,300. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 58 m. from London. Location: On coast, between Eastbourne and Brighton; 2 m. E. of Newhaven. Elevation: 20 ft. to 200 ft. Neighbourhood: Cliffs and downs. Aspect: South-west. Climate: Invigorating, equable; small rainfall. Water supply: Constant, from chalk wells. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Chalk. Front: Parade. Beach: Pebbly. Bathing: Mixed. Excursions: Alfriston, 4 m.; Littleington, 3½ m.; Wilmington, 6 m. Season: July-September. A quiet, old-fashioned town and select resort, in small bay, protected by high downs from N. and E. Golf links (18 holes), ladies' course; tennis, croquet, fishing (see p. 871).

EVERSLEY PRIVATE HOTEL AND PENSION.

Established ten years. Modern detached House in garden. Finest position on Marina. Comfortable Drawing, Smoke Rooms. Lounge. Large Dining Room. Separate Tables. Perfect sanitation. Bathrooms. Croquet, &c. Telephone. Telegrams: "Eversley, Seaford."

MOTOR GARAGE, Steyne Road. Expert Resident Engineer. Official Repairers to the Automobile Club. Cars on Hire. Electric Lighting Station. Repairs. Vulcanising. All Accessories. Cycles for Sale or Hire.

W. A. THOMSON.
Telegrams: "Garage, Seaford." Tel., 0184.

SCARBOROUGH,

Yorkshire. M.B. Pop. 38,160. 230 m. from London, and York (42 m.), by G.N. and N.E. lines. *Location:* On N.E. coast, between Whitby and Bridlington. *Elevation:* Ranges to 300 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moors and dales. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,580 hrs., 1906. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Front:* Promenades at high and low levels. *Beach:* Sands. *Sea-bathing:* Not mixed. *Baths:* Sea-water, &c. *Mineral waters:* Chalybeate. *Season:* June-September; cricket festival, September. Fashionable watering-place, with a diversified frontage of 2 m. with esplanade overlooking bay and harbour. North and south parts, each with a fine sandy bay, separated by a rocky promontory 300 ft. high. The noted Spa establishment and grounds—a social rendezvous, contains promenade, kiosk band-stand, theatre grand concert hall, ballroom, picture gallery, and café, besides pumproom and other attractions. A ravine, which separates south cliff from main part of town, used as public park. St. Nicholas Cliff pleasure gardens, Holbeck gardens, Clarence gardens and marine drive skirting the sands, aquarium, swimming baths. Theatre Royal, Londesborough Theatre, hippodrome, museum, golf links (18 holes), cricket club, tennis, croquet, bowling green, boating, fishing, angling (see p. 870).

GRAND HOTEL. Largest and finest on N.E. coast, directly overlooking Bay; adjoining Spa. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in all bathrooms. Electric lifts to all floors. Finest cuisine. Moderate tariff.

H. MUNRO JOHNSTON, Manager.
National Telephone, 11 Scarborough.

BLANCHARD'S BOARDING HOUSE, Esplanade, South Cliff. Being situated between Spa Grounds and Holbeck Gardens, it commands magnificent Sea Views. Light, spacious, and well-furnished Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate terms.

J. D. MIDGLEY.

BELLE VUE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Westborough, is right for Visitors, is right for Commercial, and right opposite the main carriage entrance to Railway Station. Boarding terms, 2 guineas weekly. Boots meet Trains. J. M. ATKINSON, Proprietor.

HOUSE AGENTS. W. ROWNTREE & SONS. All the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses in the Town and District. Removal and Storage Contractors. 33 to 39, Westborough. Tels.: "Rowntree." Nat. Tel., 7.

"ST. ALMA." Private Residential Hotel and Boarding House. 33 Bedrooms, large Drawing Room, Sumptuous Lounge. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Electric Light. Close to Spa and Golf Links. Under personal supervision of proprietor, J. COPLAND. Telegrams, "St. Alma." Telephone, 0236.

PAVILION HOTEL (opposite Station). For Families and Gentlemen. Under new Proprietorship. Near Railway Station, Park, &c. Lift. Electric Light. Spacious Lounge. Table d'Hôte (separate tables). Hotel Porters meet all Trains. Convenient for Golf Links. Garage. Telephone, No. 70.

R. H. LAUGHTON, Proprietor.

BROOKLANDS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Esplanade Gardens, South Cliff. Close to Spa Gardens. Near Golf Links. Luxurious Lounge, with Conservatory. Spacious Dining Hall. Writing, Smoke Rooms. Full-sized Billiards. "The best in Everything." Tariff Apply

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SELSEY-ON-SEA,

Sussex. L.B. & S.C. Ry. 8 m. south of Chichester, connected by light railway, and 9 m. from Bognor by coast walk. A quiet, secluded summer resort, on east side Selsey Bill. Prawn and lobster fishing. Yacht anchorage. The attractions are sea bathing, level roads for cycling, shooting, fishing, cricket, driving, &c.

BUILDER. T. E. BONNAR, "Danefield," Selsey. 28 years in charge of Admiralty Works. Bungalow designs a speciality. For selections of Furnished Bungalows to Let and for Sale, Enquiries solicited.

SHEFFIELD.

Pop. 380,717. A county borough in Yorkshire. Noted for its cutlery trade; possesses a fine parish church; university; art gallery; St. George's Museum (founded by Ruskin); botanic gardens; public parks; public baths; theatres; music hall; assembly rooms. L. & Y.; G.C.; and M. Rys.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS AND VALUERS. JOSEPH BRIGHT & CO., 25, Norfolk Street. Lists supplied from register of houses and shops in Sheffield and neighbourhood. Established nearly 40 years. Telegrams, "Bright, Sheffield." Telephone, 2051.

SHERBORNE—see p. 945.

SEVENOAKS,

Kent. Pop. 8,103. S.E. & C. Ry. 23 m. from London. 14 m. west of Maidstone. This fine market town occupies a very elevated and healthy position amidst some of the finest Kentish scenery. Near the river Darent on as a place of residence and as a tourist centre. and the number of the historical residences, &c., Penshurst Place, Hever Castle, Igham Mote. The neighbouring villages contain much of antiquarian interest. Excellent hunting in district with foxhounds and staghounds (see p. 872).

ROYAL OAK HOTEL. Opposite Knole Park. Under personal management. Excellent Cuisine and home comforts. Extensive Gardens and Motor Garage. Telephone, No. 0161.
F. ROBINSON
(late Chef Royal Artillery and Staff College).

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MOTOR GARAGE, High Street. Petrol Supply. Facilities for all kinds of Repairs. Electric Charging Station. Inspection Pits. Accessories of every description. Official Repairers Automobile Club (F. G. Humphrey, A.I.M.E.).
GEORGE HUMPHREY & CO.
Telephone, No. 0154.

SOUTHAMPTON.

County borough. Pop. estimated 119,745. L. & S. W. Ry. London, 75 m.; Cowes, 12 m.; Portsmouth, 26 m.; Bournemouth, 30 m. *Aspect:* South. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel. *Front:* Southampton Water, western esplanade. Pier with pavilion. *Beach:* Shingle. *Bathing:* Mixed; in large open-air salt-water baths. *Annual features:* Flower shows, regattas. *Amusements:* Yachting, boating, fishing (sea and river), shooting, golf links (9 holes), bowling greens, and tennis courts, county cricket ground, football, large natural common of 365 acres, parks and pleasure grounds, theatres, &c. Many antiquarian relics. Situated at the head of Southampton Water, and bordered by the estuaries of the Itchen and Test, this important and very progressive seaport, with its long stretch of magnificent docks, affords an endless source of pleasure to visitors interested in the coming and going of the great troopships, the big liners, cross-channel steam packets, and coasting steamboats. Numerous facilities for marine excursions to Isle of Wight, &c. (see p. 873). *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,898 hrs.

HOUSE AGENT. SYDNEY H. SAWBRIDGE, F.A.I., Auctioneer and Valuer, High Street. Illustrated Register of Properties in Southampton, New Forest and District sent free upon application. No trouble spared to suit all applicants. Telephone, No. 238.

THE POLYGON HOTEL. High-class Residential Hotel (*en pension*). The only Hotel in the best part of Southampton. Stands in its own Grounds, and adjoins the Public Parks. Passenger Lift. Lawn Tennis, Croquet. Excellent Cuisine. Inclusive Tariff for day or week.

PARKER'S HOTEL. Family, Commercial. Close to Pier, Docks, Station. Terms moderate. Telephone, 0866. P. A. OAKLEY, Proprietor.

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS. J. JOHNS & SON, 184, High Street, and 186, Above Bar, Southampton. Prescriptions and Recipes accurately made up with the Purest Drugs and Chemicals, and a large and varied stock of Sickroom Necessaries, &c., always on hand.

DENMARK BOARDING AND APARTMENT HOUSE, 18, Queen's Park. First-class establishment. Excellent position, facing Parks. Near Piers and Dock Station. South aspect. Unusual facilities for visitors going and returning from abroad. Terms reasonable. Apply PROPRIETRESS.

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67, ABOVE BAR.

Printed Register free.

SHANKLIN, I. of W.

Ile of Wight. U.D.C. Pop. 4,533. Means of access: L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., via Portsmouth and Ryde. Location: Between Sandown and Ventnor, in a shallow indentation of the coast-line of Sandown Bay; 8½ m. from Ryde. Elevation: Sea-level, cliff, and hill-side. Neighbourhood: High downs. Climate: Mild, sunny. Water supply: Constant. Soil: Gravel and sand. Front: Esplanade; roadway separates houses from promenade top of beach. Pier: 1,180 ft.; pavilion; excursion steamers call. Beach: Sands. Baths: Spa bathing establishment. Mineral water: Ferruginous spring. Excursions: Rail, road, and sea. Bathing: mixed. A quiet, family watering-place at the foot of downs, 800 ft. high, built on the shore, on the cliff, and backwards towards the downs. Shanklin Chine, the pride of the place, runs from the beach into the land for 450 ft. and is abundantly wooded. Town band, public institute, social and recreation club, miniature rifle club, cricket, bowls, tennis, croquet, badminton, boating, golf (18 holes), art school, electric light.

MEDEHAMSTEDE, BOARD - RESIDENCE.

Charmingly situated on Cliffs. South aspect, facing Church and Club. Liberal Table. Home Comforts. Sanitary certificate. Proprietress, MRS. HOLIS.

MADEIRA HOTEL. This comfortable first-class Hotel, situate in its own Grounds. Near Station. Two minutes from Sea, Tennis and Croquet ground. Well-appointed Coffee, Drawing, and Smoke Rooms. For Tariff apply T. R. BARNBY, Proprietor.

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SHERINGHAM,

Norfolk. Pop. 2,700. Midland and G. Northern Jt. Ry. and G.E. Ry. On coast, little W. of Cromer. A quiet and select watering-place. Bold cliffs, sands, golf (18 holes), and ladies' course; also a "nursery" for tyros. Cricket, tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing. Mixed bathing (see p. 872).

SILLOTH—see p. 947.

SHREWSBURY,

Shropshire. Pop. 28,306. Means of access: L. & N. W. Ry. and G.W. Ry. 162¾ m. from London. Situated on the Welsh border. This ancient and interesting town, on the River Severn, is rich in historical associations, ancient public buildings, and old timbered houses. Its castle, once a royal fortress, is associated with many stirring fights, and portions of the town ramparts still remain. Shrewsbury was the native place of Charles Darwin, and Sir Philip Sydney was educated at its famous grammar school. Climate: Equable. Drainage: Modern. Good water. Electric light. Free library and museum, natural history and museum, archaeological museum, old market hall, borough technical school, public baths, theatre royal, music hall, harmonic, orchestral, and choral societies. Boating, angling, tennis, bowls, golf links (9 holes), hockey, football, swimming, shooting, hunting, cricket.

CROWN HOTEL. First-class Family. Opposite G.P.O., and three minutes from Railway Station. Greatly enlarged and improved. Exceptional cuisine. Moderate tariff. Garage attached. Telephone, 0192. Miss MORRALL, Manageress.

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SIDMOUTH,

Devon. Pop. 4,201. L. & S.W. Ry. 168 m. from Waterloo. Protected from N. and E. by much sunshine; comparatively small rainfall for Devon. Good drainage and water. Typical South Devon climate; recommended for asthma, bronchitis, &c. Large bathing establishment, esplanade. Beach: Sands. Boating, tennis, archery, cricket, golf links (18 holes), river fishing.

SHERBORNE,

pleasant, old-fashioned town of Dorsetshire, in the vale of Blackmore, on a gentle southern hill slope above the Yeo, 5 m. E. of Yeovil. The noble cruciform minster was once the church of great Benedictine Abbey and contains some interesting features. *Climate*: Mild. *Water supply*: Constant. *Soil*: Gravel and rock. Golf links 1 m. distant; good hunting centre; angling; ricket, football, and hockey grounds. Fine park and gardens. Skating on lake. Organ recitals at the Abbey; Concerts at Assembly Rooms, Literary Institute. Cattle Fair, October; Flower Show, August.

ROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. VINCENT & CO., the Modern Store-keepers, Tea Blenders, Coffee Roasters, Wine and Spirit Merchants. The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices. Cash Price Lists on application. One address only.

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Sherborne, Dorset.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING ROOMS. Lower Greenhill. Exclusively for ladies. Every Care and attention. Fringe Nets, Combs, &c., stocked. Wigs, Fringes, Scalpettes. Hair Tails made on premises. Ladies' Hair Combing made up. Ladies waited on at own residences.
MRS. A. WARD.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. FARRALL & CO., Surveyors, Auctioneers, Valuers. Sanitary, Dilapidation, and other Surveys. Valuations for Probate, Estate Duty, Sale or Purchase. Rent Collecting and Estate Management. Established 70 years. Offices: Half Moon Street, Sherborne.

SHOREHAM (NEW),

SUSSEX. Pop. 3,900. U.D.C. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 5 m. from London. On the east coast, 6 m. W. of Brighton. Slightly above sea-level. *Climate*: Mild. *Beach*: Shingle; sand at low water. *Bathing*: Mixed. Situated at the foot of the South Downs on the River Adur, just W. of Shoreham harbour, with a bungalow settlement on the immediate sea-front. Boating on sea and river; fishing, golf (18 holes), tennis (see p. 37).

UNGALOW AND ESTATE AGENTS. BEEBE & COURTNEY, Bungalow and Estate Agents, Dolphin Chambers, Shoreham, Sussex. Bungalows of every description to Let and for Sale. Excellent Sea Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf. Within an hour and a half from London. Particulars above.

SKEGNESS,

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 3,378. G.N. Ry. On coast. *Aspect*: East. *Climate*: Bracing. *Sunshine*: 1,852 hrs. *Soil*: Sandy. *Front*: 1 m. parade. *Pier*: 1,843 ft.; pavilion. *Beach*: Sands. Sea-bathing; salt-water baths, with swimming-bath and water chute. A breezy, modern watering-place. King's Hall Theatre, pleasure gardens and pavilion, switchback railway, cricket and tennis ground (6 acres), golf (18 holes), angling, good cycling roads (see p. 873).

YORK HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

First-class. On Sea Front. 10 minutes from Golf Links. Large airy rooms. Late Dinners. Motorists and Club Parties catered for.

Apply, F. J. ROWE, Proprietor.

SEA-WATER BATHS. Hot and Cold private Baths, also large Swimming Bath with Water Chutes. King's Hall Theatre, accommodation for 500. Good Theatrical and Variety shows during the season.

H. ROWLEY, Proprietor.

SOUTHAMPTON—see p. 943.

SOUTHEND—see p. 946.

SOUTHPORT—see p. 947.

SOUTHSEA—see p. 938.

SOUTHWOLD,

Suffolk. M.B. Pop. 2,800. *Means of access*: G.E. Ry. and Southwold Ry. *Location*: On coast, between Lowestoft and Aldeburgh. *Pier*: 870 ft.; "Belle" steamers call. *Beach*: Shingle and sand. *Bathing*: Mixed. Motor 'buses to Lowestoft. *Season*: July to Sept. *Annual fixtures*: Pleasure fair, lifeboat parade, model yacht regatta. Golf (18 holes), sailing and boating on sea and river; harbour for yachts; cricket and tennis on common; sea fishing in autumn. Electric light and telephone.

CENTRE CLIFF HOTEL. The best situation on Sea Front. Standing in own charming grounds of three acres. Motor Garage with Inspection Pit. Good Cycle Accommodation. Nearest Hotel to Golf Links. Electric Light. Table d'Hôte at separate tables. G.P.O. Telephone, 4. Apply, MANAGER.

WINES AND SPIRITS. ADNAMS & CO., Ltd., Wine Stores, Brewery Office, and East Green. The best brands of Wines and Spirits at moderate prices. Bottled Beers in screw-stoppered and corked bottles. Family Ales in cask. Price list on application.

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STAFFORD—see p. 947.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,

Essex. M.B. Pop. 53,000. *Means of access:* London, Tilbury & Southend Ry., G.E. Ry., Midland Ry. Steamers in summer from London Bridge. *Location:* On N. shore of Thames estuary, opposite Sheerness, 35 m. from London. *Elevation:* From sea-level (E. part) to 125 ft. above (W. part). *Neighbourhood:* Well-shrubbed cliffs; rural behind town. *Aspect:* South. *Sunshine:* 1,925 hrs., 1906. *Climate:* Dry, mild. *Water supply:* Constant, soft. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Brick-earth and gravel. *Front:* Promenade, 4 m.; marine gardens along cliffs. *Pier:* 1½ m., tramway, pavilion (seats 1,200), daily entertainments, sacred concerts Sunday. *Beach:* Shallow, shingle and sandy; tide goes out great distance, disclosing mud. *Bathing:* Mixed; bathing tents allowed on beach; floating swimming baths. *Baths:* Sea-water, hot and cold. *Excursions:* Rail and road (motors, *chars-a-banc*, &c.). An excellent centre for marine trips, river coasting and Continental. *Season:* Whitsuntide to end of Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta week, Sept.; county cricket week, Aug.; angling festival, Oct.; Prittlewell races. Flower show and Mayor's Ball. Military bands. A popular lively resort (Southend-on-Sea) within 50 minutes of City; upwards of 100 trains daily; and residential town (Westcliff-on-Sea), many City men living here. The Thames is here 7 m. wide, and all day long the world's shipping up and down affords a fine sight. Technical schools and public library (cost over £9,000), institute, good private schools. Empire Theatre, Kursaal. Pier pavilion. Marine park, sports, dancing pavilion, 2 public parks, cricket, tennis. Southchurch Hall Park; yachting, boating, hockey, tennis, electric stairway from esplanade to top of cliffs; electric light. Golf links at Rochford and Southchurch (*see p. 874*).

ROYAL HOTEL. Facing Shrubbery and overlooking the Sea. Charming situation. Two minutes from Station. First-class. Billiard Saloon. Luncheon and Dinner Parties catered for at the shortest notice. Livery Yard attached. A. WARD, Manager. Telephone, No. 032 Southend.

MARLBOROUGH HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, High Street. Table d'Hôte Luncheon, 1/6; Dinner, 2/6. Banquets, Concerts, and Dances arranged and catered for. Magnificent hall, seating 500 persons. Electric Light throughout. Near Pier and Station. Manager, J. HARDING.

PUDNEY'S ESPLANADE RESTAURANT. Beanfeasts, School Treats, &c., catered for. Accommodation for 700. Write for Circular and New Book.

Proprietor, B. T. PUDNEY.

TIPPER'S BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, 15-17, Alexandra Street. Families waited on daily.

THE CIVIL STORES. WILLIAM KEER & CO., Proprietors. Personal and prompt attention to all orders. Grocers, Tea Dealers and Provision Merchants. Agents for W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits, Bass's, Guinness's, Whitbread's, Fremitt's, Ind, Coope's, and Ah-sopp's Ales and Stout.

STIRLING.

Pop. 20,000. *Means of access:* Caledonian Ry., N. British Ry. *Location:* On River Forth, midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow. One of the most beautiful and historic towns in Scotland, offering special attractions to tourists and visitors. Fine view from ancient castle. Golf links, bracing air, good water supply (*see p. 875*).

STONEHAVEN, N.B.,

Kincardine. Pop. 4,500. Cal. Ry., N.B. Ry. *Location:* 14 m. S. of Aberdeen. *Elevation:* 100 ft. *Aspect:* East. *Climate:* Genial. *Beach:* Shingle and sand. *Bathing:* Not mixed. *Season:* May-Oct. Has deservedly a high repute as a summer resort. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque ruins of Dunnottar Castle. Golf course (18 holes), situated on the top of the cliffs close to the sea; cricket ground with large pavilion; well-kept bowling green; tennis and croquet lawns; sea and river fishing; excellent boating and bathing facilities; and ideal cycling roads.

BAY HOTEL. First-class Modern Hotel. Electric Light and Lift. Magnificent Sea View. Bus from station during season. Golf, Bowling, Tennis. Sea and River Fishing. Garage. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate terms. Every comfort. Apply, MANAGERESS. Telephone, No. 0100.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON,

Warwickshire. Pop. 8,300. 8 m. S.W. of Warwick (G.W. Ry. and G.C. Ry.) stands on the right bank of the Avon in a beautiful agricultural county. The climate is mild, moderate rainfall suits particularly children and elderly people. The chief object of attraction is naturally the birthplace of Shakespeare, with the adjoining wool-shop, the combined houses forming a half-timbered structure of two stories with dormer windows and wooden porch, a portion being used as a museum of relics connected with the poet and his times. They were acquired by the nation in 1874, and it is estimated that over 20,000 people annually make a pilgrimage to this literary shrine (*see p. 875*).

"AVONHURST," Guild Street. Private Apartments or Board-Residence. Well-appointed. Every home comfort. Few minutes' walk from Church, River, Theatre and Station. Garden. Cycle accommodation. Sanitation perfect. Special arrangements for lengthened period or winter.

Mrs. OLNEY, Proprietress.

STRATHPEFFER,

In Ross and Cromarty, 4 m. W. of Dingwall resembles Harrogate in the character of its sulphur waters, for which it is noted. The spa is open all the year round, but the favourite months for visitors are from May to the end of October. The climate is mild and dry.

BEN-WYVIS: The Principal Hotel. Extensive pleasure grounds. Amidst fine mountain scenery and bracing air. Spacious Apartments. Lounge and Music Room. Electric light. Garage. Golf. Fishing. Reduced Tariff for spring and late autumn.

STROUD—see p. 948.

SOUTHPORT.

Lancs. M.B. Pop. 52,000. *Means of access:* L. & Y. Ry., Midland, G. Northern, G. Central, and L. & N.W. Ry. *Aspect:* West. *Climate:* Mild. *Sunshine:* 1,625 hrs., 1906. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sand. *Front:* Marine gardens, lake, and sandy shore. *Pier:* 1,300 yds., pavilion. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Blackpool, Llandudno, Liverpool, Windermere, Harrogate. Municipal band, May to Oct., Winter Gardens, Botanic Gardens, Kew Gardens, Corporation bowling greens, tennis and croquet courts, water chute, captive flying machine (Maxim's), marine lakes for boating and sailing. Besides a large residential population it attracts numerous visitors in the spring and autumn in search of health and rest (see p. 874).

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.—The leading Hotel. Electric light and lifts. Garage. Exquisite cuisine. Comfort. Moderate terms. Headquarters for Golfers. Telegrams, "Prince, Southport." Nat. Tel., 15.

Hy. GASCOIGNE, Manager.

KENWORTHY'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. A sunny Boarding House for visitors by day or week. Also for Patients. Near Pier. Mild during winter. Turkish, Radiant Heat (Dowsing), High Frequency, Static, Sinusoidal, and other. Electric Baths and Treatment. Telephone, 438. Telegraphic Address, "Kenworthy's." Prospectus from MANAGERESS or DR. KENWORTHY.

BOLD HOTEL. Centrally situated in Lord Street. Near Station, Promenade, and Pier. Enlarged and Redecorated. Electric Light. Every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen visiting Southport. Fine Billiard Room. Excellent Stabling. Motor Garage. Moderate Tariff. Proprietor, E. W. CLARK.

THE CECIL PRIVATE HOTEL, 79, Promenade. Best situation in Southport. Near Golf, Park, and Trams, &c. Newly Decorated and Furnished. Electric Light throughout. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Moderate Terms. Tariff on application to the

MANAGERESS.

THE ELECTROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 2, Church Street. Established over 25 years. One of the Best Equipped in the Country. High Frequency, Electrical and Vibratory Massage, X Rays, Electrolysis. Prospectus and full particulars on application.

Resident Electrician, ROBT. J. PARKES.

THE NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MASSAGE AND NURSING HOME, 41, Aughton Road. Miss FELTHOUSE (Certificated Midland School) arranges Classes. Lectures on Physiology and Anatomy by Local Physician. Syllabus and Terms on application. Certificates issued. Special Terms to Nurses.

SOUTHPORT PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE. Beautifully situated. For Training Educated Women as Scientific Teachers of Physical Education. All Branches and Systems taught. Outdoor Games, Swimming, Fencing, Medical Gymnastics, Physiology, Hygiene, Anatomy, Sick Nursing.

Principals, Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER.

SOUTHPORT PREMIER HYDRO. ROCKLEY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Hesketh Park. Luxuriously furnished. Table d'Hôte, 6.30. Cuisine *par excellence*. Recent additions, magnificent Corridor-Lounge. Spacious Dining and Recreation Rooms. Lift. Private Parlours. Bedrooms, ground floor. Telephone, 422. Telegrams: "Rockley."

MR. and MRS. CRUICKSHANK.

STAFFORD.

Pop. 20,895, accessible from all parts of the country, is the busy capital of Staffordshire, a town of considerable antiquity and an important railway junction for Shrewsbury and Central or South Wales. Its defences as a stronghold were demolished by the Parliamentary forces during the Commonwealth. Features of interest are the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, the old Norman Church of St. Chad, and some remarkable timber dwellings, museum, free library, medicinal brine baths, &c. Turkish, vapour, fresh water. Hunting, fishing.

STAFFORD CORPORATION ROYAL BRINE BATHS. Famed for the Cure of Rheumatism. Recommended by the medical profession. Patronised by Everton (English Cup Champions), and leading Athletes of the world. Delightful district. Charming scenery. Splendid accommodation.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS & VALUERS. EVANS & EVANS, Stafford. Sales and Expert Valuations of High-class Furniture and Objects d'Art. Periodical Property Sales. Surveying in all branches. House and Land Agents. Property Register issued free monthly.

"MARTIN MITCHELL OF STAFFORD" (The well-known Expert). Largest Trader in Country for Sunbeams, Hunters, Premiers, Centaurs, and Martin 3-speed Cycles £6 Cash, 10/- monthly. Grand Stock. Second-hand Bargains. (Beware of Dabblers.) Buy from Mitchell and happiness is assured.

HOUSE FURNISHERS, DECORATORS, REMOVAL CONTRACTORS, & WAREHOUSES. 1, 2, 3, 4, Greengate, 6, 7, 8, 9, Market Square, 15 and 16, Gaoigate; Repository, Foregate; Cabinet Factory, Electric Power Machinery, Carpet (cleaning (vacuum process), Eastgate. BROOK FIELDS, Stafford. Founded 1743.

SILLOTH,

Cumberland. U.D.C. Pop. 1,202. N.B. Ry. On the shore of the Solway Firth, 18 m. W. Carlisle. Elevation: Sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Agricultural. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Lawn and promenade. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Not mixed. Golf links (18 holes). *Season:* June to September.

STROUD,

Gloucestershire. 10 m. S.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 9,153. Noted for its dye works. The town stands on an eminence in a beautiful valley sheltered by the Cotswold Hills. The excursionist, the cyclist, and the pedestrian have a variety of routes to places of interest in the district.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL VALUER, ESTATE AGENT AND SURVEYOR. Sales of Landed and Residential Estates. Valuations for Probate, Mortgage, and other purposes. Estates Managed, Compensation Claims, Arbitration Cases, Timber and Tenant Rights, and Hotel Valuations a speciality.

A. F. ATKINS.

SUDBURY.

Suffolk. Pop. 8,000. G.E. Ry. Situated amidst attractive scenery in beautiful valley of the Stour. Climate equable; gravel soil; good water and drainage. Telephone. Boating, angling, bathing, tennis, hockey, hunting, shooting, coursing. Regatta August Bank Holiday.

AUCTIONEERS. WHEELER & SONS, King Street. House and Estate Agents, Surveyors and General Valuers. Sales of Landed and Residential Estates. Valuations for Probate, Mortgages, and other purposes. Estates managed. Compensation Claims. Arbitration Cases. Telephone, No. x31 Sudbury.

PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND NEWSAGENT. IVES, King Street. Wool and Fancy Repository. The best selected stock in the district. A splendid selection of presents for any occasion. Leather goods a speciality. IVES, King Street, Sudbury.

SUTTON-ON-SEA,

Lincolnshire. Pop. 2,720. G.N. Ry. (branch Louth to Willoughby). A quiet, bracing holiday resort on the coast, between Skegness and Mablethorpe. Aspect: East. Climate: Dry bracing. Soil: Sandy. Front: Promenade and sands. Bathing: Mixed.

BACCHUS HOTEL. Close to the Sea. Private suites of rooms; 53 bedrooms. Billiards, Croquet, Dances, Tennis; Motor Garage. Terms 6/- per day inclusive. Restaurant accommodation, 220. Special terms for Clubs, Schools, Institutions, &c.

Proprietor, DAVID DALE.

BOARDING HOUSE. The Imperial, The Park. Pleasantly situated. Near Sea. South aspect. Perfect sanitation. Tennis, Croquet, and Bowls. Near Golf Links.

Proprietress, Miss BRADWELL, Late Hospital Matron.

SUTTON,

Surrey. U.D.C. Pop. 18,500. L.B. & S.C. Ry. 12 m. from London. Elevation: 292 ft. Climate: Dry and bracing, few fogs. Midway between Croydon and Epsom. Numerous interesting and historical villages within easy walking distance (see p. 876).

PRINTER, STATIONER, &c. CHRISTOPHER HOLT, 69, High Street, Sutton, and High Street, Carshalton, Surrey. High-class Printer, Bookseller, Bookbinder, Stationer, and Fancy Goods Dealer. Lending Library in connection with Mudie's. Die-sinking, Stamping, Copper plate Engraving and Printing. Newsagent.

SWANAGE,

Dorset. U.D.C. Pop. 3,384. L. & S.W. Ry. Climate: Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. Drainage: Modern. Front: Esplanade. Pier: 600 ft. Beach: Sands. Bathing: Mixed. Season: July to Sept. A quiet family watering-place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Bathing, boating, fishing, yachting, swimming, excursions by steamboats along coast and by rail. Golf links (9 holes); cricket, tennis, regatta in August (see p. 876).

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Facing Sea. Close to Pier. New wing, containing Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms, has been added. Motor accommodation. Bus meets trains. Conducted by present Proprietress many years. For Terms, apply

Miss VINCENT.

ELMHURST BOARDING HOUSE. Close to Pier. Beautiful Sea Views. Personal Management. Terms moderate. Open all the year round.

Mrs. KERSHAW.

J. WOODFORD WHITE, Auctioneer and House Agent, 1, Institute Road. Special Lists of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale forwarded free on receipt of requirements. Telephone, No. 5X. Telegrams: "Woodford White, Swanage."

HOUSE AGENT. &c.—E. L. HIXSON. Offices High Street and Station Road. Established over 25 years.

"WESTBURY," Rempstone Road. High-class Boarding House, near Station and Pier for Excursions. Liberal Table. Garden back and front. Telegrams: "Central, Swanage."

THE MISSES RUSSELL.

"HIGHCLIFFE," High-class Board Residence On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. Private Bathing Tents. Golf Links easy distance. Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate tables. Private suites.

MRS. HOOKE.

SWANSEA.

A growing seaport of Glamorganshire. Pop. 24,514. On the banks and at the mouth of the River Tawe. 45 m. W.N.W. of Cardiff, and 216 m. W. of London, G.W.Ry. Is the most important town in South Wales.

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS. Largest Auction Mart in the Principality. Offices and Salerooms, 3, 4 and 5, Goat Street. Telephone, 58. Telegrams—"Harvey, Auctioneer."

JOHN F. HARVEY & SONS.

TEDDINGTON.

A town of Middlesex on the left bank of the Thames, 13½ m. S.W. of London (L. & S.W. Ry.). Pop. 14,029. This pleasant and healthily situated river-side resort offers many attractions for residential purposes. Bathing, boating; every facility for outdoor pursuits (see p. 876).

STATE AGENTS.—W. H. HUGHES & CO., Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers. Choice Selection of Residences and Shops to be Let or Sold. Illustrated Property Register and Local Guide gratis. Telephone 448 P.O. Kingston.

TEIGNMOUTH—see p. 950.

THREE BRIDGES,

Sussex. A busy junction on the L.B. & S.C.R. Ry., 29¾ m. from London Bridge and 21½ m. from Brighton, and gives its name to an adjoining hamlet belonging to the extensive parish of Worth. A high-class residential neighbourhood.

AND AGENT, SURVEYOR AND VALUER.

CYRIL E. HUMPHREY,

THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX.

TINTAGEL,

Cornwall. Pop. 868. 4½ m. from Camelford station by bus. L. & S.W. Ry., 242 m. from London. Tintagel Castle, on top of a steep precipice, is one of the show places of N. Cornwall.

TONBRIDGE,

Kent. Pop. 14,697. S.E. & C. Ry., 29¾ m. from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery in Kent. Boating on the river, cricket week, bowls, golf, hunting, &c., are the principal amusements; concerts and musical plays in the beautiful grounds of Tonbridge Castle.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS. For Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to Let, or for Sale, or to Buy or Sell Stocks or Shares, whether quoted or not, apply, MARTIN & SANDERSON, 174, High Street.

TRURQUAY—see p. 951.

TENBY,

Pembroke. M.B. Pop. 4,400. Means of access: G.W. Ry. & L. & N.W. Ry. via Carmarthen. Location: On W. shore of Carmarthen Bay. Elevation: Up to 200 ft. Neighbourhood: Cliffs and rocks. Aspect: N.E. to S.W. Climate: Mild in winter; freedom from frost and snow; heat in summer moderate. Sunshine: 1,773 hrs., 1906. Water supply: Constant. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Limestone. Front: North, wooded to sea-line; south, bold rocky cliffs. Pier: 240 ft. Beach: Extensive sands; shingle at places. Bathing: Mixed. Excursions: Road, rail, and sea. Seasons: July-Sept., Nov.-March. Annual fixtures: Tennis tournament, horse show, golf tournament, hunt week, race week, aquatic carnival. A fashionable and cheerful watering-place, the favourite health resort of South Wales.

ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL (LEADING).

Facing Sea. Near Golf Links. Excellent cuisine. New Lounge by Maple's. Ladies' Drawing Room. Billiards. Garage and Pitt. Stabling. Bus. Please write for Tariff and Guide.

M. KREMPL, Manager
(late Hotel Cecil, London).

HILTON HOTEL. Family and Commercial.

Close to Railway Station. Few minutes from Sea. Moderate terms.

E. W. PARCELL, Proprietor.

PEERLESS HOTEL. Family and Commercial.

Unrivalled Sea View. Tariff reasonable. Apply

ALBERT PEERLESS, Proprietor.

LIBRARY, &c. J. E. ARNETT, the Library and Reading Rooms (5,000 Volumes), Bookseller, Stationer, Newsagent. The Post Card House. Depot for Guides, Ordnance Maps, Charts, &c. Stationery Stores. Artists' Materials, &c., &c. Enquiries accompanied by penny stamp receive attention.

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YORK HOUSE, TUDOR SQUARE.

High-class Tailoring at moderate prices.

HOUSE, ESTATE AND APARTMENT AGENT.

F. B. MASON (established 1853), Observer Office, Tenby. Lists of Furnished, Unfurnished Apartments and Houses post free on application. Inventories taken. Valuations made. Sales by Auction conducted. Views and Guides to Tenby.

TEIGNMOUTH,

Devon. U.D.C. Pop. 8,636. *Means of access.* G.W. Ry. *Location:* At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. *Elevation:* 70 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Moorland. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Mild. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Red sandstone. *Front:* $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Asphalted paths on sea-wall. *Pier:* 600 ft.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Sea-bathing:* Mixed. *Excursions:* Rail, river, marine, coaching. *Season:* July-Sept. *Annual fixtures:* Regatta, lifeboat-day. A summer holiday resort, winter residence, and seaport; is sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N. *Al fresco* concerts on the Den (6 acres); grounds adjoining beach. Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting; good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teign Corinthian Sailing Club. Teignmouth has a fine promenade, with grassy lawns extending from the estuary to the foot of the North Hill.

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Finest position on Sea Front. Close to Station and Churches. S.W. aspect. Unrivalled views from every window. Noted for its comforts. Highly recommended. Reasonable tariff.

MISS PARSONS

(late of Grand Hotel, Lowestoft).

HOUSE AGENTS. ROBT. FROST & SON, 5, Regent Street, send post free full and complete Register of all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to Let in and about Teignmouth. Established 1857.

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE,

Essex. U.D.C. Pop. 2,015. G.E. Ry., 70 m. from London. *Location:* On the coast, 9 m. from Clacton, 18 m. from Colchester. *Aspect:* E. and S.E. *Climate:* Bracing. *Sunshine:* See Clacton. *Water supply:* Constant. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Gravel, sand, and loam. *Front:* Promenade on sea walls. *Pier:* $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; pavilion. *Beach:* Sands. *Bathing:* Mixed. *Season:* June to Oct. Theatre, pierrots, golf links, tennis, croquet.

NAZE PARK ESTATE. Splendid Position. Water, Sewer, Gas, Electricity. Houses, Cottages for Sale or Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Freehold Land for Sale. Houses erected to suit requirements of Purchasers or Tenants. Plans, Particulars— H. W. GLADWELL, Surveyor.

WARWICK.

C.B. Pop. 11,889. *Means of Access:* L. & N.W.R. and G.W.R. 58 m. from London. An ancient and interesting town, standing on a rocky plateau on west bank of river Avon, in the midst of one of the prettiest districts in the Midlands. Of special interest to tourists is its fine old castle, the grandest specimen extant of an old feudal baronial hall, towering 100 feet above the N.W. bank of the river. Warwick Castle contains a vast collection of art and antiquarian treasures. Kenilworth (4 m.) and Stratford-on-Avon (8 m.) are easily accessible.

WARWICK ARMS HOTEL.—First-class Family Hotel. Ladies' Coffee and Drawing Rooms. Near Castle and most central for visiting Kenilworth and Stratford. Patronised by Americans. Posting. Motor Garage. Proprietor, T. C. BIRD.

THE DALE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 14 & 16, Old Square. First-class accommodation for Commercial, Tourists, and Cyclists. Home from Home. Special accommodation for Excursion Parties, Choirs, Picnics, &c., Large and Small Parties. Terms strictly moderate. BRISCOE & BUCKLEY (late Knowles).

TRURO.

An ancient and interesting city in Cornwall the centre of important tin and copper industries, 10 m. N.N.E. of Falmouth. It is situated in a valley. Fishing, hunting. There is a fine new cathedral, and a grammar school dating from Henry VIII.

AUCTIONEERS, &c. CRIDDLE & SMITH, Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Appraisers, Complete House Furnishers, Piano Merchants, Removal Contractors. Estimates free. Dry rooms for warehousing. Tel., 9X. Telegrams, "Criddle Smith, Truro."

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—see p. 952.

TURNBERRY,

Ayrshire, is 5 m. from Girvan and 14 m. from Ayr. The Turnberry Golf Club have their links here (18 holes), a good, long, natural course, beautifully situated by the sea-shore. The course now belongs to the Glasgow & S.W. Ry. Co.

TURNBERRY HOTEL, AYRSHIRE. "The most up-to-date Hotel in Scotland." Electric Light. Lift. Lounge. Billiards. Garage. Stables. Sea-Water Baths. Two Golf Courses for Hotel Visitors. Safe, sandy Beach. Fine, pleasant climate during autumn and winter months. Open all the year round. Other G. and S.W. Railway Co.'s Hotels under same management at Glasgow, Ayr, and Dumfries. Telegrams, "Souwestern."

VENTNOR—see p. 952.

WALMER.

U.D.C. Pop. 5,715. Adjoins Deal. Also a Cinque Port, its castle being up till recently the residence of the Lord Warden, but now open to public inspection (see p. 878).

HILL HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Country House. Renovated and newly furnished. Fine position. Close to Golf Links. One mile from G.W. Railway. Full-size Tennis and Croquet Lawns. Shady Gardens. Motor Garage. Large and Airy Rooms. Apply, PROPRIETRESS.

THE WHITE HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Northgate Street. Central position. Close to Castle, Trams, and Railway Stations. Every Home Comfort. First-class Cooking. Private Suites if required. Moderate Terms. Special Winter Terms. MRS. FIRKIN, Proprietress.

TORQUAY,

Devon. M.B. Pop. 33,625. Means of access: G.W. Ry., 220 m. from London. Location: S.E. coast of Devon in the N. recess of Torbay, 25 m. S. of Exeter. Neighbourhood: Cliffs and hills. Sunshine: 2,025 hours, 1906. Climate: Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. Water supply: From Dartmoor; constant, soft. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Limestone. Front: Ornamental promenades and marine drive. Pier: 1,500 ft.; pavilion, skating-rink. Beach: Sand and shingle. Bathing: Mixed. Baths: Corporation baths (fresh and sea-water, medicated), Turkish. Excursions: Rail and river, coaching and marine. Seasons: Winter and summer. Annual features: Balls at Easter, Aug., and Christmas; dog show, flower show, regatta, steeple and hurdle races, mobilisation of Fleet. In a curve of Torbay, on a peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Teign, Torquay is built on seven hills, the highest reaching 400 ft., sheltered N. and E.; lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers, affording choice of elevation. A fashionable, high-class watering-place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Good yachting facilities in harbour, and safe anchorage in bay. Convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor. Recreations: Princes Gardens—fêtes, tennis, croquet, bowls, band (plays daily), golf (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea, river, and lake), hunting, polo, chess club, public library, theatre; in the Corporation Bath Saloons—balls, concerts, lectures, skating rink; at the Recreation ground—football, hockey, tennis, cycle track; model yacht lake in the King's Gardens (see p. 877).

TORQUAY, a fashionable, cheerful, high-class watering-place and favourite resort. Cool in summer, warm in winter. Sylvan surroundings. Excellent yachting station. Convenient centre for excursions over Dartmoor. Illustrated booklet free of TOWN CLERK.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT HOTEL. South Aspect. Sea View. All Public and Reception Rooms on the ground floor, with access to Balconies and Garden. Lounge. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Telephone, 232. Telegrams, "Vanda, Torquay."

EMIL ÅHSBERG, Manager.

CHILLINGWORTH PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Belgrave Road. Admirably situated. Standing in own Grounds. Near Sea, Station, Promenade, and Pier. Billiards. Tennis. Most comfortable, and under the personal supervision of Proprietress, MRS. BAKER.

KISTOR HOUSE. High-class Boarding Establishment. South aspect. Tennis Courts Free to Visitors. Close to the New Promenade, Pier and Royal Gardens, Town, Station, and Places of Interest. Grand Sea and Land Views. Telephone, 325.

MRS. MANN, Proprietress.

WATERFORD.

C.B. Pop. 29,000. G.W. Ry. 97 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. One of the most ancient cities in Ireland, on the river Suir, is of interest to visitors owing to the numerous excursions by road, rail, and steamer to the picturesque villages at the mouth of the harbour.

MOTOR GARAGE. W. F. PEARE, Catherine Street. Official Repairer, Automobile Club Great Britain and Ireland. Garage attendant on duty nightly and Sundays. Largest and best equipped Motor Workshops in Ireland. If in trouble, wire "Peare, Waterford."

WELLINGTON—see p. 879.

"DUDLEY" PRIVATE HOTEL. Ideal Residence. Near Sea, facing south. Patronised and recommended by leading Families. Tennis. Sanitary Certificate. Table d'Hôte, 7 p.m., Sundays included. Best English Cooking. Inclusive terms, 2 to 4 guineas.

F. W. WEHRHAHN, Proprietor.

SHERWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Torre Abbey Park. Close to Sands, Terrace, Gardens, Pier, and Station. High-class, quiet, well recommended. Billiards, full-sized table. Terms moderate. Garage. T.A., "Sherwood, Torquay."

MR. and MRS. A. W. LEWIS.

THE MUSIC CENTRE OF TORQUAY. MESSRS. PAISH & CO., Piano Merchants. Pianos for Hire, Music Library, &c., &c. Box Office for Theatre and all Local Entertainments. Telephone, 138. Telegrams, "Paish, Torquay." Branches at Exeter and Paignton.

HOUSE AGENTS. COX & SON, F.A.I., House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, &c., 8, Strand. Established over a Century. Illustrated List of all the principal Residences and Properties to be Sold or Let in and near Torquay free on application.

WELLS.

Pop. 4849. An ancient city of Somersetshire. Situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, 20 m. S.W. of Bath. Its ecclesiastical buildings are of great interest. The west front of the beautiful Cathedral contains 600 figures, of which 151 are life-size. G.W. and Somerset & Dorset Joint Ry. (see p. 880).

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND ESTATE AGENT AND SURVEYOR. Sales of Landed and Residential Estates. Valuations for Probate, Mortgage, and other purposes. Estates managed. Compensation Claims. Arbitration Cases. Timber and Tenant Right Valuations. Dilapidations, &c. ROBERT BOWRING, F.A.I.

And at Glastonbury.

WELSHPOOL—see p. 954.

VENTNOR,

Isle of Wight, U.D.C. Pop. 6,000. Means of access: L.B. & S.C. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry., *via* Portsmouth and Ryde. Location: S.E. coast of the island, 12 m. from Ryde. Elevation: From sea-level to 800 ft. Neighbourhood: Wooded downs. Aspect: South. Climate: Mild and equable. Sunshine: 1,915 hours, 1906. Water supply: Constant over greater part of town. Drainage: Modern. Soil: Chalk. Front: Esplanade along top of beach; a marine drive separating houses from promenade. Pier: 640 ft.; excursion steamers call. Beach: Shingle. Bathing: Not mixed. Excursions: Rail, coach and steamer. Season: Winter and summer. Annual feature: Tennis tournament (August). The town lies in a recess in a bay, sheltered from N., N.E., and E. by lofty downs, which gently descend to the shore in irregular rocky tiers. A fashionable resort and winter sanatorium. Pavilion, public park, tennis, croquet, golf links (18 holes), coaching, hockey, free library; electric light.

HOTEL METROPOLE. Newly opened (late Queen's). Esplanade; facing Pier. Furnished and Decorated throughout by Shoolbred. Moderate Tariff. Pension Terms from 2 guineas per week; week-end, 17/6; per day, 8/6. (Town) Omnibus meets all Trains.

Miss CLOOTS, Proprietress.

CLARENDON BOARDING HOUSE. Sheltered, sunny, cheerful. French spoken. Man Servant. Near Station, Post, Churches, Sea. Excursions by Coach and Steamer. Bathing, Golf, and Tennis. Best climate in England.

Mrs. MERRIMAN, Proprietress.

PALMERSTON BOARDING HOUSE. Splendid position Town Level: full Sea View; facing Pier and Esplanade, Due South. Dining Room, Drawing Rooms and Smoking Room with Balcony. First-class Cuisine. Seven o'clock Dinner. Separate Table if desired. Inclusive terms on application. G. WELHAM, Proprietor.

MILLER'S SOLENT HOTEL AND BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. South aspect. Facing the Pier. Splendid Sea View. Boarding terms from 30/- per week, or 5/6 per day. Proprietress, Miss MEIKLELAM.

RAYNER'S HIGH-CLASS TEMPERANCE HOTEL. Family and Commercial. Central, open situation. Sheltered from north and east winds. Good rooms, comfortably furnished. Large Coffee Room. Separate tables. Good Commercial Room. National Telephone. Moderate tariff, or inclusive terms.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Established 1850. And at Shanklin, Sandown, and Totland Bay. Telephone, No. 63x Ventnor.

BULL & PORTER.

VENTNOR.

CHURCH HILL HOUSE. Private Sanatorium for a limited number of Phthysical Patients. Terms from £2 2s. weekly. Medical Attendance. Medicines and Stimulants extra. Matron, Miss MOYSE HOPKINS, late Charge Nurse and Night Superintendent, Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

M.B. Pop. 35,000. Means of access: L.B. & S.C. Ry., *via* Croydon and Oxted; S.E. & C. Ry., *via* Chislehurst and Tonbridge. Location: 5 m. south of Tonbridge, on borders of Kent and Sussex. Inland watering-place. A select residential and health resort. The common, 249 acres, is a splendid sloping sweep of verdant heath, furze and bracken, the highest parts, 440 ft. above sea-level, commanding fine landscape views; foot of common are its medicinal springs, pump-room and Pantles. Corporation band, open-air entertainments, opera house, assembly-rooms, musical and dramatic societies, technical institute, open-air and indoor bathing establishments, Nevill athletic grounds several parks and recreation grounds (football, cricket, tennis, archery), golf links (9 holes), good hunting centre, coaching. Annual fixtures: Athletic sports, cricket week, agricultural show, steeplechases (Eridge), coursing (Edenbridge). Season: June-October. In 1906 the famous Nelson memorandum was purchased by Alderman B. M. Woollan, J.P., of Sherwood Park, a resident of this town, and during his lifetime it will be exhibited at the Town Hall. On his death the memorandum will become the property of the British nation, and be placed in the British Museum. The Exhibition is open daily at the Town Hall from 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1; Tues., Thurs. and Sat. admission 1s., other days free (see p. 877).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Lovely Common; Grand Scenery; Chalybeate Springs. Within hour from London. Estate Agents, Auctioneers. R. W. DENYER & CO., 38 and 40, High Street, and at Tonbridge, and 16, Abchurch Lane, Cannon Street, E.C., offer best Houses, Farms, Residential Estates in district.

HOUSE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

MESSRS. WESTBROOK,

BANK BUILDINGS,

Tel. 145.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

MOUNT EPHRAIM NURSING HOME, 8, Molyneux Park. Under personal supervision of Miss BAXTER, late Superintendent County Cork Hospital. Medical, Surgical, Weir, Mitchell, and Accouchement Cases received. Dowsing Radiant Light and Heat Baths, &c. Tel. Address, "Leo." Telephone, No. 615.

JOB MASTER. D. HOADLEY, Job Master. Livery Stables, Crescent Mews. First-class Broughams. Landaus, rubber-tyred. Waggonettes for Picnic Parties. Funeral Carriage Proprietor. Sole Contractor to S.E. and C. Railways. Special attention to Wedding Orders. Telephone, No. 82.

[continued on p. 953.]

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—continued.

Elevation: Ranges from 300 ft. to 440 ft. above sea-level. *Neighbourhood*: Undulating, pastoral, well wooded, luxuriant foliage. *Climate*: Dry, mild or bracing, according to elevation; free from humidity, few fogs. *Sunshine*: 1,952 hrs., 1906. *Water supply*: Constant, soft. *Mineral springs*: Purest chalybeate drinking water. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Porous sandstone. *Excursions*: Within easy reach of many historical mansions and castle ruins; Eridge, 3 m.; Crowborough Hill, 7 m.; Sevenoaks, 12 m.; Edenbridge, 13 m.

G. STEVENSON, 21, London Road, Tunbridge Wells. Repairs, Petrol, Oils, Grease, Spare Parts, Accessories, &c. Motor Garage. Agent for Humber, Clement-Talbot, &c. High-class Cars for Hire, by hour, day, week, or month.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE,

Somerset. U.D.C. Pop. 19,845. *Means of access*: G.W. Ry., Midland Ry.; steamers from S. Wales. On the Somerset coast, opposite Cardiff. *Climate*: Equable, dry, bracing. *Sunshine*: 1,674 hrs., 1906. *Soil*: Sandy. *Front*: 2 m.; promenade and carriage drive on sea-wall. *Piers*: 2. *Sea-bathing*: Mixed. *Baths*: Swimming, seawater, electric, Turkish, and general establishment. A prominent and popular summer and autumn watering-place, open to Atlantic breezes, largely resorted to by people from the Midlands and inland parts of West of England; built on the well-wooded slopes of Worlebury Hill, and at its base protected from N. and E. Municipal pavilion and opera house and grand pier pavilion (concerts, military bands, dramatic entertainments), 4 public parks, 400 acres woods, golf links (18 holes), hunting, coaching, tennis, boating, free library, museum, reading-room, gymnasium, school of art, sanatorium, convalescent home, and electric trams (see p. 88c).

HUNTLEY'S BEACH TEMPERANCE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. Opposite New Grand Pier, in centre of the town. Bedrooms facing Sea. Choirs and Large Parties Catered for. Splendid roomy accommodation. Strictly Moderate Tariff. Nat. Tel. No. 0255.

LEETE'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Southerland and Addington Houses. Highly recommended. Old established. Special winter terms. Trams to Golf Links pass the door. Telegrams, "Leete's." Telephone, 0297.

"TOKIO" BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Madeira Cove. Sea view. Sanitation perfect. Close to Pavilion, Baths, Woods. Trams to Golf Links and Piers. Table d'Hôte. Separate tables. Good cuisine. Cycle accommodation. Winters, bright and warm. Summers, bracing. **MISSIS DAVIS.**

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, REMOVAL CONTRACTORS. Illustrated Property Register of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses free on application. Valuations for Probate; Mortgages arranged. Fire Assessors. **WANSBROUGH SONS & GARNER,** Telephone, No. 9. High Street.

ST. JOHN'S SANITARY LAUNDRY. Equipped with latest, best, and most scientific implements. Only skilled hands employed in all Departments. No injurious chemicals. Daily collections locally; also in London. Moderate Tariff. (Miss) **MARION A. THOMSON,** Manageress.

WESTCLIFFE-ON-SEA

Is a modern extension to the W. along the top of the cliffs of Southend-on-Sea, of which it is an integral portion (see p. 874). It has developed into a residential district much in favour with City men, and with visitors who like a quiet resort alongside of a lively one.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. A Châlet by the Sea. Complete in every detail. Roof promenade. High class Cuisine. Moderate tariff. Special arrangements for City or Stock Exchange gentlemen. Managing Director, **H. J. ROSE,** Late Grand Hotel, Felixstowe.

WESTCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL.—Facing Sea. Highest point, finest position. Electric Light. 80 Bedrooms. Spacious Lounge. Billiard, Recreation Rooms. Motor Garage. Near Station and Golf Links. Excellent Cuisine. Telephone, 166. Telegrams, "Front, Southend-on-Sea." **MR. and MRS. HOCKLEY.**

WEST KIRBY AND HOYLAKE, Cheshire. Pop. 13,200. Wirral Ry., L.N.W. Ry., Gt.C. Ry. *Location*: 12 m. from Liverpool, 18 m. from Chester. *Elevation*: 280 ft. *Aspect*: S.W. *Climate*: Mild, well sheltered, little frosts. *Water*: Constant and abundant. *Soil*: Sandy. *Drainage*: Modern. *Beach*: Sand. *Season*: June to September. Noted golf centre, Hoylake. 18 holes; boating; driving; lawn tennis and bowling-greens. Yachting; bathing; boating. *Sunshine*: 1906, 1,682 hrs. (see pp. 88c and 856).

BOARDING HOUSE, Miss M. H. ROBERTS, 3, Park Road. Oldest Established. Best position. Liberal Table. To Parents and Guardians of those of Weak or Late Mental Development. A Lady, no family, most successful with such cases, is desirous to receive a case into her most pleasant Home. Highest references.

Mrs. LITHERLAND, c/o above address.

CHEMIST. Prescriptions Dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs, thus giving the patient the full benefit of the medicines prescribed. **WALTER SMITH,** Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, Banks Road Pharmacy. Telephone, 119.

WELSHPOOL.

A municipal town of Montgomeryshire near the Severn's left bank. 20 m. W. by S. of Shrewsbury. It has a parish church (restored by Street), a town hall, market with a clock tower 90 feet high, and the Powysland Museum. 1 m. south is Powis Castle (dating from the 12th century) with a fine picture gallery and parks.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL.—Old-established Family and Commercial. Near Station and Post Office. Bus meets all trains. Posting in all branches. Telephone, 17.

Mrs. BUSTIN, Manageress.

WEYMOUTH.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS. Dorset. M.B. Pop. 19,831. *Means of access:* G.W.Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. *Location:* Divided by the River Wey, on Weymouth Bay, opposite Isle of Portland. They form one combined borough. *Temperature:* Equable. *Seaport town and popular watering-place.* *Climate:* Bracing, but mild during winter. Boating and fishing; also steam-boat and *char-a-banc* excursions. Mixed bathing allowed, also visitors' private bathing tents on foreshore. Noted for number and standing of its private schools. G.W.R. Service to the Channel Islands (*see p. 881*).

HUNT'S COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 29a and 30, St. Thomas Street. Two minutes' walk from Sea Front. Close to Railway Station. Special attention given to the convenience and comfort of Commercial, Visitors, and Cyclists. Terms very moderate. W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

BELVIDERE HOUSE. Board and Residence. Beautifully situated, facing the Sea and Esplanade. Best part of Weymouth. Five minutes from the Railway Stations.

CLARENCE HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Facing the Bay and Alexandra Gardens. Close to Pier. Drawing, Dining, Smoking, and Recreation Rooms. Home Comforts. Miss TUCKER, Proprietress.

HOUSEHOLD REMOVER. J. ROWE, L. & S.W. Ry. Agent, Furniture Removals, Warehousing, and General Carrying. Estimates free. Offices, King Street and L. & S.W. Railway, Weymouth. National Telephone, 36.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER & VALUER. F. W. FULLER, F.A.I., 33, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

WHITBY,

Yorks. U.D.C. Pop. 12,755. G.N. Ry. An ancient port and fishing town between Saltburn and Scarborough, on each side of the mouth of the River Esk, surrounded by hills, dales, woods, rivers, and moorland; extensive sands, two free piers at harbour entrance. It now attracts large numbers of visitors in the summer. Promenades along West Parade, bordering extensive sands, the Harbour piers, and the W. bank of the river. *Aspect:* Due north. *Climate:* Bracing. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Good. *Soil:* Clay. *Beach:* Sandy. *Bathing:* Mixed, from machines and tents. Golf links (9 holes), sea and river fishing, excellent facilities for yachting and boating, cricket, tennis (*see p. 881*). *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,599 hrs.

YORK HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Royal Crescent. First-class House, facing Sea. Best position on West Cliff. Close to Tennis Courts and Bathing Ground. Private Sitting Rooms. Particulars from MISS DOUGHTY, Proprietress.

CRESCENT BOARDING HOUSE. Full Sea View. Private and Public Rooms. Smoking Room facing Sea. Terms on application. MRS. PATTISON.

SEA FRONT BOARDING HOUSE, 3, Royal Crescent. Situated in the highest and healthiest part; best position in Whitby, with a magnificent Sea View. Excellent Cuisine. Spacious and Airy Rooms. Terms moderate. Apply, PROPRIETRESS.

WEST CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL (*en pension*), Royal Crescent. Unrivalled situation, facing Sea. Close to Spa, Tennis, Sands, Bathing. Near Golf Links. Smoking, Bath Rooms. "Dark Room." Cycle Accommodation. Tel. (Nat.) 0100. Telegrams, "Newbitt, Whitby." MRS. NEWBITT, Proprietress.

WHITLEY BAY,

Northumberland, U.D.C. Pop. 7,705. N.E. Ry. A growing watering-place on the cliff coast, connected with Newcastle by electric tramway service. Golf links, bathing, boating, fishing.

WIMBLEDON—*see p. 955.*

WINCHESTER,

Hampshire. Cathedral city. Pop. 20,920. *Means of access:* L. & S.W. Ry. and G.W. Ry.; 60 m. from London; 12 m. from South Coast. *Climate:* Mild. *Baths:* Open, swimming. *Annual fixtures:* Several fairs; cricket week; golf links (3 courses, 18 holes); fishing. Winchester cathedral is the largest and one of the oldest in England, its nave being considered the finest. Other attractions are the County Hall, the Hospital of St. Criss, the Thrupp Gallery, the museum, and numerous institutions, ancient and modern. Near the city is the famous Winchester College.

WINDERMERE—*see p. 923.*

WIMBLEDON,

Surrey. L. & S.W. Ry. 7 m. S.W. of London. Noted for its open, breezy common of 628 acres, which is 200 feet above sea level. It is a healthy, bracing, residential town. *Soil:* Gravel. Well supplied with all the essentials of a modern district as regards facilities for amusements, recreation, and education (*see p. 88r.*)

BUILDERS, DECORATORS, &c. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, Successor to **PARSONS & TOWNSEND**, Builders, Decorators, Plumbers, and Sanitary Engineers, &c. A special staff of Experienced Men for Jobbing Work, Electric Lighting, &c. Drains Tested. 25, High Street, Wimbledon Common. Telephone, 53 Wimbledon.

HAWES & CO. Established 25 years. Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Furniture Removers and Storers, Wimbledon and New Malden. Tel. P.O. 99 Wimbledon and P.O. 9 Malden.

AUCTIONEERS, &c. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, successor to **PARSONS & TOWNSEND**, Auctioneers, House & Estate Agents, Valuers for Probate. List of Houses and Furnished Apartments to Let (near the Common) forwarded on application. 25, High Street, Wimbledon Common. Telephone, 53 Wimbledon.

WINCHESTER—*see p. 954.*

WINDSOR,

Berks. Pop. 13,958. *Means of access:* G.W. Ry. and L. & S.W. Ry. A Royal and ancient city of world-wide interest. Its famous castle, founded by William I., has been for many centuries the seat of British Royalty, and, with Windsor Park and Virginia Water, claims the attention of tourists and visitors. These advantages, added to the proximity to Eton and its famous college, have attracted many residents to the district, and a new town has grown on the outskirts of Old Windsor (*see p. 88a*).

WINDSOR AND ETON. Everyone should visit the Royal Castle and famous College. Neighbourhood abounds in places of interest, is extremely picturesque, embraces loveliest portions of Thames Valley scenery. Write for Guide Book, Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH-WESTERN. Family and Commercial Hotel. Close to both stations.

RIVERHOLM PRIVATE HOTEL. Garden and Landing Stage adjoining Windsor Bridge. Bath (h. and c.). Electric Light. Good accommodation for River Parties. Moderate Tariff. Miss OUTLAW, Proprietress.

WOLVERHAMPTON—*see p. 956.*

WOOLACOMBE,

Devon. Pop. 350. 1½ m. from Morthoe Station, 12 m. from Barnstaple. *Sunshine:* 1906, 1,739 hrs.

WOODHALL SPA,

Lincolnshire. U.D.C. Pop. 1,100. G.N. Ry., 18 m. from Lincoln, 5½ m. from Horncastle. *Elevation:* 50 ft. *Neighbourhood:* Flat and woody. *Climate:* Dry and bracing; small rainfall. *Soil:* Ironstone sand. *Drainage:* Modern. *Water supply:* Constant. *Mineral waters:* Bromo-iodine. The baths and pump-room contain all modern improvements. They are encircled by a tiled and covered promenade, and stand on extensive pleasure grounds, where the band plays. *Massage.* Tennis, croquet, bowls, and golf (18 holes) in adjoining grounds. *Angling.* *Season:* March–November. The bromo-iodine water, which has made Woodhall famous, is the most powerful of its kind in Europe, and many dangerous and distressing diseases give way before its curative virtues. This inland watering-place stands on a plateau some 50 feet above sea level; the neighbouring country is flat, but the town is surrounded by extensive pine-woods, moorlands, and cultivated fields (*see p. 88a*).

EAGLE LODGE HOTEL. First-class Family and Residential. Open throughout the year. Own grounds. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls. Close to Station, Baths, and Golf Links. Table d'Hôte; separate tables. Livery Stables. Motor Garage. Heated in winter.

MISS LAMB, Manageress.

EARLHAM. Comfortable Boarding House. Near Baths, Station, Pine Woods, and Golf Links. Terms moderate. Special terms for winter. E. FORD.

AUSTRAL HOUSE. Visitors may here obtain First-class Furnished Apartments. This fine residence is pleasantly situated in a central position near to the Baths, Station, Church, Woods, and New Golf Links.

MRS. STUBBINGS.

STANKHOPE HOUSE. First-class Apartments for Visitors. Every home comfort. Pleasantly situated in own Grounds. South aspect. Five minutes' walk from Station, Church, and Baths. Terms moderate.

MRS. POWELL.

MOORHAVEN. Has a south-west aspect, is close to the Pump Room, and not far from the Station. Terms on application.

MISS M. A. WRIGHT,
(Late of St. Mary's Hospital, London.)

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Land to Let and for Sale, also Apartments to Let, apply for List free. OVERTON & SONS, The Broadway. Telegrams, "Overton, Woodhall Spa."

WORCESTER,

C.B. Pop. 48,000. G.W. Ry. and Midland Ry. 120 m. from London; on the left bank of the Severn. *Aspect*: West. *Climate*: Mild. *Water supply*: Constant. *Water*: Soft. *Drainage*: Modern. *Soil*: Sand and gravel. *Excursions*: To Malvern and other places of interest. Steamers to Malvern, Holt Stornport, Tewkesbury, Ledbury, &c. Boating on river; cathedral, promenade. One of the most ancient of our cathedral cities. The cathedral, built in the Early English style, dates from the eleventh century. For beauty and distinctive character Worcester china is famous all the world over. Golf links (18 holes). Surrounding district, traversed by the Severn, affords tourists a great variety of typical English rural scenery (see p. 882).

STAR HOTEL. Leading County and Family Hotel. Near Cathedral. Perfect Sanitation. Electric Light. Ladies' Drawing Room. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte, separate tables. Grill Room. Garage. Inspection Pit. Headquarters A.C.G.B. & I. Nat. Tel., No. 03. G. E. SPURR, Prop.

HARRISON'S VICTORIA HOTEL. Broad Street. A First-class Temperance Hotel at popular prices. Near Cathedral, River, and Porcelain Works, and the favourite Hotel for Americans. The comfort of visitors personally supervised by the PROPRIETORS.

THE CROWN HOTEL, WORCESTER. Family and Commercial. Centrally situated. Within ten minutes of Shrub Hill, and five minutes of Foregate Street. In close proximity to the Cathedral, Royal Porcelain Works. MISSES HALBEARD, Proprietresses.

HOUSE FURNISHERS, GENERAL DRAPERS AND UNDERTAKERS. Carpets, Linoleums, Upholstery of every kind. All kinds of Blinds. Funeral Furnishers throughout. J. TURLEY & CO., 26 & 27, Cross. Telephone, 13X.

HOLMOR BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Within easy distance of Town, General Post Office, and Railway Station, with trams passing the house every few minutes. Excellent table. Comfortably furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Apply for tariff. Miss HARPER, Proprietress.

TYTHING PRIVATE HOTEL. Leading Private Family Hotel. Close to Foregate Station, Victoria Institute, G.P.O., River, Cathedral. Buses and trams pass door. Private Sitting, Drawing Rooms. Every accommodation. Bath Room. Motor Garage. Telephone. MISSES E. and A. DIXON, Proprietresses.

McNAUGHT & CO., Motor Works and Garage, also 7 and 8, Broad Street, Birmingham, and 213-223, Knightsbridge, London. Official repairers to the Automobile Club. Inspection Pit, Petrol, Accessories. Specialists in Motor Design. Highest class workmanship. Catalogue on application.

WOLVERHAMPTON,

County Borough. Stands on a gentle eminence amid a network of railways and canals, 13 m. N.W. of Birmingham and 126 m. N.W. of London. The town stands on the western edge of the great coal and iron mining district of South Staffordshire. There is a pleasant green country north and west of the town, which is very well supplied with facilities for outdoor and indoor amusements all the year round (see p. 882).

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS. Valuations for Estate Duty and Mortgage, Sales of Real and Personal Property of every description, to suit the requirements of clients. WILLCOCK & CARTWRIGHT, Telephone, No. 440. 23, Darlington Street.

COACH BUILDERS, CHARLES CLARK & SON, WOLVERHAMPTON.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK

(See pp. 829-883).

THE Educational Supplement

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With, wherever obtainable,

Particulars of Climate by Medical Officer of Health.**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
(see pp. 829-883)

Can be obtained on application to
THE PRINCIPALS OF THE SCHOOLS,
OR TO
J. WHITAKER & SONS,
12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.

WORTHING,

Sussex. M.B. Pop. 25,809. L.B. & S.C. Ry., 6½ m. from London. *Location:* On coast between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, 12 m. W. of Brighton. *Elevation:* Slightly above sea-level. *Neighbourhood:* Flat; background South Downs 3 m. distant from town hall. *Aspect:* South. *Climate:* Soft, mild, equable. *Rainfall:* 30.442 in. *Sunshine:* 2,011 hrs., 1906. *Water supply:* Constant, from the hills. *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Loam and marl. *Front:* Asphalted promenade, 2¼ m., level with top of beach, slightly raised above carriage drive, road between it and houses; bandstand. *Pier:* 900 ft., pavilion; excursion steamers call in summer. *Beach:* Shingle, shelving to hard sands as tide recedes. *Bathing:* From tents, machines, and pier-head; mixed bathing. *Baths:* Large salt-water, swimming, and general establishment for ladies and gentlemen, with tennis courts adjoining. *Excursions:* Arundel, 10 m.; Bramber Castle, 9 m.; Goring Woods, 3 m.; Broadwater, 1 m.; 13th century church, Chanctonbury, 7 m. (800 ft.); Cissbury and other remains of Roman encampments. *Season:* Winter and summer. *Annual features:* Regatta, horse show, cycle and athletic sports, poultry show, summer and autumn flower shows, swimming carnival, tennis and croquet tournaments, sailing regatta. A select and growing watering place, residential town, and winter resort for invalids; much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Theatre Royal; library; school of art; choral societies; sports ground (county cricket, football, tennis, and hockey); Homefield Park, 16 acres (cricket, tennis, bowls); Steyne Gardens, 3 acres; tennis (promenade concerts); hunting; boating; electric light; golf links (18 holes) close to town, reached by a service of motor omnibuses (see p. 882).

WARNE'S HOTEL. The leading Hotel in the Town. Charges moderate.

WARNE'S HOTEL. Tel. Address, "Warne, Worthing." Telephone, 0199. Headquarters A. C. G. B. & I.

SEA CREST BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Marine Parade. Best position. Facing Sea. Near Pier, Baths, and Golf Links. Home Comforts. Terms moderate. Visitors all the year round. Proprietress, MRS. GOULDEN.

APARTMENTS. Finest position. Facing Sea. Near Pier and Golf Links. Good Cooking and Attendance. Special Winter terms, or would let whole of House Furnished. Windsor House, 70, Marine Parade. MRS. BIGGS.

JOB, RIDING, AND POSTING MASTERS. High-class Riding Horses. Special Ponies for teaching Children. Experienced Riding Masters. Well-appointed Carriages, every description, for private and public conveyance. Chief Office: 3, Marine Place. JAMES TOWN & SONS.

HOUSES, HOUSES, HOUSES. SUNNY WORTHING. For the best selection of houses to be Let or Sold, Furnished or Unfurnished, in Worthing and district, apply to J. LESLIE EASTON, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, opposite Railway Station, Worthing.

THOMAS SELBY READ, 20, Portland Road, Worthing, Baker, Confectioner, Caterer. Prize Bread daily. Awarded twenty-one Medals and Diplomas. Our record manufacture, over 60,000 lbs. Bread daily. Our largest dinner party, 10,000 at one sitting.

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THE

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Paid up - £299,700.

Reserve - £220,000.

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Paid-up Capital, £500,000.

Reserve Fund, £590,000.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

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Uncalled Capital	£100,000	Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£500,000

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

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RESERVE FUND, £1,410,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter, £1,600,000.

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Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. Bills drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers are made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Australian States and New Zealand.

R. W. JEANS, Manager.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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BARCLAY & COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: -54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL £3,000,000

Capital Issued and Subscribed, £3,000,000 in 400,000 Shares of £20 each, having £3 per Share paid up.

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WISBECH, Chatteris, Holbeach, Long Sutton, March, Peterborough, Sutton Bridge, *Whittlesea, Unwell*.
YARMOUTH (Norfolk), Beccles, Gorleston-on-Sea, North Lowestoft (92, High Street), South Lowestoft (2, Commercial Road), *Acle, Kessingland, Oulton Broad, Yarmouth Fish Wharf*.
YORK, Beverley, Bridlington (Market Place), Do. (Quay Branch), Driffield, Easingwold, Helmsley, Killy Moorside, Leeds, Malton, Market Weighton, Pickering, Pocklington, *Scarborough, Do. (South Cliff), Selby, Thirsk, Whithy, Castleton, Patey, Holmes-on-Spalding, Moor, Hummumbury, Laven, Norton (Malton), Robin Hood's Bay, Thorton Dale*.

The Branches in Italics are not open daily.

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BANK OF EGYPT, LIMITED.

Telegrams: "SPHINX, LONDON." Telephone: 312 LONDON WALL.
Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1856, and Registered as Limited in 1887.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH.

£12 10s. per Share is paid, and the balance can only be called up in the event of the Company being wound up.

RESERVE—£480,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The LORD RATHMORE (*Chairman*).

GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq.

The Hon. S. CARR GLYN.

General LORD GRENFELL, G.C.B.

The VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B.

Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF, K.C.S.I.

GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.

Bankers THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Solicitors—MESSRS. BIRCHAM & Co.

Auditors—MESSRS. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

Secretary—ARTHUR NICHOLS, Esq.

H.E. AUGUSTO LUZZATTO, Pasha, *Alexandria, General Manager in Egypt.*

Branches:—ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, KHARTOUM.

Agencies:—

MANSOURA, TANTA, ZAG-AZIG, FAYOUM, BENI-SOUFF, MINIEH, ASSOUAN, SUEZ, SUAKIN, LUXOR, DAMANHOOR, GHERGEH, ESNEH, CHEBIN-EL-KOM, &c.

The Bank issues DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, and negotiates and collects Bills on Egypt and the Soudan. Buys and sells EGYPTIAN and other SECURITIES, and transacts every description of Banking business. Remittances made by cable, and current accounts opened.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON.

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BANK OF LIVERPOOL, LIMITED.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1831.

**Subscribed Capital, £10,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,312,500.
Reserve Fund, £820,000.**

Directors:

J. RANKIN, *Chairman.*

S. G. SINCLAIR, *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir T. BROOKLEBANK, Bart.

SAMUEL CATLOW.

W. D. CREWDSON.

A. EARLE.

Sir W. B. FORWOOD.

H. H. HORNBY.

A. T. NEILSON.

JAS. P. REYNOLDS.

HELENUS R. ROBERTSON.

WM. P. ROBINSON.

JNO. A. SLINGSBY.

H. L. SMYTH.

Sir W. H. TATE, Bart.

J. MARKE WOOD.

General Manager JAMES H. SIMPSON.

Assistant General Manager—ROBT. L. MCGLASHEN.

Manager, Head Office—J. J. RITCHIE.

District General Manager, Northern District—F. W. CREWDSON.

Craven Bank District—J. F. PONTING.

London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.; BARCLAY & COMPANY, Ltd.; WILLIAMS, DEACON'S BANK, Ltd.; ROBERTS, LUBBOCK & Co.; and UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD. (Prescott's Branch).

Current and Deposit Accounts bearing interest opened for Customers residing at home or abroad. Every description of banking business transacted, including*the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, Securities, &c.; the collection of Dividends and Coupons, whether payable in England or abroad; the issue of Drafts, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable in the principal Cities and Towns throughout the World; and Cable transfer of remittances to all parts.

Customers may have money transmitted to the credit of their accounts through any of the branches, free of charge.

Strong Rooms provided for the safe custody of deeds of value and other property lodged on behalf of customers.

The Bank acts as Agent for Home and Foreign Banks.

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established in 1817.)

CAPITAL (PAID-UP), £2,958,904 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £2,260,274. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, £86,854

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., *Hon. President.*
 Hon. Sir GEO. A. DREUMOND, K.C.M.G., *President.* E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., *Vice-President*
 A. T. PATTERSON, Esq. E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq. Sir WILLIAM C. MACDONALD, R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
 JAMES ROSS, Esq. Sir R. G. REID, Hon. ROBERT MACKAY.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., *General Manager.*

LONDON OFFICE 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

FREDERICK W. TAYLOR, *Manager.*H. HAYLOCK, *Assist. Manager.**Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.*

Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection. Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed; and other monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

Branches in Canada.

Alliston, Ont.	Cookshire, Que.	Holstein, Ont.	Nicola, B.C.	Saskatoon, Sask.
Almonte, Ont.	Cornwall, Ont.	Indian Head, Sask.	Oakville, Man.	Sawyerille, Que.
Altona, Man.	Danville, Que.	Kelowna, B.C.	Ottawa, Ont.	Shediac, N.B.
Amherst, N.S.	Deseronto, Ont.	King City, Ont.	Paris, Ont.	Stratford, Ont.
Andover, N.B.	Edmonton, Alta.	Kingston, Ont.	Perth, Ont.	Sudbury, Ont.
Armstrong, B.C.	Edmonton, N.B.	Lake Megantic, Que.	Peterborough, Ont.	Summerland, B.C.
Aurora, Ont.	Eglinton, Ont.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Pictou, Ont.	Sydney, N.S.
Bathurst, N.B.	Enderby, B.C.	Levis, Que.	Portage La Prairie, Man.	Toronto, Ont.
Belleville, Ont.	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	Lindsay, Ont.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Trenton, Ont.
Bowmanville, Ont.	Fort William, Ont.	London, Ont.	Port Hood, N.S.	Tweed, Ont.
Brandon, Man.	Fredericton, N.B.	Lunenburg, N.S.	Port Hope, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Brantford, Ont.	Glac Bay, N.S.	Mahone Bay, N.S.	Quebec, Que.	Vernon, B.C.
Bridgewater, N.S.	Goderich, Ont.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Queensville, Ont.	Victoria, B.C.
Brockville, Que.	Grand Falls, N.B.	Millbrook, Ont.	Raymond, Alta.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Buckingham, Alta.	Grand Mere, Que.	Moncton, N.B.	Regina, Sask.	Warsaw, Ont.
Calgary, N.S.	Greenwood, B.C.	Montreal, Que.	Rosenfeld, Man.	Waterford, Ont.
Canso, N.B.	Guelph, Ont.	Mount Forest, Ont.	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.
Chatham, Ont.	Halifax, N.S.	Nelson, B.C.	Rossland, B.C.	Wolfville, N.S.
Chilliwack, B.C.	Hamilton, Ont.	New Denver, B.C.	St. John, N.B.	Woodstock, N.B.
Collingwood, Ont.	Hartland, N.B.	Newmarket, Ont.	St. Mary's, Ont.	Yarmouth, N.S.
		New Westminster, B.C.	Sarnia, Ont.	

In Newfoundland BIRCHY COVE, St. JOHN'S.

In United States New York: 31, PINE STREET.

Chicago: COR. LA SALLE and MONROE STREETS. Spokane: STATE OF WASHINGTON. In Mexico: CITY OF MEXICO.
 Correspondents in United States. Boston: MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK; J. B. MOORS & Co. Buffalo: THE MARINE BANK. New Orleans: WHITNEY CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. Philadelphia: BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. San Francisco: FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors 2,000,000

Head Office: SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

London Directors.

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., *Chairman.*
 F. GREEN, Esq.

DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.* HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, *Assistant Manager.*
 WILLIAM R. K. GIBBS, *Accountant.*

The Bank has 116 Branches in New South Wales, 33 in Queensland, 33 in Victoria, 2 in South Australia, 5 in Western Australia, 50 in New Zealand and 1 in Fiji (Suva); and has Agents and Correspondents all over the World on whom the London Office grants Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The London Office also issues Drafts on demand on its Head Office and Branches in Australia and New Zealand and Suva, and on its Correspondents in Tasmania. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Receives Deposits for Fixed Periods on terms which may be known on application; and conducts every description of Australasian Banking business.

London Office: 64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

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BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

CAPITAL—	
Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,000,000
Preference Shares, 75,000 of £6 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
150,000 Ordinary Shares at £6 13s. 4d., £1,000,000 of which amount called up £3 6s. 8d. per share	500,000
Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share	500,000
Reserve Fund	250,000

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors.

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq., Chairman.	F. DE CARTERET MALET, Esq.	W. H. QUICK, Esq.
MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq.	WILLIAM MILNE, Esq.	WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—JAMES BAXTER, Manager.

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Branches and Agencies.—Akaroa, Alexandra, Arrowtown, Ashburton, Auckland, Balclutha, Blenheim, Bluff, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Cheviot, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Cromandel, Cromwell, Culverden, Dannevirke, Dargaville, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Edendale, Eketahuna, Eltham, Fairlie, Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Groytown, Hailcombe, Hamilton, Hampden, Hastings, Hawarden, Hawera, Henley, Heriot, Hokitika, Hunterville, Huntly, Hutt, Inglewood, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kainganga, Kaponga, Kelso, Kimbolton, Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, Lyttelton, Manakau, Manawaka, Manawatu, Morrinsville, Mosgiel, Motueka, Napier, Nasoby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngauruhia, Oamaru, Ohaupo, Onga Onga, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Orepuki, Ormondville, Otautau, Outram, Oxford, Paeroa, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (N.), Patea, Petone, Picton, Pleasant Point, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Raetihi, Rakai, Ranfurly, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Rongotea, Ross, Rotorua, Roxburgh, Sanson, Southbridge, Stratford, Taihape, Takapanu, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro, (Wellington) Te Aroha (Auckland), Te Awamutu, Te Kuiti, Temuka, Te Puke, Thames, Timaru, Utiku, Waihi, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Wairou, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham. MELBOURNE (Victoria), SYDNEY (New South Wales), SUVA and LEVUKA (Fiji).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON.

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji.

Makes telegraphic transfers.

Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.

Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf

Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.

Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons

in their transactions with the Colonies.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.

Subscribed Capital, £1,300,000, in £65,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital £500,000

Capital in course of payment 150,000

£650,000

Reserve Fund £425,000

To be increased by premium on New Shares 60,000

£485,000

Head Office : 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq.	JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.	FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.	FREDERICK LUBROCK, Esq.	ROSS PINSENT, Esq.

PHILIP MORITZ DENEKE, Esq.

Manager—ALEXANDER DICK-UNYINGHAM, Esq. **Sub-Manager**—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.

Secretary—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLES, Esq.

AUDITORS.

FREDERICK JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

JOHN FRANCIS CLARKE, Esq.

STANLEY ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esq. (of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.)

BANKERS.

London : THE BANK OF ENGLAND and THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom :** LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France :** MESSRS. HEINE & Co., PARIS. **Italy :** MESSRS. RESSI & Co., Milan; and BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, GENOA. **Germany :** MESSRS. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., HAMBURG. **Portugal :** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, LISBON; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, OPORTO. **Spain :** MESSRS. E. SAIZ & hijos; MESSRS. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA., MADRID.

Agents in New York : THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., NEW YORK.

BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza de Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitucion, Avellaneda, and Calle de Santa Fé, Buenos Ayres.**

CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Havre, Marseilles, Trieste; Pará, Ceará, Manáos, Macaé, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate, Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

Corner of

4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON:

60, State Street.

BALTIMORE:

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,

Corner of

Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are Effectuated.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

LONDON HOUSE:

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE: 123, Pall Mall, S.W.

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BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"BRIMFUL, LONDON."

CAPITAL £200,000 (fully subscribed), IN 40,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq.
SIR HENRY HARBEN.

W. E. HORNE, Esq.
WM. HUNTER, Esq.
THOS. WHARRIE, Esq.

The Right Hon. Sir R. H. KNOX,
SIR OWEN ROBERTS. [K.C.B.]

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers, Interest being allowed on the minimum monthly balances of £50 and upwards at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.

No charge is made for keeping Accounts where a remunerative balance is kept.

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The Civil Service Bank, Limited,

FAIRDAY HOUSE, 10, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

Telephone No. 1,946 GERRARD.

Telegraphic Address: "ISSUABLE, LONDON."

DIRECTORS:

J. A. EDMOND, Esq.

E. J. GOULY, Esq.

J. T. SMITH, Esq.

J. T. SOUTHGATE, Esq.

Current Accounts may be opened at any time by paying in a small sum. No charge made for keeping accounts with a minimum balance of £10. Interest allowed on balances of £25 and upwards. Facilities offered to customers residing at a distance.

Amounts of £5 and upwards received on Deposit Accounts and Interest allowed as follows:—

Withdrawable at Three Months' notice, 3 per cent.

One Month's " 2½

The purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares negotiated, and Banking Business of every description transacted. The operations of the Bank are not restricted to the Civil Service, but are extended to the public generally.

For full particulars apply to

Bank Hours: 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

H. S. COOPER, Manager.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

(Established 1867), with which are incorporated The Bank of British Columbia and the Halifax Banking Company.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (as at 30th Nov., 1906) **\$10,000,000 (£2,054,794).**

RESERVE FUND " " " **\$5,000,000 (£1,027,397).**

HEAD OFFICE " " " **TORONTO.**

B. E. WALKER, President.

ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE - 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Manager.

ADAM SEDGWICK and H. V. F. JONES, Assistant Managers.

NEW YORK OFFICE 16, Exchange Place.

BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON: Cranbrook, Creston, Dawson, Fernie, Greenwood, Kamloops, Ladysmith, Mission City, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Princeton, Vancouver, Vancouver East End, Vancouver South, Victoria, White Horse.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC: Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Cobalt, Collingwood, De Lormier, Dresden, Dundas, Dunnville, Port Frances, Port William, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Latchford, Lindsay, London, Montreal, Montpelier West End, Orangeville, Ottawa, Ottawa Bank Street, Paris, Parkhill, Parry Sound, Peterboro, Port Arthur, Port Perry, Quebec, Rainy River, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto, Uxeter and Yonge, Queen East, Carleton and Parliament, 163, King Street East, Parkdale, Queen and Bathurst, Spadina and College, Yonge and College, Yonge and Queen, Toronto Junction, Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Wharton, Windsor, Wingham, Woodstock.

WESTERN PROVINCES: Bow, Brandon, Calgary, Camora, Carman, Carleton Place, Crossfield, Dauphin, Drakwater, Durban, Edmonton, Elgin, Elkhor, Gilbert Plains, Glendon, Grandview, Hardisty, High River, Humboldt, Inisdale, Inisfree, Kamsack, Kenora, Kesteven, Langham, Langham, Lashburn, Leask, Leithbridge, Lloydminster, Mapleton, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Moose Jaw, Moosewood, Nanton, Neepawa, Nokomis, North Battleford, Norwood, Plancher Creek, Ponoka, Portage La Prairie, Prince Albert, Radisson, Red Deer, Regina, Saskatoon, Staveland, Stony Plain, Strathcona, Swan River, Treherne, Vegreville, Vermilion, Vonda, Wadena, Watrous, Weyburn, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Winnipeg Alexander Avenue, Blake Street, Port Rouge, Elmwood, North, Portage Avenue, Ross Avenue-Yellowknife.

MARITIME PROVINCES: Alberton, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Charlottetown, Halifax, Middleton, Montague, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, St. John, Shelburne, Souda, Springhill, Summerside, Sydney C.B., Truro, Windsor.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, N.Y. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal. Van Ness & Eddy, San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Skagway, Alaska.

The Bank issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on its Branches in Canada and the United States, as well as on all other important points in both countries. Buys or collects Bills of Exchange, Dividend Cheques and Coupons; executes Orders for the purchase or sale of Canadian or United States Securities, and undertakes all other descriptions of Monetary business with Canada and the United States.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £7,950,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,590,000.

RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

DIRECTORS.

MARQUIS OF AILESBUURY.

Sir LIONEL E. DARRELL, Bart.

JOHN C. DAUBUZ, Esq.

WILLIAM GARFET, Esq.

Sir JOHN T. GOLDNEY.

EDWIN HENTY, Esq.

HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Esq.

Sir HENRY KIMBER, Bart., M.P.

WM. LANE-CLAYTON, Esq.

GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, Esq.

EDWARD BAYNESTOCK MERRIMAN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. HARVEY and B. D. VAISEY, Joint General Managers.

R. C. HENDERSON, City Manager.

A. E. SIMPSON, Country Manager.

W. H. GILBERT, Chief Inspector of Branches.

Ed. SMITH, Chief Accountant.

F. W. ROSE, Secretary.

Metropolitan Branches.

Covent Garden - 35, King Street, W.C.

Eastern - 210, Commercial Road, E.

Parish Church Street - 22, Parich Church Street, E.C.

Parish Church - 3, Broad Street Place, E.C.

Parish Street - 115, Parich Street, H.C.

Parish Street - 50, Parich Street, N.

Parish Street - 347, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Parish Street - Kingway House, W.C.

Parish Hill - 25, Parich Hill, E.C.

Newington - 151 and 153, Newington Causeway, S.E.

Oxford Street - 125, Oxford Street, W.

Parish Street - 195, Edgware Road, W.

Parish Street - 35, Parich Street, W.

Parish Street - 145, High Street, E.

Parish Street - 28, Fleet Street, E.C.

Parish Street - 38a, Victoria Street, S.W.

Parish Street - 30, Green's End, S.E.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued in London, and interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time.

At the Country Branches Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.

Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Moneys received and advanced for customers free of charge between all the offices.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Capital £1,200,000. Reserve Fund £1,475,000.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, and on Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. (12)

THE
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY,
LIMITED.

Established 1834. Incorporated 1893.

	Incorporated 1897.						Incorporated 1899.							
Capital paid up	£10	000	000	000	000	000	£121,213	565	12	6				
Reserve Fund	000	000	000	000	000	000	£1,192,713	2	0	0				
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	000	000	000	000	000	000	£1,200,000	0	0	0				
							£3,656,278	15	0	0				

Sydney Board: HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Hon. H. MOSES, M.L.C. Hon. RICHARD JONES, M.L.C. Hon. F. T. HUMPHREY, M.L.C. T. A. DUBBS, *Gen. Manager.*

London Board: OFFICE, 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

F. A. SCRIVENER, *Manager.*

J. H. GREENFIELD, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES IN SYDNEY.—Crow's Nest; Eastern—Oxford Street; Exchange—Pitt Street North; George Street West; King Street; Leihhardt; Newtown; North Sydney; Paddington; Petersham; Pitt and Bathurst Streets; Redfern; Southern—Haymarket; Waterloo and Alexandria.

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WOODSTOCK, YASS, YOUNG.
BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.—Allora, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Childers, Cunnamulla,
Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Gayrakh, Geraldton, Gladstone, Ingham, Inglewood, Killarney, Longreach, Mackay,
Maryborough, Pittsworth, Rockhampton, Thargomindah, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick.

The London Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange, upon all the branches of this Bank, and cable Remittances. They also negotiate approved Bills upon Australasia, send out Bills for Collection, and transact every description of Banking Business with Australasia through the above named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales and Queensland, and its Agents in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

No. 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

F. A. SCRIVENER, *Manager.*

1189

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Funds, £160,000.

Head Office, London: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

GORDON W. L. TURNER, *Secretary* } *Managers.*
JAS. K. MORRISON,

Bankers—LLOYDS BANK, Limited.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BERBICE.
DEMERARA.
DOMINICA.
GRENADA—St. George's.
And Agent at GRENVILLE.

JAMAICA—KINGSTON,
And Agents at
FALMOUTH,
MONTEGO BAY,
SAYANNA-LA-MAR.

St. Kitts.
St. Lucia.
St. Thomas.
St. Vincent.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN,
And Agent at SAN FERNANDO.

New York Agency—82, Wall Street.

The Bank has special arrangements for the conduct of business between the West Indies and CANADA, including the issue of Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, &c., by its various Branches, and by its Agents in Canada, the Bank of British North America, and the collection of Bills in the West Indies and the Dominion. [25]

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625 fully paid up.

Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq., *Chairman.*
WALTER F. SMITH, Esq.

Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM-SMITH.
JAMES GREIG, Esq.

A. F. SIMSON, Esq.
A. T. RAWLINSON, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager.*

G. E. M. BUTLIN, *Acting Accountant.*

Bankers.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.
Branches in India.—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.
Agents at Bombay.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.

Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [17]

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORISED:

600,000 Shares of £50 each

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED:

481,450 Shares

Paid up £8 0 0 per Share £3,851,600
Uncalled £4 10 0 „ £2,166,525
Reserve Liability £37 10 0 „ £18,054,375

RESERVE FUND

£30,000,000

£24,072,500

£2,950,000

DIRECTORS.

J. SPENCER PHILLIPS,
Chairman.
CHARLES E. BARNETT.
J. B. CLOSE BROOKS.
Hon. RICHARD M. W. DAWSON.

WILLIAM DE WINTON.
HERBERT W. HIND.
E. BRODIE HOARE.
RICHARD HOBSON.
J. ARTHUR KENRICK.

HOWARD LLOYD.
EDWARD NETTLEFOLD.
J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.
WILLIAM SMALL.
AUGUSTUS W. SUMMERS.

JAMES TOMKINSON, M.P.
R. V. VASSAR-SMITH.
GEORGE D. WHATMAN.
ROBERT WOODWARD.

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON: 71, Lombard Street, E.C. (Registered Office). General Manager, E. ALEXANDER DUFF.
BIRMINGHAM: Edmund Street, Country General Manager, ALEXANDER FYSHE.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: City Office—72, Lombard Street, E.C.; 16, St. James's St., S.W.; Law Courts—222, Strand, W.C.; Aldersgate St., E.C.; Graveyard Rd., S.W.; Cheapside, E.C.; East City—Fenchurch St.; Finchley Rd., N.W.; Hampstead—Rosslyn Hill, N.W.; Holborn Circus, E.C.; Paddington—Cambridge St., W.; West Kensington—Hammersmith Road, W.

BIRMINGHAM: Colmore Row; High St.; Temple Row; New Street; Aston Rd.; Bearwood; Bloomsbury; Bristol St.; Deritend; Edgbaston; Gooch St.; St. Hampton St.; Harborne; Highgate; Jamaica Row; Ladywood; Parade; Small Heath; Sparkbrook; Sparkhill; Summerfield.

Aberdare, Altrincham, Ashford, Aylesbury, Banbury, Bangor, Barnstaple, Bath, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Broadstairs, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cheltenham, Chester, Cirencester, Coventry, Darlaston, Dartmouth, Deal, Derby, Devonport, Douglas, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, Durham, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Enfield, Evesham, Exeter, Falmouth, Felkstone, Gloucester, Halesowen, Hanley, Hastings, Haverfordwest, Hereford, Ironbridge, Jarrow, Kidderminster, Kingswood, Leamington, Leeds, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandudno, Llanelly, Longton, Ludlow, Maidenhead, Maidstone, Malvern, Manchester, Margate, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouth, Newcastle (Staff.), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newham, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Newton Abbot, Northampton, North Shields, Nottingham, Oldbury, Oxford, Paignton, Plymouth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Reading, Redditch, Ross, Rugby, Rugeley, Rye, St. Leonards, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Southampton, South Shields, Stafford, Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sunderland, Sutton Coldfield, Swansea, Swindon, Tamworth, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Wallingford, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, Westgate-on-Sea, Weymouth, Whitechurch (Salop), Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham, and elsewhere. [2]

LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS. ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £2,000,000 | RESERVE FUND... £1,550,000

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Sir ERIC BARRINGTON, K.C.B.

JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.

JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq.

ERNEST HALIBURTON CUNARD, Esq.

Rt. Honble. The Viscount GOSCHEN.

CHARLES SEYMOUR GREENELL, Esq.

CHARLES JOHN HEGAN, Esq.

WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Bart.

WM. MCKEWAN, Esq., *Honorary Director.*

OSWALD CECIL MAGNIAC, Esq.

WILLIAM GAIR RATHBORN, Esq.

CHARLES JAMES CATER SCOTT, Esq.

Auditors—HENRY GRANT, Esq., THOMAS HORWOOD, Esq., HON. STUART PREYDELL-BOUVIERIE.

Head Office Manager—HERMAN RICHARD WYATT.

Country Manager—WILLIAM GEORGE GRIBBLE.

Chief Inspector—FRANK WILLIAM HOWETT.

Deputy Head Office Manager—FREDERICK JAMES BARTHORPE.

Chief Accountant—THEOPHILUS JAMES CARPENTER.

Secretary—EDGAR FRANCIS ROBINSON.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

ACTON: 139, High Street, W.
ALDERSGATE STREET: 131, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
BALHAM: 128 and 130, Balham High Road, S.W.
BAYSWATER: Westbourne Grove, W.
BLACKHEATH: Lee Road, S.E.
BRIXTON: 369 and 371, Brixton Road, S.W.
CAMBERWELL: Camberwell Green, S.E.
CANNING TOWN: 51 and 53, Barking Road, E.
CHISWICK: 314, High Road.
CLAPHAM: 148, High Street, S.W.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 217, Lavender Hill, S.W.
COVENT GARDEN: Henrietta Street, W.C.
CRICKLEWOOD: 59 and 61, Broadway, N.W.
CROUCH END and HORNSEY: 45, Topsfield Parade, N.
CROYDON: High Street.
DEPTFORD: Broadway, S.E.
EALING: The Mall, W.
EARL'S COURT: 189 and 191, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
EAST GREENWICH: 185, Trafalgar Road, S.E.
FINCHLEY ROAD: Heath Drive, Finchley Road, N.W.
FORE STREET: 12, Fore Street, E.C.
FOREST GATE: 298 and 300, Romford Road
GOODMAYES, Ilford: 548, Romford Road.
GREENWICH: 2, Church Street, S.E.
HACKNEY: Amhurst Road, N.E.
HAMMERSMITH: 12, King Street West, W.
HANOVER SQUARE: 21, Hanover Square, W.
HARROW ROAD: 332 and 334, Harrow Road, W.
HERNE HILL: 23, High Moon Lane, Herne Hill, S.E.
HOLBORN: 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C.
HOLLAND PARK and SHEPHERD'S BUSH: 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W.
HOLLOWAY: 490 and 492, Holloway Road, N.
ILFORD: The Broadway.
ISLINGTON: 4 and 5, Upper Street, N.
KENSINGTON: High Street, W.

KING'S CROSS: 266 and 268, Pentonville Road, N.
KINGSLAND: 74 and 76, High Street, N.E.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE: 64, Knightsbridge, Allert Gate, S.W.
LAMBETH: 165, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.
LAW COURTS: 263, Strand, W.C.
LEYTON: 340, High Road, Leyton, E.
LIMEHOUSE: 52, East India Dock Road, E.
MARLEYBONE ROAD: 1, Marleybone Road (Harley Place) N.W.
MILLWALL: 122, East Ferry Road, Poplar, E.
NEWINGTON: Newington Butts, S.E.
NORWOOD: Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.
OXFORD STREET: 109 and 111, New Oxford Street, W.C.
PADDINGTON: 1, Connaught Street, Edgware Road, W.
PUTNEY: 2, Putney Hill, S.W.
ST. JAMES'S: 86, St. James's Street, S.W.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD: 102, High Street, N.W.
ST. MARY AXE: 27, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
SHOREDITCH: 180, 181, and 182, Shoreditch, E.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: 25, Sussex Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.
SOUTHWARK: Borough High Street, S.E.
STRATFORD, ESSEX: Broadway, E.
STRAATHAM: 14, St. Leonard's Terrace, High Road, S.W.
TOWER BRIDGE: Tooley Street, S.E.
UPPER CLAPTON: 98 and 100, Upper Clapton Road, N.E.
WANDSWORTH: 98 and 100, High Street, S.W.
WANDSWORTH COMMON: 75, St. James's Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.
WEST EALING: 124, Uxbridge Road.
WEST HAMSTEAD: West End Lane, N.W.
WEST NORWOOD: 138, Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E.
WESTMINSTER: 173, Victoria Street, S.W. (near Victoria Station).
WIMBLEDON: 16, Wimbledon Hill Road.
WIMBLEDON COMMON: High Street.
WOOLWICH: 71, Powis Street.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Opens DRAWING ACCOUNTS with Commercial Houses and Private Individuals, upon the plan usually adopted by Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts are issued for sums of Money placed upon these Accounts, and Interest is allowed at such rates as advertised, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent. Letters of Credit are also issued payable in Australia, Canada, India, China, the United States, and elsewhere.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Purchase and Sale of Government and other Stocks, also of English and Foreign Shares are effected. Dividends, Annuities, &c., are received for Customers of the Bank.

Great facilities are afforded to the Customers of the Bank for the receipt of money both from and in the Towns where the Company has Branches; also the following Banks will receive and transmit, free of charge, credits for customers of this Bank:—Barclay & Co., Ltd., Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd., Lloyds Bank, Ltd., London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., and National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors,

E. F. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

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LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £910,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq.

MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq.

JOHN GORDON, Esq.

CHARLES SKYMOUR GREENFELL, Esq.

CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq., M.P.

E. A. BENN, Esq., Manager.

WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.

CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.

WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq.

BANKERS.

London: BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Paris: Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.

Hamburg: Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co.

Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO, and Messrs. GRANET, BROWN & Co.

Spain: CREDIT LYONNAIS.

BRANCHES.

Brazil Rio de Janeiro, Para, Mamãos (Agency), Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. **River Plate**—Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Rosario.

New York—(Agency). **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents in the principal Ports and Cities of the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Portugal.

The Directors of this Bank grant Drafts on the Branches and negotiate or collect Bills payable at the above places on the most favourable terms.

They also issue Letters of Credit for the use of travellers in Brazil, the River Plate, and Portugal.

They undertake the Agencies of parties connected with these countries; make investments in the Public Funds and other British and Foreign Securities; and receive Dividends and Interest on account of Clients.

Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where Money is also received on Deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

THE

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £1,100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, Esq., Chairman.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., Managing Director.

CHAS. WM. DRABBLE, Esq.

KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.

JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

ESSEX E. READE, Esq.

HERMAN B. SIM, Esq.

Sub-Manager and Secretary—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

BRANCHES.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires, Barracas, Rosario, Mendoza, Bahia Blanca, Concordia.

Uruguay.—Montevideo, Paysandu, Salto.

Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos, Para, Pernambuco.

Chili.—Valparaiso.

Agency in New York, and Agents throughout the World.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO. Limited, LIVERPOOL: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited, PROVINCES: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited, Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited, Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK,

LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - **£1,600,000**
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols) - - - - - **£1,435,000**

Directors.

SIR FREDERICK GEO. BANBURY, Bart., M.P. | SIR EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, | RICHARD CORDEN MITCHELL, Esq.
 SIR WILLIAM BOORD, Bart. | The Rt. Hon. SIR HERBERT MAX- | H. RIMINGTON-WILSON, Esq.
 WM. HAYES FISHER, Esq. | WELL, Bart., F.R.S. | SIR JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart.

General Manager JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.

Auditors—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.

Solicitors MESSRS. MUNN & LONGDEN.

Secretary WILLIAM JOHN STOKOE, Esq.

London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Head Office: 3, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

London Suburban Branches.

Anerley (137, Anerley Road), Barking, Beckenham, Bermondsey (56, Old Kent Road), Blackheath, Bowes Park, N., Canning Town (Barking Road), Carshilton, Catford, Chingford, Claygate, East Greenwich, East Ham, Edmonton (Upper and Lower), Eltham, Enfield, Essex Road (Nos. 344 and 346), Finchley (Church End), Finchley (North), Finsbury Park, Green Lanes (68, High Road, Wood Green), Hackney (The Triangle), Hampstead (England's Lane), Hampton Hill, Harringay, Highbury (4, Highbury Place), Hither Green, Honor Oak Park, Hornsey, Hounslow, Ilford (High Street), Kentish Town, Kew, Kew Gardens, Kingsland (1, Kingsland High Street, N.E.), Kingston-on-Thames, Ladywell, Lea Bridge Road (Leyton), Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Maida Vale (23, Clifton Road, W.), Manor Park, Mitcham, Morthlake and East Sheen, Munster Park (84, Fulham Road), Muswell Hill, New Cross Gate (180, New Cross Road), Newington Green, New Southgate and Friern Barnet, Paddington (127 and 129, Edgware Road), Palmer's Green, N., Penge, Plaistow, Plumstead (High Street), Ponder's End, Richmond, Roman Road, Bow (39, Roman Road), St. Margaret's (East Twickenham), Sideup, Southgate, South Kensington (108, Queen's Gate), South Tottenham, Spitalfields (83, Commercial Street, E.), Stamford Hill (No. 40), Stoke Newington (159, High Street), Stratford, E., Surbiton, Surbiton Hill, Sutton, Sydenham (42, Kirkdale), Teddington, Thornton Heath, Tottenham, Tufnell Park (155, Fortess Road), Twickenham, Waltham Green and Fulham, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park (Ainbrugh Park), West Green, West Hampstead (174, West End Lane), White Hart Lane (Tottenham), Wimbledon, Winchmore Hill, Wood Green, Woolwich.

Country Branches.

Aberayron, Aberdare, Aberystwyth, Aldeburgh, Ascot, Barry, Belvedere, Bexhill, Bexley Heath, Bridgend, Brighton, Bristol, Briton Ferry, Bulth Wells, Buncay, Camberley, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham Market, Eastbourne, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Egham, Erith, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gillingham (New Brompton, Kent), Gorleston-on-Sea, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Lampeter, Landport (Portsmouth), Leigh-on-Sea, Lewes, Liverpool, Llandilo, Llandovery, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelli, Llanidloes, Lowestoft, Machynlleth, Maidstone, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pentre, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Port Talbot, Rhyl, Rhymney, Rochester, Romford, Ruthin, St. Clears, Saxmundham, Southend-on-Sea, Staines, Strood, Sunningdale, Swansea, Tenby, Tilbury Docks, Tredegar, Usk, Wells, Westcliff-on-Sea, Weybridge, Wymondham, Yarmouth (Great).

Sub-Agencies.

Abercarn, Abercynon, Aberdovey, Abersychan, Abertridwr, Ashford (Middlesex), Banstead, Bargoed, Barry Dock, Blackwood, Blaengarw, Bush Hill Park, Cadoxton, Caeran, Caeaphilly, Chadwell Heath, Crumlin, Cwm (Mon.), East Harling, Ewell, Ferndale, Goodmayes, Goodwick, Gorseinon, Higham's Park, Leiston, Letterstone, Llanbradach, Llangennech, Llanllyfello, Llanrwyt Wells, Llanybyther, Llwynypia, Maerdy, Maesteg, Maescwmmer, Merthyr Vale, Morriston, Mountain Ash, Nantymoel, New Tredegar, Neyland, Ognore Vale, Penygraig, Pontardawe, Pontllanfraith, Pontlottyn, Pontycymer, Porth, Rhuallan, Roath (Cardiff), St. Davids, Seaford, Senghennydd, Skewen, Snettisham, Stanford-le-Hope, Tregaron, Treharris, Treherbert, Treorke, Tylorstown, Wood Street (Walthamstow), Yarmouth Fish Wharf, Ynysddu, Ynysybwl, Ystalyfera.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Deposits are received from Customers and others, and interest allowed thereon at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking business.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, J. W. CROSS, *General Manager.*

[24]

THE LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,276,747 10s. | PAID-UP ... £548,015.

UNCALLED, including Reserve Liability, £728,732 10s.
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, £233,907 17s. 10d.

LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—DAVID FINLAYSON, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Sir W. FOSTER, M.P. | GEORGE SLADE, Esq. | GORDON HUNTLY CAMPBELL, Esq.
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Esq. | DAVID QUIXANO HENRIQUES, Esq. | ROBERT ROME, Esq.
Secretary—F. J. CURTIS. Accountant—W. H. BARBER. Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND AND LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUSTRALIA.

Inspector and General Manager—OLIVER MORRICE WILLIAMS.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.—Local Directors: Hon. W. L. BAILLIEU, M.L.C., EDWARD FANNING, Esq.—Melbourne; also at 90, Bourke Street, 523, Flinders Street, and 225, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Alvie, Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Bealiba, Beaufort, Beeac, Bendigo, Buln Buln, Carisbrook, Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Cressy, Dunolly, Echuca, Egerton, Fitzroy, Framlingham, Garfield, Garvoc, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Iona, Kerang, Koondrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, Macomra, Majorca, Maldon, Maryborough, Milawa, Northcote, Purnin, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, Talbot, Tynong, Wangaratta, Warragul, Warrion, Warnambool, Yannathan, Yea.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Local Directors: S. S. LITTLEJOHN, Esq., ALLEN TAYLOR, Esq., J.P.—Sydney, Martin Place; also at 62, Oxford Street, Haymarket, and 193, Sussex Street, Sydney and at Bourke, Broken Hill, Broken Hill Railway Town, Broken Hill South, Casino, Coraki, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Hay, Kew, Krambach, Macksville, Napiac, Newcastle, Smithtown, Woodburn South.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Charters Towers.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England—Lloyds Bank Limited and Branches; London and Provincial Bank Limited and Branches.
Scotland—National Bank of Scotland Limited and Branches.

Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited and Branches, and Ulster Bank Limited.

Circular Notes are issued in sums of £10 and £20, negotiable by correspondents in the chief Cities of the Continent of Europe, North and South America, Africa and the East.

Letters of Credit and Drafts are granted on the foregoing Branches of the Bank. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers made, and Banking Business of every description transacted with Australasia.

Deposits received for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application. [15]

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1836.

REGISTERED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,800,000.

Guarantee Fund, £1,165,000.

Directors.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
W. FLEMING BLAINE, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
The Right Hon. The EARL OF DENBIGH.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.

W. MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT
MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
SIGMUND NEUMANN, Esq.
E. M. RODOGANACHI, Esq.
The Right Hon. The VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN.
Sir EDWARD D. STERN.

Head Office—5, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

BARBICAN BRANCH: 62, Redcross Street, E.C.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 123, Chancery Lane.
CHARTERHOUSE STREET BRANCH: 89, Charterhouse Street.
COVENT GARDEN BRANCH: 110, Long Acre.
FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 44, Fenchurch Street.
FINSBURY BRANCH: Electra House, Finsbury Pavement.
GREAT TOWER STREET BRANCH: 94, Great Tower Street.
HIGH HOLBORN BRANCH: 120, High Holborn.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES BRANCH: 37, Market Place.
LEADENHALL STREET BRANCH: 144, Leadenhall Street.
LIMEHOUSE BRANCH: 660, Commercial Road East.
LOTHBURY OFFICE: 6, Lothbury.
LOWER EDMONTON BRANCH: Lower Edmonton.
MARYLEBONE BRANCH: 15, Wigmore Street.
MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 6, Victoria Parade.
OLD BROAD STREET BRANCH: 50, Old Broad Street.
ONSLow SQUARE BRANCH: 1, Sydney Place.
OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 52, Oxford Street.
PADDINGTON BRANCH: 2, Craven Road.
PALL MALL BRANCH: 69, Pall Mall.

PALMER'S GREEN BRANCH: Green Lanes.
Sub-Branch—Winchmore Hill.
PECKHAM BRANCH: 69, High Street.
Sub-Branch—East Dulwich (66, Lordship Lane, S.E.).
REGENT STREET BRANCH: 133, Regent Street.
RUSSELL SQUARE BRANCH: 1, Woburn Place.
SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH: 5, Bank Buildings Gloucester Road.
SOUTHWARK BRANCH: 28, Borough High Street. [Roa
ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 61, St. Mary Axe.
TOOTING BRANCH: The Broadway.
Sub-Branches—Balham (10, Station Parade, S.W.)
Streatham (71, Mitcham Lane, S.W.).
VICTORIA BRANCH: 24, Buckingham Palace Road.
WALTHAM ABBEY BRANCH: Waltham Abbey. [Highwa
Sub-Branches—Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Enfield.
WESTMINSTER BRANCH: 22, Victoria Street.
WOODFORD BRANCH: Woodford Green. [High Roa
Sub-Branches—Brookhurst Hill (Queen's Rd.), Loughton.
WOODFORD STATION BRANCH: The Broadway, Woodfo
WOOD STREET BRANCH: 113, Wood Street. [Gree

CHARLES GOW.

General Manager.

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Customers are at liberty to pay money at any of the Branches of the Bank for credit of their Accounts at the Head Office or at any other Branch. Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at Interest from Customers and others, either at seven days notice or for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Bankers, and Foreign Banks undertaken. Purchases and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected without charge except Bankers' participation in Brokers' Commission. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and in the chief Commercial Cities of the World. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or at the Branches. Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, and on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge to Customers. Strong Rooms for the deposit of Securities and Plate Chests are provided for the convenience of Customers.

EDWARD CLODD, Secretary.

LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £5,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,500,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000.

Directors:

HON. FREDERIC W. ANSON.
ARTHUR BILBROUGH, Esq.
SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY, BART.
RT. HON. LORD CLAUD J. HAMILTON.

W. M. MACKENZIE, Esq.
C. W. PRESCOTT-WESTCAR, Esq.
HENRY WETHERED, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

General Manager: JOHN LISCOMBE.

Assistant General Manager: ARTHUR H. P. DALE.

City Manager: H. H. HAMBLING.

Assistant City Manager: FREDERICK STRAKER.

Chief Inspector: JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Secretary: HERBERT POTTER.

Head Office:—170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON BRANCHES.

ACTON
ADDISCOMBE
ANERLEY
BALHAM
BARKING
BARNES
BATTERSEA
BATTERSEA PARK
BAYSWATER
BERMONDSEY
BISHOPSGATE
BLOOMSBURY
BOROUGH
BOW
BRIXTON HILL
BRIXTON, NORTH
BRIXTON, SOUTH
BROMPTON ROAD (KNIGHTS-
BRONDESBURY [BRIDGE])
CAMBERWELL
CANNEN TOWN
CANNON STREET
CATFORD
CHARLTON
CHEAPSIDE
CHELSEA
CHISWICK
CLAPHAM
CLAPHAM JUNCTION
CLAPTON
CLERKENWELL
COLEMAN STREET
CRICKLEWOOD
CROFTON PARK, BROCKLEY
CROYDON
CROYDON, SOUTH
DULWICH
DULWICH, EAST
EALING
EALING, WEST
EARL'S COURT and KENSING-
TON
EARLSFIELD
EAST HAM

FINCHLEY, CHURCH END
FINCHLEY, EAST
FINSBURY
FINSBURY PARK
FLEET STREET
FOREST GATE
FOREST HILL
FULHAM
GREAT PORTLAND STREET
HACKNEY
HAMMERSMITH
HAMPSTEAD
HAMPSTEAD, SOUTH
HAMPSTEAD, WEST, and
FROGNAL
HANWELL-ELTHORNE
HARLESDEN
HARROW ROAD
HIGHGATE
HOLBORN
HOLLAND PARK
HOLLOWAY
HOLLOWAY, UPPER
HORNSEY
ILFORD
ISLINGTON
KENNINGTON
KENSAL RISE
KENTISH TOWN
KEW BRIDGE
KILBURN
KING'S CROSS
LAVENDER HILL
LEE GREEN
LEYTON
LEYTONSTONE ROAD
MANOR PARK
MERTON and S. WIMBLEDON
MILE END
MINORIES
MORTLAKE and EAST SHEEN
NEW CROSS
NEW CROSS GATE
NORBURY

NORWOOD, SOUTH
NORWOOD, UPPER
NORWOOD, WEST
NOTTING HILL
OXFORD STREET
PECKHAM
POPLAR
PUTNEY
RAYNES PARK
REGENT STREET
ST JOHN'S WOOD
SHEPHERD'S BUSH
SHOREDITCH
SOUTHWARK
STEPNEY
STOCKWELL
STRAND
STREATHAM
STREATHAM COMMON
STROUD GREEN
TOTTEN
SYDENHAM
TOOTING
TOTTENHAM
TULSE HILL
UPTON PARK
VAUXHALL
WALTHAM GREEN
WALLINGTON and CARSHAL-
TON
WALTHAMSTOW, HOE ST.
ST. JAMES'S ST.
WALWORTH
WANDSWORTH
WANSTEAD
WEST BROMPTON
WEST KENSINGTON
WESTMINSTER
WEST SMITHFIELD
WILLESDEN GREEN
WIMBLEDON
WIMBLEDON COMMON
WOODFORD
WOOD GREEN

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

BOURNEMOUTH
BRIGHTON
BRISTOL
BUSHY
EASTBOURNE
EAST MOLESEY
EDGWARE
ELTHAM
HARROW
HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS

HENDON
HENDON, WEST
HOVE
KINGSTON HILL
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
NEW BARNET
NEW MALDEN
OTTERTY ST. MARY
READING
RICHMOND

SIDMOUTH
SOUTHALL
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
SUDBURY and WEMBLEY
SURBITON
TWICKENHAM
WALTON-ON-THAMES
WATFORD
WEALDSTONE
WOKING

SUB-BRANCHES.

DAGENHAM (to Barking)
HONITON (to Ottery St. Mary)

RAINFHAM (to Barking)
STANMORE (to Harrow)

WHETSTONE
(to Finchley, Church End)

Drafts on Demand, Colonial and Foreign Drafts, Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit are issued. Colonial and Foreign Drafts collected, and General Foreign business undertaken.

The Bank has powers for acting as Executor and Trustee under Wills, Settlements, &c., and Trustee for Debenture Holders.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

LONDON PARIS & AMERICAN BANK

LIMITED.

Capital	...	...	...	...	...	£1,000,000
Subscribed	...	...	...	...	...	£500,000
Paid up	...	...	...	...	...	£400,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	£240,000

Head Office :

40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

Branch Office : SAN FRANCISCO.

Agencies : PARIS & NEW YORK.

The Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business and issues Travellers' Credits available in the principal Cities of the World.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000

(In 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND £1,500,000

Governor - - - F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

London Committee.

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD (Chairman).

CARL MEYER, Esq.

HON. ALGERNON MILLS.

HON. SIDNEY PEEL.

London Agency :—4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

Manager - - - FRANK NEWCOMB, Esq.

Branches in all principal Towns in Egypt and the Soudan.

Deposits received for a fixed term. Current Accounts opened. The Purchase and Sale of every kind of Stock and Shares undertaken. Bills discounted. Every kind of Banking Business transacted. Full information can be obtained at any of the Offices of the Bank.

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	...	£14,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	...	£2,800,000.
REST OR SURPLUS FUND	...	...	£1,400,000.

DIRECTORS.

HERBERT ROBINSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
 OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
 EDWARD CLIFTON BROWN, Esq.
 RICHARD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, Esq.
 SIR ALFRED DENT, K.O.M.G.
 HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
 HENRY CHARLES HAMBRO, Esq.

ARTHUR HILL, Esq.
 WALTER LEAF, Esq.
 RT. HON. ALFRED LYTTLTON, K.C., M.P.
 WILLIAM MILBURN, Esq.
 RT. HON. LORD SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.
 HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.
 VINCENT WODEHOUSE YORKE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

JOINT MANAGERS: A. M. HAWTHORN, T. J. RUSSELL.

WEST-END OFFICE 1, St. James's Square, S.W. A. HARDING.

Branches:—

BALHAM HILL	149, Balham Hill, S.W.	O. C. FLEET.
BAYSWATER	133, Westbourne Grove, W.	G. W. HIPPINLEY.
BELGRAVIA	79, Ebury Street, S.W. (Corner of Eccleston Street)	A. F. BEERE.
BLOOMSBURY	214, High Holborn, W.C.	P. I. HART.
BOW ROAD	161, Bow Road, E.	W. E. FEW.
BRISTON	504, Brixton Road, S.W.	J. ELISHA.
CRICKLEWOOD	2, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.	O. INESON.
EALING	45, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W. (opposite the Town Hall)	J. E. DAWES.
EASTERN	130, High Street, Whitechapel, E.	F. H. PANTER.
HAMMERSMITH	77 & 79, King Street West	M. F. REVIS.
HAMPSTEAD	106, Finchley Road, N.W.	F. W. PAICE.
HERNE HILL	140, Herne Hill, S.E.	H. H. PLUMMER.
HOLBORN CIRCUS	8, Holborn Circus, E.C.	J. E. BOX.
HORNSEY	The Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey	G. BANKS.
ISLINGTON	269 & 270, Upper Street, Islington, N.	I. G. LINDON.
KENSINGTON HIGH STREET	94 & 96, High Street, Kensington, W.	P. H. DIGNAM.
KILBURN	106A, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.	A. E. BOXER.
LAMBETH	91, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.	A. F. ESSE.
MARYLEBONE	1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W.	A. H. DAWES.
MARYLEBONE (WEST)	134, Marylebone Road, N.W.	J. H. HERSHELL.
MINING LANE	4, Mining Lane, E.C.	J. BRETT.
NEWINGTON	12, New Kent Road, S.E.	G. H. JAY.
OLD STREET	98 & 100, City Road, E.C. (Corner of Old Street)	E. HARLETT.
OXFORD STREET	112 & 114, Oxford Street, W. (Corner of Berners Street)	H. H. MASSEY.
ST. MARY AXE	59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	F. STEWART.
ST. PAUL'S	5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (Corner of Dean's Court)	J. E. LUSH.
SHEPHERD'S BUSH	19, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.	G. W. LUBBOCK.
SHOREDITCH	58 & 59, High Street, Shoreditch	G. STEVENSON.
SOUTH KENSINGTON	1, Brompton Square, S.W.	S. C. PARKER.
SOUTH WARK	6, Borough High Street, S.E.	J. H. SEARKE.
STREATHAM HILL	1, Streatham High Road, S.W.	F. G. WHITEMAN.
TEMPLE BAR	217, Strand, W.C.	J. L. WILLIAMS.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD	44 & 46, Hampstead Road, N.W.	A. BAKER.
VICTORIA STREET	62, Victoria Street, S.W.	M. W. STALKARTT.
WOOD STREET	90, Wood Street, E.C.	H. B. SQUIRE.

SECRETARY.—A. E. MANN.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES.—H. R. S. MASSEY.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 10,300 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,800,000. The Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,400,000.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly interested. The Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England and the Colonies. Attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks without charge, except participation in Brokers Commission. Collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad. Acts as agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal or repayable at call. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for Commission.

Letters of Credit are also granted on the chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

London, October, 1907.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Bankers to the Government of the Transvaal Colony.)

LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - £1,100,000.

With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £140,000.

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - PRETORIA.

Directors:

Hon. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., M.L.C., *Chairman.*J. EMMYS EVANS, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A., *Vice-Chairman.*

H. D. LEWIS, Esq.

H. A. ROGERS, Esq.

C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.C., C.M.G.

H. O.K. WEBBER, Esq.

General Manager

THOMSON HENDERSON.

BRANCHES IN TRANSVAAL.

Amersfoort, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Boksburg, Brakpan, Carolina, Christiana, Cleveland, Clifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Doornfontein, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppesstown, Johannesburg (Commissioner St. East, Harrison St., Pretoria Bridge, and Pritchard St.), Klerksdorp, Knights, Krugersdorp, Langlaagte, Lichtenburg, Louistrichard, Liupaard's Vlei, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Maraisburg, Middelburg, Modderfontein, Nijlstrom, Ophirton, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, Randfontein, Rodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbank, Wolmaransstad, Zeerust.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH.—Lourenço Marques.

Branches in Cape Colony: Cape Town, Dordrecht, East London, King William's Town, Malmesbury, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, Somerset Strand, Worcester.

Branches in Natal: Durban, Pietermaritzburg, also Pietermaritzburg (Church Street West), Utrecht, Vryheid. Swaziland: Mbabane.

Branch in Orange River Colony: Bloemfontein.

AGENTS at BERLIN, HAMBURG and NEW YORK.

London Committee:— { F. A. GILLAM, Esq., | J. MACALISTER, Esq. | J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.
Chairman. | M. RAPP, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

E. C. REYNOLDS, *Manager.*

CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C.

[14]

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

Established 1833.

Number of Shareholders, 16,296.

Subscribed Capital, £15,900,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,350,000.
Reserved Liability, £10,600,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—208 and 209, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 208, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 89, Cromwell Road, S.W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Road, N.W.; 2018, Oxford Street, W.; 55 and 57, High Street, Kensington, W.; 404, Brixton Road, S.W.; Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.; 123, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; 50, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; 45, Seven Sisters Road, N.; 153, Sloane Street, S.W.; 153, High Street, Putney, S.W.; 255, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.; 124, High Holborn, W.C.; and Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

DIRECTORS.

O. F. CAMPBELL, Esq.

F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.

W. R. MOBERLY, Esq.

M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

The EARL OF LICHFIELD.

S. R. PRYOR, Esq.

WM. HY. N. GOSCHEN, Esq.

Sir J. L. MACKAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.L.E.

T. G. ROBINSON, Esq.

C. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.

G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.

R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous Branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their Accounts through any of the Branches, free of charge.

At Head Office and Metropolitan Branches, Deposits are received and interest allowed thereon at the rates advertised by the Bank in the London newspapers from time to time, and Current Accounts are conducted on the usual terms.

At the Country Branches, Current Accounts are opened, Deposits received, and all other Banking business conducted.

The Bank undertakes the Agency of Private and Joint Stock Banks, also the Purchase and Sale of all British and Foreign Stocks and Shares, and the collection of Dividends, Annuities, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of Travellers. The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's branches.

R. T. HAINES,

T. ESTALL,

D. J. H. CUNNICK,

Joint
General Managers.

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THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

Established 1836.

Limited.

Directors.

ARTHUR KEEN, Esq., Birmingham, *Chairman.*WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Rt. Hon. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.

CHARLES G. BEALE, Esq., Birmingham.

Sir WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bt., Liverpool.

JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.

JOHN CORRY, Esq., London.

Sir F. D. DIXON-HARTLAND, Bt., M.P., London.

Sir G. F. FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, Bt., G.C.I.E., London.

WM. MURRAY FRASER, Esq., London.

H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.

JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq., London.

ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq., London.

The Right Hon. LORD PIRRIE, London.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., London.

WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

E. H. HOLDEN, Esq., M.P., *Managing Director.*J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, and W. H. HILLMAN, *Joint General Managers.*EDWARD J. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

Head Office : 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £3,142,850

RESERVE FUND - £3,142,850 | DEPOSITS - - £51,631,660

The Bank has over 450 Branches and Sub-Branches in London, the suburbs and throughout the country. It also has Agents in all the principal Cities of the world. Every kind of Banking business is transacted at the Head Office and Branches. Bills, Annuities, Coupons and Dividends are collected in all parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and in Foreign Countries. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Funds are effected. For the convenience of Customers monies can be paid in at any of the Branches and advised the same day to their own account. Strong Rooms are provided for the security of Deeds and other property lodged by the Customers of the Bank.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphic Address—"CINNABAR, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

Issues Currency Drafts on all Cities, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable all over the world; also makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers to all Cities. COLLECTS Foreign Bills. PURCHASES approved Foreign Bills. ESTABLISHES Commercial Credits on behalf of Customers available anywhere against the usual shipping documents. Drafts, &c., may be obtained direct from the Head Office or Branches, which are always ready to give quotations.

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphic Address—"CINNASHIP, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

Is specially organised to look after Shipowners' Freight Remittances from, and Disbursements to, all parts of the World by mail or cable.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

Authorised Capital . . . £1,725,000. | Paid-up Capital . . . £375,000.
Subscribed Capital . . . £1,125,000. | Reserve Fund . . . £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C. CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.

HENRY F. FRESHWATER, *Secretary and London Manager.* J. H. B. COATES, *General Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Alexandra South, Auckland, Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency), Blenheim, Christchurch, Cromwell, Dargaville (Araratup Agency), Raupo Agency, Te Kopuru Agency, Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Gore, Waikana Agency, Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kurow (Duntroon Agency), Milton, Mosgiel, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Oamaru, Ōnehunga (Auckland), Outram, Paeroa, Port Chalmers, Reefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency), Ōtautau Agency, Thornbury Agency, Sturtford, Tapanui, Te Aro (Wellington), Timaru, Waihi, Wanganui, Wellington. [173]

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., Issues Drafts and Circular Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards on terms to be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of Banking business between London and New Zealand.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863, of the Legislature of Queensland.

Bankers to the Queensland Government.

Subscribed Capital, £800,000. Paid-up Capital, £4,289 5s. Reserve Fund, £59,000.
Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,116,681 5s.

Under Government Audit. All New Business since 1893 specially protected.

COLONIAL BOARD.

JAS. MUNRO, Esq., *Chairman.*
Hon. A. J. CALLAN, Esq., M.L.C. JAS. MILNE, Esq.
JOHN CAMERON, Esq., M.L.A. FREDK. LORD, Esq.

LONDON BOARD.

ROBERT MUTER STEWART, Esq.
REGINALD HOPE SPENS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.—*General Manager,* WALTER VARDON RALSTON.
LONDON OFFICE, 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.—*Manager,* J. W. DICKINSON.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK, Limited.
Auditors—Messrs. JACKSON, PIXLEY, BROWNING, HUSEY & Co.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY OFFICE—99, PITT STREET.

Albion, Allora, Barcardine, Beaudesert, Biggenden, Blackall, Boonah, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Childers, Clifton, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Crows Nest, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Esk, Forest Hill, Fortitude Valley, Gatton, Geraldton, Gladstone, Goombingee, Greenmount, Gympie, Halifax, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Irvinebank, Jondaryan, Killarney, Laidley, Longreach, Mackay, Marburg, Mareeba, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Muttaharra, Normanton, Pittsworth, Port Douglas (with Agency at Mossman), Ravenswood, Richmond, Rockhampton, Roma, South Brisbane, Southbrook, Tannymoreland, Thursday Island, Toogoolawah, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, Winton, Yangan.

AGENCIES.

VICTORIA—National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.
WEST AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.
NEW ZEALAND AND FIJI—Bank of New South Wales.
TASMANIA—Bank of Australasia.
CANADA—Bank of Montreal.
SOUTH AMERICA—British Bank of South America, Ltd.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of California.
CHICAGO—The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago
SOUTH AFRICA—Bank of Africa, Ltd.
SCOTLAND—Royal Bank of Scotland.
British Linen Bank.
COPENHAGEN—Landmansbank.
IRELAND—Ulster Bank, Ltd.

CHINA AND THE EAST—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mercantile Bank of India, Limited; Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

The Bank grants Drafts on all the above Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [215]

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (DE PARIS)

(Société Anonyme).

Subscribed Capital - Fr. 300,000,000. | Paid up - - Fr. 150,000,000.

President—Baron HELY D'OISSEL.

Head Office: 54 & 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.

General Manager—Mr. L. DORIZON.

London Office: 53, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

This Bank transacts a general banking business, in particular in France, where it has over 550 Branches, and all over the Continent, and issues Cheques, Telegraphic Transfers and Circular Notes on its Head Office, Branches, and Correspondents throughout Europe. It also undertakes the purchase and sale of all Foreign Bonds and Securities, the collection and cashing of Dividends, Coupons, Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds, &c., &c. [69]

METROPOLITAN BANK

(OF ENGLAND AND WALES), LIMITED.

Head Office:—60, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
Country Office and Transfer Office — Birmingham.

CAPITAL, £7,500,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £930,586, viz. 1—

Paid-up Capital, £500,000.

Bank Premises Redemption Fund, £47,060.

Guarantee Fund, £350,000.

Balance of Profits Carried Forward, £33,526.

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED BALDWIN, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.* MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
H. C. FIELD, Esq. ABRAHAM ORESWICK RAWLINSON, Esq. WALTER E. WARDEN, Esq.
ROBERT FORREST, Esq. LORD ERNEST J. SEYMOUR. CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, Esq.
LORD GLANTWAE. WILFRED WILLIAMS, Esq.
General Manager—F. W. NASH. Assistant General Manager—F. J. HUGHES. Secretary—JAS. SMITH WOOD.
London Manager—A. E. OLD. London Sub-Manager—THOS. THOMSON.

BRANCHES.

ABERDARE	Manager, G. J. TUCKFIELD.	LLANDYSSUL	Manager, J. R. HARRIS.
ABERGWNFI	Sub to MAESTEG.	LLANELLY	" W. GRIFFITHS.
ACOCK'S GREEN	" R. P. L. JEFFERY.	LLANGFNFI	" E. M. ROBERTS.
ALCESTER	" J. P. HUNT.	LLANRWST	" W. G. OWEN.
AMLUCH	Sub to LLANGFNFI.	LYE	Sub to STOUBRIDGE.
AMMANFORD	Sub to SWANSEA.	MAESTEG	L. O. MORGAN, Act. Manager.
BANBURY	" J. FINGLAND.	MAIDENHEAD	" A. E. BONBERRY.
BANGOR	" W. WILLIAMS.	MALVERN	" F. E. LAUGHTON.
BARMOUTH	" A. E. TOMKINSON.	MERTHYR TYDFIL	" JOHN AUDREY.
BARRY DOCK	" A. L. GOLDSWORTHY.	MILFORD HAVEN	" A. H. HOWARD.
BATH	" T. G. ROBERTSON.	MORETON-IN-MARSH	" S. F. HUNSTON.
BETHESDA	" W. WILLIAMS.	MORRISTON	Sub to SWANSEA.
BILSTON	" JOHN DENT.	MOUNTAIN ASH	" G. J. TUCKFIELD.
BIRMINGHAM—		MUCH WENLOCK	" F. SARJEANT.
ASTON	" H. W. SPONG.	MUMBLES	Sub to SWANSEA.
BENNETT'S HILL	" { H. G. SAMPSON, and J. L. HAWKES, Sub Manager.	NEATH	" C. E. S. THOMPSON.
LAW COURTS	" CHAS. McANDREW.	NEVIN	Sub to PWLLHEL.
MARKETS	" A. S. WHITFIELD.	NEWBOROUGH	Sub to LLANGFNFI.
SALTLEY	" W. S. BONN.	NEWBURY	" H. A. PEARSON.
SELBY OAK	" R. H. SMITH.	NEWCASTLE EMLYN	" H. C. MORRIS.
SMALL HEATH	" W. H. OAKLEY.	NEWPORT, MON.	" W. MCG. CARNEGIE.
STRATFORD ROAD	" W. H. OAKLEY.	OXFORD	" G. HUGHES.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG	" H. A. HUGHES.	PENCADER	Sub to LLANDYSSUL.
BLAENAVON	" C. S. MICHELMORE.	PENRYN-DEU-DRACETH	Sub to PORTMADOC.
BLAENGARW	Sub to BRIDGEND.	PENTRE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BLOXWICH	" W. PRECEY.	PENRHWAEBER	Sub to ABERDARE.
BRIDGEND	" J. J. GWYN.	PENYGRAIG	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BRIDGNORTH	" M. CHADWICK.	PENYGOES	Sub to CARNARVON.
BRIDLEY HILL	" J. FINNEY.	PONTYCWMMER	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BRISTOL	" D. LAING.	PONTYPRIDD	" W. D. HODGES.
BRISTOL FERRY	Sub to NEATH.	PORTH	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
BROMSGROVE	" J. H. HENDERSON.	PORTHCAWL	Sub to BRIDGEND.
BROWN HILLS	Sub to WALSALL.	PORTMADOC	" J. RICHARD PRICHARD.
BRYNSIENYOYN	Sub to LLANGFNFI.	PORT TALBOT	" C. E. S. THOMPSON.
BRYNMAWR	" C. S. MICHELMORE.	PWLLHEL	" W. O. HUGHES.
BURRY PORT	Sub to LLANELLY.	READING	" A. MCNEIL.
CAERAU	Sub to MAESTEG.	REDDITCH	" F. H. JOSELYNE.
CARDIFF—		SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR	" H. HOLTON.
St. Mary Street		SLOUGH	" W. H. BOWLER.
CANTON	" F. GREENSLADE.	SOUTHALL	" W. CARTER.
CLIFTON STREET		STOUBRIDGE	" W. J. AMPHLETT.
ROAD		STOURPORT	" A. W. GABRIEL.
CARDIFF DOCKS	" J. W. N. BONNER.	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	" JAS. STEVENSON.
CARDIGAN	" D. LLOYD JONES.	STUDLEY	Sub to REDDITCH.
CARNARVON	" ROBERT WILLIAMS.	SWANSEA	" { Do. Wind St. ...
CHEPSTOW	" ARTHUR PRICE.	TALYSAERN	Sub to CARNARVON.
CHIPPING NORTON	" T. H. BURNIDGE.	TIPTON	" T. M. DODD.
COLWYN BAY	" E. HUGHES-JONES.	TONYPANDY	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
CONWAY	" DAVID JONES.	TREDEGAR	" F. ROWLAND.
COWERIDGE	" R. THOMAS, Act. Manager.	TREHARRIS	Sub to ABERDARE.
CRADLEY HEATH	" T. W. DOOLITTLE.	TREHERBERT	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.
CRICCIETH	Sub to PORTMADOC.	TREORRY	
DARLSTON	" W. H. MACHALL.	TYNEWYDD	Sub to BRIDGEND.
DOWLAIS	Sub to MERTHYR TYDFIL.	(OGMORE VALE)	" W. PRECEY.
DREIFACH	Sub to NEWCASTLE EMLYN.	WALSALL	" { W. HEBBLETHWAITE, Sub Manager.
DUDLEY	" F. M. BAKER.	WARWICK	" H. L. SOWDEN.
FERNDALE	Sub to PONTYPRIDD.	WEDNESBURY	" E. E. PROCTOR.
FESTINIOG	Sub to BLAENAU FESTINIOG.	WEST BROMWICH	" E. C. RICHARDSON.
GWYS	Sub to SWANSEA.	WILLENHALL	" H. J. COLLEY.
HAVERFORDWEST	" A. H. HOWARD.	WITNEY	" H. W. SPRINGNER.
HAYES, Middlesex	Sub to SOUTHALL.	WOLVERHAMPTON	" WM. JOHNSON.
HEDNESFORD	" W. PRECEY.	WOLVERHAMPTON	" F. R. LAURIE.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEEN	" C. B. HALLITT.	WOLVERHAMPTON	Sub to SWANSEA.
KIDDERMINSTER	" E. C. NEWMARCH.	YSTRADGYNLAIS	Sub to SWANSEA.
KINGSWINFORD	Sub to STOUBRIDGE.		
LRAMINGTON	" A. A. B. WILSON.		
LLANBERIS	" ROBERT WILLIAMS.		
LLANDUDNO	" A. EVANS.		

AGENCIES.

BAMPTON (Oxon)	G. W. DUTTON.	GORING-ON-THAMES	H. A. L. SMITH.
BRAILES	" A. ELLIOTT.	KINOTON	" C. F. BANCROFT.
CAMPDEN	" H. WINEY.	PINGBOURNE	" H. S. ADAMS.
CHARLBURY	" T. G. SMITH.	SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD	" J. J. DANGERFIELD.

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

Subscribed Capital, £6,194,100 | Paid-up Capital, £1,548,525 | Reserve Fund, £1,900,000

Head Office : 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON. E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 1, Schleusenbrücke.

New York Agency: 40, Wall Street.

Board of Directors.

W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Jun., Esq. Sir DAVID MILLER BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq. JAMES DRAKE, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sir CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.
FREDERICK GREENE, Esq. E. BRODIR HOARE, Esq. Right Hon. Lord WELBY, G.C.B.

General Managers in South Africa—H. SHELTON CORBETT and H. MACKENZIE.

London Manager—WILLIAM SMART.

Secretary—FRANCIS SHIPTON.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARR'S BANK, Limited.

BRANCHES.

Cape Colony.—Aberdeen, Adelaide, Alice, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Beaconsfield, Beaufort West, Bedford, Bredasdorp, Britstown, Burgersdorp, Butterworth, Cala, Caledon, Calvinia, Cape Town, Long Street, Cape Town; Plain Street, Cape Town; Carnarvon, Cathcart, Cedarville (Agency to Matatielle), Ceres, Clanwilliam, Claremont, Colesberg, Cookhouse (Agency to Somerset East), Cradock, Darling, De Aar, Dordrecht, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Frasersburg, George, Graaff-Reinet, Graham's Town, Hanover, Hopefield, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Indwe, Jamestown, Jansenville, Kimberley, King William's Town, Knysna, Kokstad, Komgha, Ladismith, Lady Grey, Lainsburg, Maclear, Mafeking, Malmesbury, Maraisburg, Matatielle, Mc Gregor (Agency to Robertson), Middelburg, Molteno, Mossel Bay, Muizenberg, Murraysburg, Naauwpoort, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pearson, Philip's Town, Port Elizabeth, Porterville, Port St. John, Prieska, Prince Albert, Queen's Town, Richmond, Riversdale, Robertson, Seymour, Simon's Town, Somerset East, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Sutherland, Swellendam, Tarkastad, Tulbagh, Uitenhage, Umtata, Uniondale, Upington, Van Rhynsdorp, Venterstad, Victoria West, Vryburg, Wellington, Willowmore, Woodstock, Worcester. **Natal.**—Dannhauser (Agency to Newcastel), Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Greytown, Ladysmith, Mooi River (Agency to Estcourt), Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone. **Orange River Colony.**—Bloemfontein, Harrismith, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Wepener. **Transvaal.** Barberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Comet (East Rand Mine), Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Eloff Street, Johannesburg; Klerksdorp, Rustenburg, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Zeerust. **Basutoland.**—Maseru (Agency to Ladybrand). **Rhodesia.**—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Hartley, Livingstone, Penhalonga (Agency to Umtali), Salisbury (with Agency at Kopje), Selukwe, Umtali. **British Central Africa.**—Blantyre. **East Africa.**—Beira, Lourenco Marques (Delagoa Bay).

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on the Branches of the Bank. Telegraphic Remittances made, Bills negotiated and collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, and East Africa.

Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1835.

Subscribed Capital, £3,500,000. Paid-up Capital, £700,000.
Reserve Fund, £750,000.

Head Office = = = **SALISBURY.**

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Amesbury.	Brookenhurst.	Pareham.	Pewsey.	Sturminster Newton
Axbridge.	Budleigh-Salterton.	Fordingbridge.	Plymouth.	Swanage.
Axminster.	Burnham.	Freshwater (I. W.)	Poole.	Swindon.
Barnstaple.	Calne.	Frome.	Portland.	Taunton.
Bath.	Cardiff.	Gillingham.	Portsmouth Borough.	Teignmouth.
.. (Lower Weston).	Chard.	Glastonbury.	Radstock.	Torquay.
Beaminster.	Cheddar.	Gloucester.	Redland.	Trowbridge.
Bideford.	Cheltenham.	Highbridge.	Ringwood.	Wareham.
Blandford.	Chippingham.	Ilminster.	Roath.	Warminster.
Boscombe.	Christchurch.	Kingsbridge.	Romaey.	Watchet.
Bournemouth.	Cirencester.	Lyme Regis.	Ryde (I. W.)	Wells.
.. (Lansdowne).	Clevedon.	Lymington.	St. Mary Church.	Westbury.
.. (Pokesdown).	Clifton (Regent St.)	Malmesbury.	Salcombe.	West-Southbourne.
.. (Westbourne).	.. (Royal Pro-	Marlborough.	Salisbury.	Weston-super-Mare.
.. (Winton).	.. menade).	Melksham.	Seaton.	Weymouth.
Bradford-on-Avon.	Colyton.	Mere.	Shaftesbury.	Wimborne.
Branksome.	Corsham.	Midsomer Norton.	Shepton Mallet.	Wincanton.
Bridgewater.	Crewkerne.	Minchad.	Sherborne.	Wiveliscombe.
Bridport.	Devizes.	Nailsworth.	Somerton.	Wootton Bassett.
Bristol.	Dorchester.	New Swindon.	Southampton.	Yarmouth (I. W.).
.. (Cheltenham	Eastleigh.	Newton Abbot.	(Avenue).	Yeovil.
.. Road).	Exeter.	Paignton.		
.. (Horfield).	Exmouth.	Parkstone.	Southsea.	
			Stroud.	

AGENCIES.

Avonmouth.	Box.	Downton.	Moreton Hampstead.	Street.
Banwell.	Broadstone.	Durdham Down.	Naileas.	Tisbury.
Beer.	Bulford Camp.	Easton (Portland).	New Milton.	Totton.
Bournemouth (Mal-	Chagford.	Hythe, Lacock.	Portwood, Purton.	Washford.
mesbury Park).	Chandler's Ford.	Ludgershall.	Shirley, Shrewton.	Wedmore.
.. (West Cliff).	Charmouth.	Lyndhurst.	Southampton Docks.	Westbury-on-Trym.
.. (Charminster	Chudleigh.	Maiden Newton.	Southbourne-on-Sea.	Williton.
.. Road).	Cockington.	Martock.	Stalbridge.	Wilton, Woolston.
Dovey Tracey.	Corfe Castle.	Milford-on-Sea.	Stoke-sub-Hamdon.	W. rington, Yatton.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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THE NATIONAL BANK,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Capital Subscribed £7,500,000. Paid-up £1,500,000. Rest £550,000.

Directors.

HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq., *Chairman.*Hon. ALBERT HENRY PETRE, *Deputy-Chairman.*

Sir THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., M.P.

Sir JOHN PURCELL, K.C.B.

Rt. Hon. THE EARL FITZWILLIAM.

Sir FREDERICK LACY ROBINSON, K.C.B.

WILLIAM BAILEY HAWKINS, Esq.

PATRICK WALTER STAFFORD, Esq.

PERCY P. O'REILLY, Esq., J.P.

Count DE TORRE DIAZ.

Secretary J. H. DAVEY.

LONDON.

13, Old Broad Street, E.C. { **J. L. Whelen**
C. F. Higginson } *Joint Managers.*

23, BAKER STREET, W.

68, GLOUCESTER GARDENS, BAYSWATER, W.

21, GROSVENOR GARDENS, BELGRAVIA, S.W.

189, HIGH STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

9, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

2, ELGIN AVENUE, HARROW ROAD, W.

361 and 363, GOSWELL ROAD, ISLINGTON, E.C.

288, PENTONVILLE ROAD, KING'S CROSS N.

158, HIGH STREET, NOTTING HILL, W.

276, OXFORD STREET, W.

180, STRAND, W.C.

ST. MARY'S ROAD, WILLESDEN, N.W.

Cardiff—St. Mary Street. **J. R. G. Bullen**, *Manager.*Manchester—Spring Gardens. **Bernard MacDonnell**, *Manager.*

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—34, College Green, CAMDEN STREET, GREAT BRITAIN ST.,
PEMBROKE, RATHMINES, SMITHFIELD, WESTLAND ROW.

ABBEYFEALE

ATHLONE

ATHY

BALLAGHADERREEN

BALLINA

BALLINASLOE

BALLYMAHON

BALTINGLASS

BELFAST

BIRK

BOYLE

BRUFF

CAHIR

CAHIRCIVEEN

CARLOW

CARRICKMACROSS

CARRICK-ON-SUIR

CASHEL

CASTLEBAR

CASTLECOMER

CASTLE ISLAND

CASTLEREA

CHARLEVILLE

CLAREMORRIS

CLIFDEN

CLONAKILTY

CLONMEL

CORK

DINGLE

DONERAILE

DUNDALK

DUNGARVAN

DUNMORE (Co.

Galway)

ENNIS

ENNISCORTHY

ENNISTYMON

FERMOY

GALWAY

GOREY

GORT

GRAIGUE-NA-

MANAGH

HEADFORD (Co.

Galway)

KANTURK

KELLS

KILKENNY

KILLARNEY

KILLORGLIN

KILRUSH

KINGSTOWN

LIMERICK

LISMORE

LISTOWEL

LONGFORD

LOUGHREA

MACROOM

MALLOW

MIDLETON

MILLSTREET (Co.

Cork)

MILTOWN MALBAY

MITCHELSTOWN

MOATE

MOUNTMELLIICK

MULLINGAR

NENAGH

NEWBRIDGE (Co.

Kildare)

NEWCASTLE (Co.

Limerick)

NEW ROSS

NEWTOWNBARRY

PORTARLINGTON

RATHKEALE

ROSCOMMON

ROSCREA

SCARIFF

STROKESTOWN

TEMPLENORE

THURLES

TIPPERARY

TRALEE

TUAM

TULLOW (Co. Car-

low)

WATERFORD

WEXFORD

WICKLOW

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up	...	...	...	...	Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

ANTUNG-HSIEN	FENG TIEN	KOBE	NEW YORK	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	(Mukden)	LIAO YANG	OSAKA	SHANGHAI
CHEFOO	HANKOW	LYONS	PEKING	TIELING
CHANGCHUN	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	RIOJUN	TIENTSIN
DAIREN (Dalny)	HONOLULU	NEWCHWANG	(Port Arthur)	TOKIO

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 120, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

T. S. NISHIMAKI, Manager. [200

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.	RESERVE FUNDS £1,170,000...	TOGETHER, £2,670,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	3,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES	...	£5,670,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq., *Chairman*.
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.
CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.
WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord HILLINGDON.
WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.
CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Trustees.

ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq. | The Right Hon. Lord HILLINGDON. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co.

Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq.
Secretary—T. C. C. SAUNDERS, Esq.

Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME, Esq.
Accountant—C. M. C. SHANNON, Esq.

The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application.

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PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

Established 1865.

HEAD AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"PLUTUS, LONDON."

CAPITAL.

Authorised and Issued	£8,542,500
Paid up	£1,708,500
Reserve Fund	£1,708,500

DIRECTORS.

Cecil F. Parr, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	John Dun, Esq.	Hugh B. Muir, Esq.
Arthur J. Fraser, Esq., <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>	N. Ffarington Eckersley, Esq.	Robert Neill, Esq.
Edward Banbury, Esq.	Rt. Hon. Lord Farquhar.	Edward W. Nix, Esq.
Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G.	Hon. Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.	Hussey Packe, Esq.
Thomas H. Dixon, Esq.	Sir J. Christopher Gamble, Bart.	Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P.
	Alfred Hewlett, Esq.	James Tulloch, Esq.
		Alfred M. Turner, Esq.

R. W. Whalley, *General Manager.*

John Stewart, *Assist. General Manager.*

John Rae, *Superintendent of Branches.*

F. E. Steele, *Assist. Supt. of Branches.*

John A. Chadwick, *Accountant.*

E. D. Hyatt, *Secretary.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.

A. Allan Shand, *Manager.*

F. W. Ingall, *Assist. Manager.*

LOMBARD ST. (late Fuller, Banbury, Nix & Co.)
Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co. Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.
Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., Battersea Pk., S.W.
Bloomsbury, 128, High Holborn, W.C.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, 164 and 166, High Street, N.W.
Charing Cross, 9 and 10, St. Martin's Place, W.C.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Chiswick, 23, High Road, W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Finsbury, 1, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Fleet Street, 87, Fleet Street, E.C.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

W. H. Haworth, *Manager.*

J. O. Ventris, *Sub-Manager.*

Hampstead, 11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Highgate, 2, Grand Parade, N.
Kensington, 88 and 90, Kensington High St., W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames. | Kingston Hill.
Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Seven Kings (Ilford), 11, The Pavement.
Stratford, 415, High Street, E.
Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W.
Teddington. | Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Wilkesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Castle Street.

J. C. Robertson, *Manager.*

Wm. D. Hughes, *Sub-Manager.*

Alsager—Altrincham—Anstey—Ashby-de-la-Zouch—Ashton-in-Makerfield—Ashton-under-Lyne—Atherton—Barwell—Belper—Birkdale—Birkenhead; Ditto, Charing Cross—Birmingham—Blundellsands—Bolton—Bootle; Ditto, Stanley Road—Burton-on-Trent—Chester—Cliftonville (Margate)—Colchester—Congleton—Coventry—Cressington—Crewe—Crich—Derby—Duffield—Dukinfield—Earl Shilton—Eccles, Lancashire—Erlingston—Ellesmere Port—Frodsham—Glaston—Great Crosby—Golborne—Hastings—Haydock—Helsby—Herne Bay—Hinckley—Hindley—Hoylake—Huyton—Ipswich—Knutsford—Leek—Leicester; Ditto, Cattle Market—Leigh (Lancashire)—Litchurch (Derby)—Little Sutton (Cheshire)—Liverpool; Alburgh; Cattle Market; Dingle, 323, Park Road, Totterth; Fairfield; Gateacre; Market Branch, Great Charlotte Street; Cattle Market, Salford; Docks Branch, 1, Eaton—Loughborough—Lutterworth—Lynn—Macclesfield—Manchester; Cattle Market, Salford; Docks Branch, 1, Trafford Road, Salford; Exchange, 12, St. Mary's Gate—Hyd—Cross, Corn Exchange—Knot Mill, 320, Deansgate; Longsight, 500, Stockport Road; Newton Heath; Pendleton, 84, Broad Street; Regent Road, Salford; Sackville Street (No. 25); Waste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford; West Gorton, 1, Hyde Road—Market Drayton—Matlock—Matlock Bath—Measham—Melbourne, Derbyshire—Milton Mowbray—Morton Green—Mountsolr—Nantwich—New Ferry; Newton-le-Willows—Northwich—Old Colwyn—Ormskirk—Oswestry—Patricroft, 278, Liverpool Road—Platt Bridge—Prescot—Quorn—Radcliffe (Lancashire)—Rainford—Rainhill—Rhyl—Rock Ferry—Runcorn—St. Helens—St. Leonards-on-Sea—Sale—Sandbach—Seacombe—Seaford (Cheshire)—Warrington—Waterloo; Ditto, St. John's Road—Tyldesley (Lancs.)—Upholland—Upper Brighton (Cheshire)—Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford—Wyvenhoe—Westhoughton—West Kirby—Wrexham—Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford—Wyvenhoe.

ISLE OF MAN BRANCHES.

T. H. P. Mylchreest, *District Manager.*

Douglas—Castletown—Laxey—Peel—Port St. Mary—Ramsey.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the usual practice in London and the country respectively. Customers keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, &c., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of customers, free of charge. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, &c. LETTRES OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK,

(Established 1839) LIMITED,

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

Smith, Payne & Smiths. (Established 1758.)
Samuel Smith & Co., Nottingham and Mansfield.
 (Established 1684.)

Smith, Ellison & Co., Lincoln. (Established 1775.)
Wigan, Mercer, Tasker & Co., Kentish Bank, Maidstone. (Established 1813.)

Prescott's Bank, Limited, consisting of:—

Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard & Dimsdales.
 (Established 1763.)

Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder & Co.
 (Established 1760.)

Miles, Cave, Baillie & Co., Old Bank, Bristol.
 (Established 1750.)

Sanders & Co., Exeter Bank. (Established 1769.)

Milford, Snow & Co., City Bank, Exeter.
 (Established 1786.)

Tugwell & Co., Old Bank, Bath. (Established 1760.)

Samuel Smith Bros. & Co., Hull. (Estab. 1784.)

Samuel Smith & Co., Derby. (Established 1806.)

Samuel Smith & Co., Newark-on-Trent. (Estab-
 lished 1688.)

Moger & Son, City Bank, Bath. (Established 1815.)

Deane & Co., Winchester. (Established 1787.)

Bulpett, Hall & Co., Old Bank, Winchester.
 (Established 1789.)

Hilton, Rigden & Rigden, Faversham Bank.
 (Established 1796.)

Thos. Butcher & Sons, Old Bank, Tring.
 (Established 1836.)

Harwood & Co., Old Bank, Thornbury. (Estab-
 lished 1808.)

And The London and Yorkshire Bank, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	£25,000,000	PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	£3,554,785 10s.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	-	£22,934,100	RESERVE FUND	-	-	£1,150,000 Os.

Directors:

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., Governor.		JOHN TROTTER, Esq., Deputy Governor.	
ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.	WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.	HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.	
THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.	HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.	LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq.	
LEO BONN, Esq.	JOHN MEWS, Esq.	Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY, K.C., M.P.	
PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq.	R. FENTON MILES, Esq.	ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.	
FRANCIS W. RUXTON, Esq.	HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.	Sir JULIUS WERNHER, Bart.	
CHARLES C. CAYE, Esq.	KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.	The Right Hon. Sir ALGERNON WENT, G.C.B.	
JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.	EUGENE ABEL SMITH, Esq.	CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.	
JOHN DENNISTON, Esq.	FRANCIS ABEL SMITH, Esq.		
HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.	GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.		

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, Mansion House, E.C.

J. E. W. HOULDING, Manager.
 P. J. WIFFEN, Metropolitan Branch Manager.
 H. H. HART, Country and Foreign Manager.
 L. E. THOMAS, Country Branch Manager.
 F. W. ELLIS, Assistant Manager (Head Office).
 H. R. HOARE, Secretary. L. J. CORNISH, Assist' and Secretary.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

PRESCOTT'S OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

Metropolitan and Suburban Branches:

BAYSWATER BRANCH: 67, Bishop's Road, W.; BEDFORD ROW BRANCH: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.; BISHOPSGATE STREET BRANCH: 54 and 55, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.; BLOOMSBURY BRANCH: 103, High Holborn, W.C.; BROMLEY BRANCH: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent; CHANCERY LANE BRANCH: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.; CHARING CROSS BRANCH: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.; CRIPPLEGATE BRANCH: 116, Fore Street, E.C.; CROYDON BRANCH: High Street, Croydon; EAST FINCHLEY BRANCH: 4, Market Parade, N.; FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; FINSBURY CIRCUS BRANCH: Salisbury House, Goswell Road Branch: 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.; HAMPSHIRE BRANCH: 55, High Street, N.W.; HOLBORN CIRCUS BRANCH: Holborn Circus, E.C.; KENSINGTON BRANCH: High Street, corner of Camden Hill Road, W.; MOUNT STREET BRANCH: 12, Mount Street, W.; MUSWELL HILL BRANCH: 11, The Exchange, N.; NOTTING HILL GATE BRANCH: 8, High Street, W.; OXFORD STREET BRANCH: 455, Oxford Street, W.; PADDINGTON BRANCH: 52, London Street, W.; PURLEY BRANCH: Brighton Road, Parley, Surrey; REGENT STREET BRANCH: 14, Argyll Place, W.; ST. MARY AXE BRANCH: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; SLOANE STREET BRANCH: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.; SOUTH CROYDON BRANCH: 111, South End, Croydon; SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.; SOUTH NORWOOD BRANCH: 75, High Street; SOUTHWARK BRANCH: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.; SWISS COTTAGE BRANCH: 12, College Crescent, N.W.; TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH: 97, Tottenham Court Road, W.; VICTORIA STREET BRANCH: 117, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Country Branches:

Alresford, Alton, Amersham, Ashby, Avonmouth, Aylesbury, Badminton, Barnsley, Bath, Batley, Bedford, Boro, Green, Bournemouth, Rox, Bradford, Bridlington, Brigg, Brighouse, Brighton, Bristol (Redland), Rudolph Salterton, Caistor, Canterbury, Chalfont St. Giles, Chesham, Chippenham, Chorley Wood, Clackheaton, Cleethorpes, Clifton, Clowne, Combe Down, Crowle, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eccleshill, Eckington, Elland, Elsecar, Exeter, Exmouth, Farsley, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Great Berkhamstead, Great Grimby, Greengates, Halifax, Haworth, Headley, Heyland Common, Heyland Nether, Hucknall, Huthwaite, Hucknall Torkard, Huddersfield, Hull, Idle, Ilkeston, Keighley, Keynsham, Killamarsh, Knowle, Leeds, Lincoln, Long Eaton, Maidstone, Malling, Malton, Mansfield, Market Rasen, Mirkfield, Mirkfield, Newark-on-Trent, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Paddock Wood, Penistone, Pinxton, Plymouth, Pudsey, Queensbury, Repton, Royston, Scarborough, Scunthorpe, Selston, Sheffield, Shirebrook, Shirehampton, Sliden, Sleaford, Snodland, Southampton, Southwell, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Thornbury, Thorne, Tonbridge, Tring, Wendover, Westbury-on-Trym, West Meon, Winchester, Wombwell, York.

TERMS.—CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. **DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.**—Deposits are received at interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c. received for Customers without charge.

The Bank, having the necessary powers, are prepared to undertake the Office of Executors and Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its customers.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

(Formerly Manchester and Salford Bank). ESTABLISHED 1886.

Capital, 156,250 Shares of £50 each, £7,812,500.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £825,000.

DIRECTORS.

COLONEL SIR CLEMENT MOLYNEUX ROYDS, C.B., *Chairman.*

FRANCIS KEMP, *Deputy Chairman.*

WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD.
GEORGE REYNOLDS DAVIES.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
JAMES ECKERSLEY.
GEORGE HENRY GADDUM.
CHAS. SUMNER HOARE.
SIR WILLIAM HENRY HOLLAND, BART., M.P.

E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
SIR JOSEPH LEIGH.
WILLIAM ADAM MILNER.
HENRY GARWOOD SEAMAN.
COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD.

Joint General Managers—J. Craig and G. H. Wood.

Manchester Office—Mosley Street ... { Sub-Manager, John Moodie.
Secretary, E. A. Williams.
London Office—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. ... { Joint Managers—W. F. Courthope
and G. H. Pownall.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

Brompton and Earl's Court Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, S.W.
Charing Cross—Cockspur Street, S.W.
Marylebone—Marylebone Road, N.W.
St. Mary Axe, E.C.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

ADLINGTON, Lancashire.	CHEETHAM HILL.*	HORWICH.	ROOHDAL.
AINSDALE.	CHESTERFIELD.	HULME.*	ROTHERHAM.
AINSWORTH.	CHORLEY, Lancashire.	LEIGH.	RUNCORN.
ALBERT BRIDGE.*	CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.*	LITTLEBOROUGH.	RUSHOLME.*
ALTRINCHAM.	CHORLTON-ON-MED-	LITTLE LEVER.	ST. ANN STREET.*
ARDWICK GREEN.*	LOCK.*	LONDON ROAD.*	ST. HELENS.
ASTLEY BRIDGE.	COPPULL.	LONGSIGHT.	SALFORD.
ATHERTON.	CORN EXCHANGE.*	LYTHAM.	SHEFFIELD.
ATTERCLIFFE, Sheffield.	CROSTON.	MATLOCK BRIDGE.	SKELMERSDALE.
BAKEWELL.	DARLEY DALE.	MIDDLETON.	SMITHFIELD MARKET.*
BASLOW.	DEEPDALE, Preston.	MOSES GATE.	SOUTHPORT.
BIRKDALE.	DOCK OFFICE.*	MOSE SIDE.*	STANDISH.
BLACKBURN.	DRONFIELD.	NEWTON HEATH.*	STOCKPORT.
BLACKPOOL.	ECLES.	OPENSHAW.*	STRANGEWAYS.*
BLACKPOOL, South Shore.	FARNWORTH.	ORMSKIRK.	STRET福德.*
BLACKROD.	FLEETWOOD.	PARK GATE.	SWINTON.
BOLTON.	FLIXTON,	PATRICROFT.	TURTON.
BRINSALL-IN-WITH-	FORMBY.	PEMBERTON.	URMSTON.
NELL.	GOLBORNE.	PENDLEBURY.	WALKDEN.
BURSCOUGH BRIDGE.	GORSE HILL.*	PENDLETON.	WATER STREET.*
BURY, Lancashire.	GORTON.*	PRESCOT.	WHITTLE-LE-WOODS.
BUXTON.	HIGHER BROUGHTON.*	PRESTON.	WHITWORTH STREET.*
BUXTON, Higher.	HIGHER OPENSHAW.*	PRINCESS ROAD.*	WIGAN.
CATTLE MARKET, SAL-	HINDLEY.	REGENT ROAD, Salford.	WINSTER.
FORD.			

* MANCHESTER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS conducted upon agreed terms.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, bearing Interest, Repayable on Demand, without any charge for withdrawal.

DRAFTS issued on London, and on the various Correspondents of the Bank in the Chief Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom; also LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AFRICA, &c.

The Bank effects Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares, and Securities, receives Dividends, &c., thereon, and transacts every other description of Banking Business. [99

BIRKBECK BANK

ESTABLISHED 1851,

Southampton Buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Two per cent. interest is allowed on Drawing Accounts with Cheque Book. Accounts opened with £25 and upwards. Interest allowed on minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £100.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Two-and-a-half per cent. interest is allowed on Deposits of £1 and upwards, repayable on demand.

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.—Deposit Receipts, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, are issued at the rate of interest allowed by the leading London Bankers.

STOCKS and SHARES.—Stocks and Shares are bought and sold. Monthly Price List forwarded post free on application.

MORTGAGES, LOANS, and ADVANCES.—Loans and Temporary Advances made upon Title Deeds and upon Stocks and Shares quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

All transactions can be carried out through the post.

Almanack, with full particulars, will be forwarded post free.

C. F. RAVENSCROFT, Secretary. [273]

FARROW'S BANK, Ltd.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

Head Office: I, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Chief Branches: Old Square, Birmingham; Commercial Road, Portsmouth; Market Place, Norwich; Old Steine, Brighton; Royal Parade, and Brighton Road, Croydon. Agencies established in every county in England and Wales, and selected counties in Scotland and Ireland. [261]

AKTIEBOLAGET SKÅNSKA HANDELSBANKEN

HEAD OFFICE: MALMÖ.

BRANCHES: BÅSTAD, HELSINGBORG, HVELLINGE, HÖRBY,
LANDSKRONA, LUND, SJÖBO, SKURUP,
TRELLEBORG, ÅSTORP.

CAPITAL, fully paid: Kr. 10,250,000. RESERVES: Kr. 2,753,000.

The Bank collects Bills payable on Scandinavian places, and transacts a general Banking Business. [156]

THE
LONDON PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST,
 LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900.

CAPITAL **£250,000**

IN 50,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH, OF WHICH EIGHT ARE
 FOUNDERS' SHARES.

Directors.

GEORGE BAXTER, *Chairman and Managing Director.*
 EDWARD ANGELL EADY. | GORDON JOHNSON.
 WILLIAM ARTHUR PHILPOTT.

Bankers.

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 72, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

Offices.

1, FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY, E.C.

This Trust was established in the year 1893 for the purpose of acquiring Freehold and Long Leasehold Shop Properties, primarily in the London District, solely for investment purposes.

The Capital of the Company is divided into "A" and "B" Shares.

The "A" Shares have been fully subscribed and paid up. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. have been regularly paid thereon for the last fifteen years, and they are officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

The "B" Shares carry a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and are issued from time to time as required. Applications for them are invited.

The present Rental Income, arising from lettings on full repairing Leases, amounts to £22,000 per annum, nearly half of which is derived from freeholds.

The Directors, Solicitor, and Secretary, as holders of the Founders' (or Management) Shares, do not participate in profits until the dividends are paid on the "A" and "B" Shares, and one-fourth of the remaining profits is carried to a Reserve Fund. This Reserve now amounts to £4,000, and is invested in consols.

The "A" and "B" Shares together rank for priority both as to Capital and Dividends. Only fully-paid £5 Shares are issued, so that they carry no liability. Full particulars of all investments are detailed in the Annual Reports.

A copy of the Fifteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet, showing the progress of the Trust since its formation, can be obtained on application.

EDWARD WELSH, *Secretary.*

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE and GENERAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1881.

President: THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

BEST FOR BORROWERS.—Low Rates of Repayment and Easy Terms of Redemption.

BEST FOR INVESTORS.—Four per cent. on Deposits and Five per cent. on Shares.

Interest paid on 1st June and 1st December.

Write for Prospectus to the

SECRETARY (Dept. "A"), 22, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C. [253]

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LTD.,

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.—Established 1835.

CAPITAL (PAID UP), £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS S. CLAYTON, Esq.

JACKSON HUNT, Esq.

ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.

A. HENRY PATTERSON, Esq.

FREDERICK A. ROBERTS, Esq.

REGINALD ST. A. ROUMIEU, Esq.

C. THEODORE WILLIAMS, Esq., M.D., M.V.O.

Auditors—Messrs. WHINNEY, SMITH & WHINNEY.

Solicitors—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS & FARGUS.

Actuary—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & CO.

This Society PURCHASES Reversionary Property, Life Interests and Annuities, and grants LOANS on these Securities. Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office as above.

C. H. CLAYTON } Joint
F. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries. [46]

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (Incorporated 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.;
23, Bucklersbury, E.C.; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Secretary. [209]

NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPY., LTD.

INSTITUTED 1837.

Office: 71A, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Removed from 63, Old Broad Street.

WALTER SCADDING, Esq., Chairman.

Messrs. ILIFFE, HENLEY & SWEET, 2, Bedford Row, W.C., Solicitors.

This Company purchases Absolute and Contingent Reversions, Life Policies and Life Interests, and makes Loans upon such Securities.

The Company pays all its own Costs of Purchase.

Proposal Forms and all information may be obtained at the Office as above.

G. H. MAYNE, Secretary. [242]

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

26, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130.

CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCKS, £620,268.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—HERBERT CHAS. MALKIN, Esq.

DAVID ALEXANDER BUMSTED, Esq.

GEORGE E. COOKRAM, Esq.

Sir JAMES R. D. McGRIGOR, Bt.

Deputy-Chairman—GEORGE BADHAM, Esq.

ARTHUR L. SAVORY, Esq.

WILLIAM STEBBING, Esq.

WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn. W.C.

This Company (established seventy years) PURCHASES or grants LOANS upon—

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in well-secured *Property*.

LIFE INTERESTS in *Possession*, or in *Expectation*, and POLICIES of ASSURANCE upon Lives.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of redeemable deferred charges, payable upon the *Reversions* falling in, and free from the payment of interest in the meantime.

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise granted upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

ROBERT R. TILT, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary*. [280]

LAW REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1853.

LIMITED.

Offices: Thanet House, 231-232 Strand, London, W.C.

OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.

Removed from No. 24 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

CAPITAL STOCK - - - - £400,000

DEBENTURE STOCK - - - - £308,130

DIRECTORS.

Chairman - - - CHAS. ROBERT RIVINGTON, Esq., J.P., D.L.

Deputy Chairman - The Right Hon. J. W. MELLOR, K.C.

ERNEST BEVIR, Esq., Devereux Chambers, W.C.
The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANNELL.

JOHN C. DEVERELL, Esq., Pixham Firs, Dorking.
Sir HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart., Barrister-at-Law.

J. R. B. GREGORY, Esq., 1 Bedford Row, W.C.

Solicitors—Messrs. CAPRON & Co., 7 Savile Place, Conduit Street, W.

L. W. N. HICKLEY, Esq., 10 King's Bench Walk, E.C.

ARCHIBALD H. JAMES, Esq., Norfolk House, W.C.

FREDK. LEE Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

ALDRED WILLIAM ROWDEN, Esq., K.C.

C. R. R. WEST, Esq., Cheam.

PURCHASES.—The Society purchases Reversions and Remainders, whether absolute or contingent: Life Interests, whether in possession or deferred, and generally all Interests (in approved property) that depend upon the duration of human life.

LOANS.—The Society also grants Loans on the security of such Interests, either on Ordinary Mortgage or by way of Reversionary Charge. The latter mode meets the convenience of borrowers who do not wish to make any payment for either principal or interest until their Reversionary Property falls into possession. The amount to which the Society will then be entitled is fixed at the outset, and does not depend on the time elapsing between the grant of the Loan and its repayment. The option of redeeming the Charge during the first three or five years can usually be combined with this form of Loan.

Forms of Proposal and full information can be obtained at the Society's Offices.

W. OSCAR NASH, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary*. [227]

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED,

21, CHARTERHOUSE STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUIS, E.C.

Established 1864.

Advances made upon House Property which can be repaid on the Building Society plan by easy instalments extending over a term of years to suit the Borrower: the rate of Interest is extremely moderate; Survey Fee and Law Charges low; no shares to take or premiums to pay, thus avoiding having rent raised; which would also mean increased rates in proportion. "Why not buy your house with its rent?" Deposits received at 3% interest, paid January and July.

Write for prospectus "free," and any further information promptly furnished by

T. L. GEORGE, *Secretary*.

Office Hours, 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

Telephone, No. 738a Central. [260]

NINETEENTH CENTURY BUILDING SOCIETY,

ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

ASSETS £169,000.

DIRECTORS.

Sir HENRY WALDEMAR LAWRENCE, Bart., 20, Montpelier Sq.,
MARK H. JUDGE, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W. [S.W.]
Miss CECIL GRADWELL, 7, Victoria Street, S.W.
F. H. A. HARDCASTLE, F.S.I., 5, Old Queen Street, S.W.

A. W. LAWRENCE, 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
Miss ORME, 118, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.
STEPHEN S. TATLER, "Fairholme," Mount Ephraim
Road, Streatham.

PREFERENCE SHARES £10. Interest, 4 per cent. per annum, paid half-yearly, free of Income Tax.

DEPOSITS received at 3 and 3½ per cent. Withdrawals at short notice.

ADVANCES upon House Property. Low Repayments. Fixed Law Costs. Survey Charges Low.

Prospectus free of **CHARLES A. PRICE**, *Secretary and Manager*. [44]

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

Telegraphic Address—"NATDIS, LONDON."

LIMITED,

Telephones—No. 1419 Avenue.
No. 11948 Central.

35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £400,000.

Directors.

EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq., *Chairman*.

W. MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

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The Law Charges on Loans are regulated by Scale. [97]

THE

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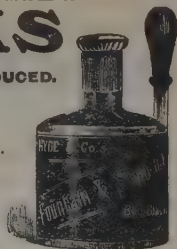
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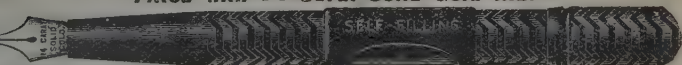
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Fitted with 14-Carat Solid Gold Nib.



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WHOLESALE and EXPORT: 7, Tottenham Hale, London, N.

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DATES OF AUCTIONS FOR 1908.**MESSRS. EDWIN FOX & BOUSFIELD**

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SALES BY AUCTION

of Landed Estates and House Property, Ground and Improved Rents, Reversions, Policies Assurance, Shares and other Securities, will take place during the year **1908**, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, Bank of England, on the following

WEDNESDAYS:—

JANUARY 15th	APRIL 1st	JUNE 17th	OCTOBER 1st
" 22nd	" 8th	" 24th	" 8th
" 29th	" 15th	" 1st	" 15th
FEBRUARY 5th	" 29th	JULY 8th	" 22nd
" 12th	" 6th	" 15th	" 29th
" 19th	MAY 13th	" 22nd	NOVEMBER 1st
" 26th	" 20th	" 29th	" 8th
MARCH 4th	" 27th	AUGUST 5th	" 15th
" 11th	JUNE 2nd	SEPTEMBER 16th	" 22nd
" 18th			DECEMBER 1st
" 25th			" 8th

The prices realised at these Auctions are not included in the official reports, such quotations being often prejudicial—and never beneficial—to the only parties concerned—buyer and seller.

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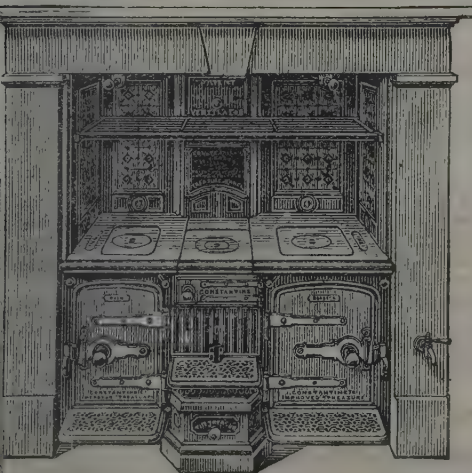
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ROBERT LEWIS, General Manager. [37]

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LIFE.
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Subscribed Capital	.	.	.	£2,200,000
Funds, 31st December, 1906	.	.	.	2,589,855
Total	.	.	.	<u>£4,789,855</u>

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LIFE	-	-	-	-	-
FIRE	-	-	-	-	-
ACCIDENT	-	-	-	-	-
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ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

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NEW AND SPECIAL POLICIES.

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25	20	1	8	27	3	4
30	23	3	4	32	10	10
35	26	10	0	40	1	8
40	31	1	8	51	5	0

Special Notice.—Under the Reduced Premium System, four-fifths only of these premiums need be paid, the other one-fifth remaining a charge to be repaid out of Bonus.

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Annual Income	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,250,000
Total Funds	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,000,000
Claims Paid	...	...	...	...	...	\$5,800,000

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CYCLE. GLASS.

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The current Valuation Period ends on the 30th June, 1911, and at the ensuing Division persons who effect **NEW PROFIT POLICIES BEFORE THE END OF JUNE NEXT** will be entitled to receive **ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL SHARE OF PROFITS.**

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COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance Company, Ltd.

IN WHICH IS NOW MERGED THE

Hand-in-Hand Insurance Society, Est. 1696
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,950,000
LIFE FUND	£3,252,762
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS—"West of England"	£682,403
"Hand-in-Hand"	£3,694,399
OTHER ASSETS	£5,029,363
TOTAL	£12,658,927

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 AND Burglary,
 14, CORNHILL, E.C., Fidelity Guarantee
 LONDON.

INSURANCES EFFECTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS OFFICE IS CONFINED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Full Particulars on application to the Head Office, Branches, and Agents of the Company.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

F. G. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

ECONOMIC Life Assurance Society,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT ST. ALDWYN, *Chairman.*

ROBERT CRAWFORD ANTROBUS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

HENRY TORRENS ANSTRUTHER, Esq.

The Hon. THOMAS H. A. E. COCHRANE, M.P.

HUGH H. J. W. DRUMMOND, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. EARL FORTESCUE.

ROBERT MARTIN HOLLAND, Esq.

CECIL F. PARR, Esq.

ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.

SIR THOMAS H. C. TROUBRIDGE, Bt.

RICHARD WOOLLCOMBE, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM LAWRENCE YOUNG, Bt.

AUDITOR.

WILLIAM PLENDER, Esq., F.C.A.

Actuary and Secretary—GEO. TODD, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,500,000.

LOW PREMIUMS. IMMEDIATE AND LARGE BONUS.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY on Proof of Death and Title.

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THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

Capital £1,000,000

Reserves £1,000,000

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Government Bonds. Mercantile Bonds.

FIRE.

BURGLARY.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.

Agencies in the principal commercial centres throughout the World. [74]

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

CAPITAL - - £500,000.

President: The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Vice-President: The EARL DE GREY.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson & Co.), *Chairman*.

H.S.H. Prince FRANCIS OF TECK.

The Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY, M.P.

Sir JAMES D. LINTON, R.I.

Sir ERNEST A. WATERLOW, R.A., P.R.W.S.

E. F. G. HATCH, Esq.

CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).

T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.

J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BURGLARY OR BURGLARY AND FIRE COMBINED.

Personal Accident. Employers' Liability.

HEAD OFFICES—89 & 90, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

General Manager and Secretary—A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

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THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1762.)

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN EXISTENCE.

FUNDS EXCEED - - - - - £4,900,000

SURPLUS AT LAST VALUATION - - - - - £976,807

**The Society has no Shareholders, and pays
no Commission, and consequently secures
— THE MAXIMUM BENEFIT TO POLICYHOLDERS. —**

**FOR OVER A CENTURY THE CLAIMS PAID, INCLUDING BONUSES, HAVE
AMOUNTED ON THE AVERAGE TO MORE THAN TWICE THE ORIGINAL
SUM ASSURED UNDER THE POLICIES.**

Full particulars can be had on application to the Society's Office—

MANSION HOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(THE ONLY ADDRESS).

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ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF HALSBURY, late
Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF HOME.
The Right Hon. LORD MONCREIFF OF TULLIE-
BOLE.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF RANFURLY,
G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. BARON COLLINS, LORD of
Appeal.
The Honourable LORD ADAM, late one of the
Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

DIRECTORS.

London.

Sir WILLIAM HENRY HUMPHERY, Bart., K.C.B.,
Chairman.
MONIER F. MONIER-WILLIAMS, Esq., Vice-
Chairman.
SPENCER PERCEVAL BUTLER, Esq.
The Right Hon. LORD CASTLETOWN, K.P., C.M.G.
WILLIAM ELLIS HUME-WILLIAMS, Esq., K.C.
EDWARD LINGARD LUCAS, Esq.
ERNEST NOEL, Esq.
WALTER PERCY NORTON, Esq.
HENRY FRANCIS SLATTERY, Esq.

Edinburgh.

ANDREW BRATSON BELL, Esq., Advocate,
Chairman.
JAMES ADAM, Esq., Advocate.
GEORGE T. BALFOUR-KINNEN, Esq., of Cross
W.S.
CHARLES COOK, Esq., W.S.
JAMES A. ROBERTSON DURHAM, Esq., of
Boghead, C.A.
JAMES STEUART, Esq., W.S.
ROBERT STRATHERN, Esq., W.S.

OFFICES:—

12, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

ALBERT G. SCOTT, *General Manager.*

J. DOUGLAS WATSON, F.I.A., *Actuary & Secretary.*

AND

41, CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

W. A. SMITH, F.F.A., *Manager & Secretary.*

Total Funds exceed = = = **£2,792,000**

Claims Paid exceed = = = **£5,388,000**

New Combined "Investment and Insurance" Policy.
Educational Endowments, and Deferred Assurances
for Children.

LOANS GRANTED

On Personal Security with Policies, and on Life Interests
and Reversions.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1832

ACCUMULATED FUND	- - - - -	£3,300,000
ANNUAL INCOME	- - - - -	£300,000

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is low; but, owing to careful selection of lives and economical management, very satisfactory Bonuses have been realised.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have been Friends; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of kindred, marriage, or education, or by partnership in business.

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;

London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

Birmingham Office: 44, WATERLOO STREET.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

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THE ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Victoria, Session 1842.

CAPITAL, £100,000, FULLY PAID UP AND INVESTED.

The Guarantee Society issues Guarantees on the lowest terms for the **Fidelity** of persons in situations of **Trust**.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, SECRETARY.

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THE HORSE, CARRIAGE AND GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Insure Horses and other Live Stock against Accident and Diseases. Carriages and Motor Cars against Accidents. Owners of Horses and Vehicles against Claims for Injury to the Person or Property of Third Parties. General Indemnity. Special Rates quoted for Special Risks. Farmers' Insurance. Personal Accident Insurance, and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

Patronised by His Majesty the King.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £475,000.

THE OLDEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

Managing Director—A. WATERS.

Secretary—R. R. WILSON.

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EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.

HAROLD AGNEW, Esq.
R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq.
EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.
Sir KENELM E. DIGBY, G.C.B., K.C.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
Sir HOWARD W. ELPHINSTONE, Bart.
The Hon. Mr. Justice GRANTHAM.
RICHARD L. HARRISON, Esq.
L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.

CHARLES R. V. LONGBOURNE, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord MAONAGHTEN, G.C.M.G.
WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.
EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice PHILLIMORE.
GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.
MARK LEMON ROMER, Esq., K.C.
The Hon. CHARLES RUSSELL.
RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR, Esq.
H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.

**MODERATE PREMIUMS—STRINGENT VALUATION—
LARGE BONUSSES.**

SOME EXAMPLES OF CLAIMS paid by the Society
during the year 1907.

Date of Policy.	Original Sum Assured.	Sum Assured and Bonuses Paid at Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	1,000 0 0	2,237 11 0
1856	2,000 0 0	4,476 19 0
1857	2,000 0 0	4,474 6 0
1860	5,000 0 0	10,547 0 0
1866	1,250 0 0	2,515 5 0
1857	500 0 0	1,170 14 0

Funds exceed £4,400,000
Claims Paid exceed £6,462,000
Income exceeds £470 000

EXPENSE RATIO LESS THAN 11 PER CENT. OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Full prospectus and every information will be sent on application to

W. P. PHELPS, Actuary and Secretary.

18, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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HORSE AND VEHICLE INSURANCE, MOTOR ACCIDENTS, DRIVERS' ACCIDENTS, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, FARMERS' LIABILITY. IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

HEAD OFFICES: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Horses and Cattle Insured against Death from Accident and Disease.

Mares Insured for Foaling and Loss of Foals.

Motor Cars and Carriages Insured against Accidental Damage.

Employers Insured against Drivers' Accidents to Persons and Property.

Farmers' Liability for Accidents to Labourers Insured.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £350,000.

Prospectuses, &c., post free.

Agents Required.

B. S. ESSEX, Manager.

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GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE and LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CHIEF OFFICE—

GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH.

London Offices { 9 & 10, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
13, Pall Mall, S.W.

Funds as Security for Policy Holders over £1,000,000.

THE "TRIUMPH" ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICY
is the BEST issued.

THE FAMILY DISABILITY POLICY IS THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF PERSONAL
ACCIDENT FAMILY INSURANCE.

Fire.

Life.

Sickness.

Vehicle Indemnity.

Fidelity.

Burglary.

Motor Car.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

CONTRACT GUARANTEES.

PROSPECTUSES FREE ON APPLICATION. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

Chairman: Lieut.-Col. H. S. HOME-DRUMMOND of Blair Drummond, Vice-Lieutenant, J.P.,
and Convener of Perth County.

F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P., General Manager. [193]

TELEPHONE, CENTRAL 12618.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY,

19, Haymarket, London, S.W.

ONE OF THE OLDEST COMPANIES TRANSACTING THIS CLASS OF INSURANCE.

A Moderate Tariff of Rates. Liberal Commission to Agents.

For Terms apply to the Secretary, as above.

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GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital . . .	£2,000,000	Total Assets over . . .	£6,250,000
Paid-up Capital . . .	£1,000,000	Total Income over . . .	£1,100,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD, <i>Chairman.</i>	EDWARD NORMAN, Esq., <i>Deputy-Chairman.</i>
JOSEPH A. BURRELL, Esq., <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>	
Right Hon. LORD ALDENHAM.	GEORGE LAKE, Esq.
HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.	E. HENRY LOYD, Esq.
WILLIAM HILL DAWSON, Esq.	BRAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord EVERSLEY.	Right Hon. Viscount MORPETH, M.P.
P. LYTTELTON GELL, Esq.	Sir AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Bart.
J. WARRINGTON HAWARD, Esq., F.R.C.S.	RODERICK PRYOR, Esq.
ROBERT L. HUNTER, Esq.	Right Hon. JOHN G. TALBOT, M.P.
REGINALD E. JOHNSTON, Esq.	

Secretary—T. G. C. BROWNE. Actuary—ERNEST WOODS.
Manager of Fire and Burglary Insurance Departments—A. J. RELTON.

Assistant Managers.

Home Fire—R. G. COCHRANE. Foreign Fire—E. F. GRUNDY.
Burglary Insurance—JOHN H. HAIG. Accident Insurance—A. G. SWEET.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Branch Manager—GEO. W. REYNOLDS. Bankers—Messrs. CHILD & Co.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at moderate rates. Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FUNDS (1906), £733,000. INCOME over £550,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The very satisfactory results of the last Division of Profits are fully set out in the Company's Prospectus. The Reserves were substantially increased, and the rates of Bonus will compare favourably with those of most Offices.

FUNDS (1906) over £4,000,000. INCOME over £440,000.

ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE AND GENERAL ASSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

POLICIES are issued insuring against General Accidents, and also to indemnify Employers against the Compensation which they have to pay to their Workmen or Servants in the event of Accident.

The Company grants Policies of Insurance against loss by Burglary, Housebreaking, and Larceny upon moderate terms. The Company also grants Guarantees covering Employers against loss arising from the fraud or dishonesty of their Employees. Moderate Rates of Premium, according to the nature of the Employment.

FUNDS (1906) £75,647. INCOME over £62,000.

Full information will be forwarded on application.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.

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LAW ACCIDENT

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Head Office: 215, STRAND, LONDON.

TRUSTEES:

The Right Honourable LORD ALVERSTONE, Lord Chief Justice of England.
The Right Honourable LORD DUNBOYNE, Late Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

DEPARTMENTS.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND ALL SICKNESS.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. | BURGLARY.
BOILERS, ENGINES, &c. | REGISTERED POST.
PUBLIC LIABILITY. | MOTOR CARS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Managing Director—F. W. PASCOE RUTTER. Secretary—G. T. MILLS.

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TRUSTEESHIPS under WILLS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS, &c.
and for DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

CONTINGENCY INSURANCE

(Indemnities re Lost Documents, Missing Beneficiaries,
Marriage, Re-Marriage, and Issue Risks).

MORTGAGE
DEBENTURE
LICENSE

INSURANCE.

FIDELITY
GUARANTEES.

THE

LAW

GUARANTEE

TRUST AND

ACCIDENT

SOCIETY,

LIMITED.

SINKING FUND
POLICIES.

Head Office:

49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

City Office: 70, CORNHILL, E.C.

Capital, Authorized ...	£2,500,000
" Fully Subscribed	£2,250,000
" Paid Up ...	£450,000
" Uncalled ...	£1,800,000
General Reserve Fund ...	£205,000

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LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

SIMPLE AND CONCISE FORMS OF POLICY.

INTERMEDIATE BONUSES.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES.

Estate Duty Policies are granted under which the Society is enabled to pay the whole or part of the sum assured to the Inland Revenue Authorities, in satisfaction of the Duty, before Probate is obtained.

Assets, 31st December, 1906	...	...	£5,327,584
Income, 1906	...	...	£560,563
Total Claims paid up to 31st Dec., 1906			£21,624,522

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, &c., apply to the Manager,

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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THE

LIVERPOOL

ESTABLISHED 1836.

AND LONDON

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED
£10,000,000.

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. LIFE. ANNUITIES.
BURGLARY. ACCIDENTS.

FOR THE QUINQUENNIAL ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1903, THE LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35/- per cent. per annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables of the Prospectus.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

MODERATE RATES.

LIBERAL BONUSES.

Head Office - - - - 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London { Chief Office - 1, CORNHILL, E.C.
Branch Offices - 56, CHARING CROSS; 41, MINCEING LANE.

Branch and District Offices: BIRMINGHAM, BRADFORD, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, HULL, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NOTTINGHAM, PLYMOUTH, ABERDEEN, DUNDRE, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, BELFAST, and DUBLIN.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1862.)

Chief Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. Sir NIGEL KINGSNOTE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Deputy-Chairman—Vesey G. M. HOLT, Esq.

The Right Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.

WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, Esq.

General Sir REGINALD GIPPS, G.C.B.

Hon. SYDNEY HOLLAND.

Colonel KEMP.

Sir THOMAS PAINE.

R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

Actuary—W. R. HOPKINS, F.I.A.

Agency Manager—W. E. MACKAY.

Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the past Twenty Years, to December 31, 1906.

YEARS.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1886	£608,870	£22,013	£127,442	£476,772
1896	886,428	37,039	218,658	1,158,059
1906	788,966	32,460	313,282	2,216,112

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Net Premium Income shows an increase of nearly £100,000, whilst the Funds during the same period have been increased by more than £1,000,000.

Special Features.—Low Rates of Premiums Liberal Conditions—Immediate Payment of Claims—Policies Non-forfeitable, World-wide.

Distribution of Profits.—New Policy-holders participate in the large proportion of Ninety per cent. of the entire Profits of the Company.

Moderate Rates.

Liberal Conditions.

Undoubted Security. (81)

LIFE—ACCIDENT—INDUSTRIAL.

TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £2,900,000.

London

ESTABLISHED
1881.

**PREMIUM INCOME
1906,
EXCEEDS
HALF A MILLION
STERLING.**

THOS. NEILL,
GENERAL MANAGER.



Edinburgh and Glasgow

ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD

HEAD OFFICE EUSTON SQUARE,
LONDON, N.W.

REMOVED FROM FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established
1836

LEGAL

Empowered by
Act of
Parliament

Trustees

The Right Hon. The EARL OF
HALSBURY.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.
His Honour Judge BACON.
RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., J.P.
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., J.P., D.L.

AND

Advantages

1. Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Protection from risk of forfeiture.
4. Guarantee of surrender value.
5. Immediate payment of death claims.
6. Large Bonuses.

GENERAL

Directors

BACON, His Honour Judge.
DEANE, The Hon. Mr. Justice
BARGRAVE.
ELLIS-DANVERS, EDMUND HENRY,
Esq.
FINCH, ARTHUR J., Esq.
FOLLETT, JOHN S. Esq.
FRERE, JOHN W. C., Esq.
GRANT-MEEK, A., Esq., J.P. (Devizes).
HEALEY, C. E. H. CHADWICK, Esq.,
K.C., C.B.
JOHNSON, CHARLES P., Esq.

LIFE

Directors

KEKEWICH, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice.
MASTERMAN, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Esq.
MATHEW, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. C.
MELLOR, The Right Hon. JOHN W.,
K.C.
MORRELL, FREDERIC P., Esq. (Oxford).
PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq., J.P.
RAWLE, THOMAS, Esq.
SALTWELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Esq.
TWEEDIE, R. W., Esq.
WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq., J.P., D.L.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1907.

Annual Revenue	...	...	...	...	£722,000
Total Assets exceed	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000
Assurance Claims and Bonus Paid	...	...	...	...	£9,118,000

BONUS, 1906.—A REVERSIONARY ADDITION was made to Policies at the last Division of Profits at the rate of £1 18s. per annum for each £100 assured, together with a proportionate addition upon all previous Bonus attached to the Policy. The additions per £1,000 assured made to Policies ranking for a full five years' Bonus, range from £95 upwards.

The Valuation was made on a 2½ per cent. basis, On Table of Mortality. [132]

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO., LTD.

Chief Office—61, MOORGATE STREET, E.C. Incorporated 1869.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £1,600,000.

Trustees:

THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq. (Messrs. Fitzgerald), 20, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.

HUGH MORRISON, Esq., 53, Coleman Street, E.C.

Directors:

J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq., Grove Mill House, Watford. A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

HERBERT E. COLES, Esq., 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C. HUGH MORRISON, Esq., 53, Coleman Street, E.C.

E. MURRAY IND, Esq., Coombe Lodge, Great Warley, Essex. Sir OWEN ROBERTS, J.P., D.L., Henley Park, Guildford.

Bankers: PARR'S BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane.

Joint Secretaries: S. L. ANDERSON and W. R. STRONG, F.I.A.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by His Majesty's Government, the High Court of Justice, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the City of London and other Municipal Corporations, and by various Banks and Railways and other large Companies throughout the United Kingdom. Special terms will be quoted for guaranteeing all the members of a staff.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

"THE PARAGON POLICY" insures against Accidents of all kinds (compensation being doubled if by Tramcar or Railway Accident), provides against illness from 60 diseases, permanent incapacity by Accident, and paralysis and blindness by disease. The Policy is world-wide, the sums insured at death, or loss of limbs or eyesight by accident, are increased at each renewal by 5 per cent. (limited to 50 per cent. of the sum assured), and there are other special advantages. A prospectus will be forwarded on application.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DEPARTMENT.

Risks under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and under the Common Law, covered at moderate rates.

BURGLARY AND THEFT INSURANCE.

Applications for Agencies invited.

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MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, G.C.M.G., LL.D., *Chairman* (Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

Sir GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Deputy-Chairman* (Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London, E.C.).

Major-Gen. Sir OWEN TUDOR BURNF, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (late a Member of Council of India).

The Hon. R. D. DENMAN.
H. W. FORSTER, Esq., M.P.

FREDERICK GREEN, Esq. (Messrs. F. Green & Co., London and Blackwall).

FRANKLIN R. KENDALL, Esq.
ARTHUR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, Esq. (Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).

The Right Hon. LORD RATHMORE.

Medical Referees—

ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 41, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; JAMES SODEN, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Solicitor—A. N. RADCLIFFE, Esq., 20, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.

Actuary and Secretary—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

LARGE PROFITS TO MEMBERS—See PROSPECTUS.

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METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Directors :

WILLIAM F. COURTHOPE, Esq.
 ALFRED DOBELL, Esq., Liverpool.
 J. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.
 WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.
 WILLIAM C. H. HUNT, Esq.
 Sir WM. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.

Secretary—BERNARD WOODS, Esq.

F HARWOOD LESCHER, Esq.
 S. F. MENDEL, Esq.
 Col. IVOR PHILLIPS, D.S.O., M.P., Pembroke.
 Wm. CUMIN SCOTT, Esq.
 Major W. BRIDGES WEBB.
 JOHN BOWRING WIMBLE, Esq.
 Actuary—HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., F.I.A.

UNDER THE SOCIETY'S

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

Life Assurance may be obtained at a

MINIMUM PREMIUM.

No Agents, No Commission, No Shareholders.

— All surplus direct to Policy Holders. —

Exceptionally low Expense Rate, with large Reductions of Premiums varying from
 75% to 35%. [194]

NATIONAL GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE NATIONAL BURGLARY & FIRE OFFICE, Ltd.

COMBINED POLICIES FOR

BURGLARY AND FIRE,

UNDER WHICH

HOUSEHOLDERS SAVE 25% ANNUALLY IN FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

— FIRE POLICIES, —

A RETURN OF 25% OF THE PREMIUMS PAID

(after each Seven years) is allowed to Non-Claimants in respect of Insurances effected at the usual Current Rates of Premium.

ALL FORMS
OF

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND
 EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE

ALSO
TRANSACTED.

Chief Office : KING'S HOUSE, KING STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 West End Branch : 29, PALL MALL, S.W. [98]

The NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £4,500,000.

Annual Income over £800,000.

New Business, 1905-6, over £2,850,000.

No Shareholders. - - - - Purely Mutual.

PREMIUM RATES.

10 per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

A specially attractive popular scheme. "A Child's Birthright"—premiums ceasing on death of parent.

ANNUITIES.

The Association is **THE BEST OFFICE FOR ANNUITIES.** Return generally $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than most Offices—in some cases as much as 2 per cent. per annum.

Large Bonuses. - - - - Liberal Conditions.

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland: **5, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.**

Manager: JOHN B. GILLISON, F.I.A., F.F.A. [35]

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

Established 1864. Incorporated under Act of Parliament.

ANNUAL INCOME	... ..	£1,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS NEARLY	... ..	£3,800,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	... ..	£5,700,000

Managing Director—P. J. FOLEY.

See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress made by the Company.

Wanted, additional Representatives in all Districts.

To good business men, liberal terms and certain success. [84]

THE MUTUAL GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

Founded 1876.

Chief Offices: 30 and 31, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**FIRE (NON-TARIFF), GUARANTEE, WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION, GLASS, BURGLARY, SICKNESS,
ACCIDENT, AND DRIVERS' INSURANCES.**

The Policies of this Company are accepted by His Majesty's Government.

Prospectus, &c., from **E. J. NICHOLS,**

General Manager and Secretary. [181]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, and BURGLARY Assurances.

Head Office: No. 7, Royal Exchange, London.

West End Office: No. 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Governor.

ALFRED CLAYTON COLE, Esq.

Sub-Governor.

FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.

WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
ARTHUR HENRY BRANDT, Esq.
C. ALGERNON CAMPBELL, Esq.
COLIN F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES S. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.
GEORGE W. HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CURTIS W. LAMPSON, Esq.

RONALD MALCOLM, Esq.
Admiral Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK,
K.C.B., F.R.S.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
SELWYN R. PRYOR, Esq.
GEORGE ROLFES, Esq.
JOHN M. RYRIE, Esq.
GEORGE W. TALLENTS, Esq.
Hon. PERCY M. THESIGER.
VINCENT C. VICKERS, Esq.

Secretary.

C. A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter.

S. K. DAVIS, Esq.

Manager of the Fire, Life, and Accident Departments.

JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary.

A. G. HEMMING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for nearly Two Hundred Years, and now undertakes Burglary and Accident Business, including Liability to Employers in respect of Domestic Servants, Shop and Warehouse Assistants, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906.

INCOME, 1906.

Life Premiums	...	...	...	...	£173,948	19	6
Fire Premiums	...	...	...	...	639,647	10	2
Marine Premiums	...	...	...	...	297,118	8	5
Interest	...	...	...	...	175,080	17	3
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	120	7	6
					£1,285,916	2	10

FUNDS, 31st December, 1906.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	...	...	...	...	£448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	300,000	0	0
Life Assurance Funds	...	...	...	...	2,240,926	2	8
Fire Fund	...	...	...	...	370,000	0	0
Marine Fund	...	...	...	...	280,000	0	0
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	145,055	3	5
Investments Reserve Account	...	...	...	...	30,000	0	0
Provision for accrued liabilities	...	...	...	...	175,717	7	0
					£3,989,973	13	1

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application.

National Provident Institution

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Established 1835.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. VICARY GIBBS.

Sir JONATHAN E. BACKHOUSE, Bart.

JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq.

J. C. LEWIS COWARD, Esq., K.C.

ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. AILWYN E. FELLOWES.

HUGH E. HOARE, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord SANDHURST, G.C.S.I.

ARTHUR SMITHER, Esq.

Sir PETER SPOKES.

GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.

Alderman Sir WALTER H. WILKIN, K.C.M.G.

VINCENT W. YORKE, Esq.

ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES OF ALL KINDS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Policies are issued combining Life Assurance at Minimum Cost with Provision for Old Age, and are singularly advantageous.

Write for Leaflet on Net Cost of Endowment Assurances.

L. F. HOVIL, *Actuary and Secretary.*

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [189

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Office: NORWICH.

CHIEF LONDON OFFICES:

50, Fleet Street, E.C., and 71 & 72, King William Street, E.C.

Branch Offices.

ABERDEEN: 230, UNION STREET.

BELFAST: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

BIRMINGHAM: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

BRIGHTON: 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BRISTOL: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

DUBLIN: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

DUNDEE: 20, MEADOWSIDE.

EDINBURGH: 47, GEORGE STREET.

EXETER: 59, HIGH STREET.

GLASGOW: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

INVERNESS: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

JERSEY: 15, ROYAL SQUARE.

LEEDS: CITY SQUARE.

LEICESTER: 10, HORSEFAIR STREET.

LIVERPOOL: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

MANCHESTER: NORWICH UNION CHAMBERS.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 1, MOSLEY STREET.

WORCESTER: ANGEL PLACE.

Premium Income £1,170,000*

Losses Paid £21,000,000

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Offices and Agencies of this Society.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

[130

Whatever the class of

LIFE INSURANCE

You require, you will do well to consider the

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

"One of the best Life Offices in the World."—Standard.



The latest valuation shows
even better results than in 1896
or 1901, and again combines



STRONGER RESERVES WITH LARGER BONUSES.

Write for Centenary Prospectus to Dept. 7,
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE, NORWICH.

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THE OCEAN Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

FOUNDED 1871.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS HEWITT, K.C., J.P., *Chairman*, 9, Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF GALLOWAY, Cumloden, Newton Stewart, N.B.
W. A. MCARTHUR, Esq., M.P., 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Sir CLARENCE SMITH, J.P., Falcon Wood, Shooter's Hill, S.E.
J. S. SMITH-WINBY, Esq., 12, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, Esq., Mapledean, Redhill.
T. E. VICKERS, Esq., C.B., *Chairman of Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Limited.*

Assets exceed £2,000,000
Claims paid over £6,000,000

Accidents and Sickness.

Fidelity Guarantees.

Public Liability.

Employers' Liability.

Fire and Burglary.

Excess Bad Debt.

Boiler and Lift Inspection and Insurance.

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RICHARD J. PAULL, *General Manager and Secretary.*

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Pelican & British Empire

Life Office

FOUNDED

A.D. 1797.

The Oldest Proprietary Life Office in the World
transacting Life Assurance Business only.

1905 Bonus £1 12s. per cent.
per annum.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE TABLES OF RATES.

Head Office:—70, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Total Assets

exceed

5½ MILLIONS.

A Provisional Agreement was
signed on 10th July, 1907, for
the Amalgamation of the
above Office with the Phoenix
Assurance Company, Ltd.

Claims Paid

exceed

14 MILLIONS.

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PHENIX

FIRE OFFICE.

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

19, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FIRE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, BURGLARY,
FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT.

BRANCH OFFICES:

WEST END OFFICE, 57, CHANCERY CROSS, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM: PHOENIX BUILDINGS, COLMORE ROW.

BRISTOL: PHOENIX CHAMBERS, CLARE STREET.

CARDIFF: 119, St. Mary Street.

DUBLIN: 41, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET

EDINBURGH: 25, GEORGE STREET.

GLASGOW: 121, St. Vincent Street.

HULL: PHOENIX CHAMBERS, 161 and 162, HIGH STREET.

LEEDS: PHOENIX CHAMBERS, SOUTH PARADE.

LIVERPOOL: PHOENIX CHAMBERS, EXCHANGE.

MANCHESTER: 18, COOPER STREET.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 3, St. Nicholas Bldgs.

PLYMOUTH: OLD TOWN STREET.

This Company has already paid, in satisfaction of Fire Claims, more than **THIRTY MILLIONS**
STERLING Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be obtained at the CHIEF and BRANCH OFFICES as
above, and from the respective Agents of the Company. APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. [39]

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 9, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Combined Subscribed Capitals & Funds of the Company and its Associated Offices exceed £3,300,000.

Directors.

E. COLQUHOUN, Manager, Legal and General Life Assurance Society, 20, Fleet Street, E.C. (Chairman).

WM. GIBSON BLOXSON, Secretary, Consolidated Assurance Co., Limited, 23 to 28, Fleet Street, E.C.

E. T. CLIFFORD, 6, Cranley Gardens, S.W.

J. O'DONOGHUE, Manager, Licences Insurance Corporation and Guarantee Fund, Limited, 24, Moorgate Street, E.C.

THOMAS R. RONALD, Manager, Law Guarantee Trust and Accident Society, Limited, 49, Chancery Lane, W.C.

General Manager and Secretary—HENRY M. LOW.

PROFIT POLICIES are issued insuring against Loss of NET PROFIT and providing for the PAYMENT OF STANDING CHARGES and INCREASED ordinary WORKING EXPENSES due to the total or partial INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS arising out of FIRE, BOILER EXPLOSION, &c.

INCOME POLICIES are issued which ASSURE weekly sums in case of PERSONAL ILLNESS or ACCIDENT causing a temporary or permanent Loss of INCOME. The Company's "FULL RETURN" POLICIES provide for the RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS paid, irrespective of claims, upon the assured attaining a specified age.

Full particulars as to Policies, Rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

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THE LONDON LIFE

ASSOCIATION LIMITED

(A Mutual Life Assurance Office Established in 1806),

81, King William St., LONDON, E.C.

Funds in Hand = £4,850,000

CHILDREN'S ASSURANCES.

THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION LIMITED appends for the information of parents, god-parents and others who desire to effect assurances on the lives of children, a table of premiums, payable during the term of the policy or until age 21, for assurances covering death after attaining age 25 whatever the then health or occupation; and for endowment assurances receivable at a selected age or previous death after age 25. All these are ordinarily without medical examination, and the policies are fully participating; while at any time before age 21 is attained, or at death between ages 21 and 25, all premiums paid are returnable with compound interest at 2½ per cent. on surrender of the policy, subject, when necessary, to proof of title to the Directors' satisfaction at the cost of the applicants. Surrender values after age 21 will never be less than a half of the ordinary complete premiums paid (without interest), subject as above, but will in due course considerably exceed the amount of such payments. The policies are free for the whole world; and all claims are receivable immediately on proof of death (or maturity) and title.

The London Life Association Limited is not a company trading for profit, but a Society of persons mutually assuring each others' lives at the lowest possible cost. It has no shareholders to provide for, no branch offices to keep up, and it never employs travellers or pays commission to agents or solicitors to get new business. The expenses of management are thus reduced to a minimum, the average for one hundred years having been but £3 16s. 3d. per cent. of the Premiums, or £2 12s. 8d. per cent. of the Income from premiums and interest.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, with right to full participation in reduction thereof, it being anticipated that the premium will be REDUCED in the eighth year to LESS THAN ONE HALF with the prospect of further GRADUAL diminution. At any time before age 21 is attained, or at death between ages 21 and 25, all premiums paid are returnable with compound interest at 2½ per cent. on surrender (see above).

Near-est Age.	For the assurance of £100-at death after attaining age 25.		For the assurance of £100 on attaining a chosen age or at previous death after attaining age 25.							
	Premiums payable--		As at age 60 chosen*		As at age 55 chosen*		As at age 50 chosen*		As at age 50 chosen*	
	During life.		Throughout.		Throughout.		Throughout.		Throughout.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0	1 4 10	1 17 10	1 8 2	2 1 10	1 10 8	2 4 10	1 14 0	2 8 6	1 14 0	2 8 6
1	1 5 8	2 0 0	1 9 2	2 4 4	1 11 10	2 7 2	1 15 4	2 11 4	1 15 4	2 11 4
2	1 6 8	2 2 4	1 10 4	2 6 10	1 13 0	2 10 0	1 16 8	2 14 4	1 16 8	2 14 4
3	1 7 8	2 4 10	1 11 6	2 9 6	1 14 2	2 13 0	1 18 2	2 17 6	1 18 2	2 17 6
4	1 8 8	2 7 6	1 12 8	2 12 6	1 15 6	2 16 2	1 19 8	3 1 0	1 19 8	3 1 0
5	1 9 8	2 10 6	1 13 10	2 15 10	1 16 10	2 19 8	2 1 2	3 4 10	2 1 2	3 4 10
6	1 10 10	2 13 8	1 15 2	2 19 6	1 18 4	3 3 6	2 2 10	3 9 0	2 2 10	3 9 0
7	1 12 0	2 17 4	1 16 6	3 3 6	1 19 10	3 7 10	2 4 6	3 13 8	2 4 6	3 13 8
8	1 13 2	3 1 4	1 18 0	3 8 0	2 1 6	3 12 8	2 6 4	3 18 10	2 6 4	3 18 10
9	1 14 4	3 5 10	1 19 6	3 13 0	2 3 2	3 18 0	2 8 4	4 4 6	2 8 4	4 4 6
10	1 15 8	3 10 10	2 1 0	3 18 6	2 4 10	4 3 10	2 10 4	4 11 0	2 10 4	4 11 0
11	1 17 0	3 16 6	2 2 8	4 4 10	2 6 8	4 10 6	2 12 6	4 18 4	2 12 6	4 18 4
12	1 18 6	4 3 0	2 4 4	4 12 0	2 8 8	4 18 2	2 14 10	5 6 8	2 14 10	5 6 8
13	1 18 6	4 19 6	2 6 2	5 0 2	2 10 8	5 7 0	2 17 2	5 16 2	2 17 2	5 16 2
14	2 1 6	4 19 0	2 8 2	5 9 8	2 12 10	5 17 2	2 19 8	6 7 2	2 19 8	6 7 2

* Endowment assurances mature on the anniversary of the yearly renewal date, either before or after the age chosen according as that day is before or after the birthday on which the nearest age at entry is based. No premium is payable on the date of maturity.

† The number of premiums payable is that of the years between the age at entry and age 21; so that an entrant just before a birthday does not pay a premium just before attaining age 21.

Premiums for other durations will be quoted on application. Half-yearly or Quarterly premiums also, and full information, with forms of proposal, furnished on application to the Office. [191

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

President—SIR HENRY HARBEN.

Directors.

HENRY ANDRADE HARBEN, Esq., *Chairman.*

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq.

WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER.

PERCY THOMAS REID, Esq.

SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.

JOHN WHATELY SIMMONDS, Esq.

THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

Joint Secretaries—D. W. STABLE, Esq., and J. SMART, Esq.

Resident Solicitor—W. GAMBLE, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—E. A. RUSHER, Esq.

Assistant Managers.

F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., H. BLENNERHASSETT, Esq., and W. E. MARTIN, Esq.

Joint Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

Joint Manager and Actuary—FREDK. SCHOOLING, Esq.

Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds exceed Sixty-Seven Millions.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application.

ROCK Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

TRUSTEES:

The Right Hon. VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

Col. ALFRED GEORGE LUCAS, C.B., M.V.O.

The Right Hon. LORD MONK BRETON, C.B.

Sir CHARLES RUGGE-PRICE, Bart.

GODFREY BLUNDELL SAMUELSON, Esq.

The Hon. CHARLES HEDLEY STRUTT.

LORD EDMUND BERNARD TALBOT, M.P.

WEALTH. SECURITY. STABILITY.

Paid in Claims upwards of £12,860,000

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Leasehold Sinking Fund Policies.

Annuities for Life or Fixed Periods.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT. BURGLARY.

FIDELITY INSURANCE.

Branch and Local Offices:—

BELFAST, BIRMINGHAM, BRIGHTON, CARDIFF, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH,
GLASGOW, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE, READING.

Chief Office—15, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ROBERT STIRLING, *Secretary.*

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Actuary.*

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE

ASSURANCE. A.D. 1720.

FIRE, LIFE, SEA, ACCIDENTS, BURGLARY,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY (Including Accidents to Domestic Servants), **FIDELITY GUARANTEES.**

Governor: Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G. Sub-Governor: Charles Seymour Grenfell, Esq.
 Deputy-Governor: G. F. Malcolmson, Esq.

Directors:

Rt. Hon. Lord Addington.
 R. Barclay, Esq.
 E. C. Brown, Esq.
 W. S. M. Burns, Esq.
 R. F. Cavendish, Esq.
 Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck.
 E. H. Cunard, Esq.
 E. J. Daniell, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 Sir William Dunn, Bart.
 C. E. Green, Esq.
 C. E. Hambro, Esq.
 Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart.
 T. F. Knowles, Esq.
 M. G. Megaw, Esq.
 D. Meinertzhagen, Esq.

W. R. Moberly, Esq.
 H. Morley, Esq.
 S. J. Portal, Esq.
 W. G. Rathbone, Esq.
 J. Robarts, Esq.
 V. H. Smith, Esq.
 Capt. Sir George Vyvyan,
 K.C.M.G.

THE CORPORATION WILL ACT AS:—

Executor of Wills.

Trustee of Wills and Settlements.

Trustee for Debenture Holders.

SPECIAL TERMS granted to ANNUITANTS when HEALTH is IMPAIRED.

Write for full Prospectus to Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C. [218]

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

Life Assurance Society.

For Mutual Life Assurance.

No Shareholders.

Funds, £5,000,000. Claims Paid, £8,400,000.

At the Quinquennial Investigation and Division of Profits as at 31st December, 1905, the large

Compound Bonus

OF

£1 15s. 0d.

per cent. per annum was again declared by the SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY to all With Profit Policies.

Intending Proposers are invited to apply for Prospectus containing Rates and full Information.

"It seems only the other day that the Scottish Amicable surprised the insurance world by setting aside Reserves which provided a larger margin for security and profits than any other Company kept in hand before or since. Yet this was ten years ago, and now another Valuation Report reminds us that the Society is even stronger than before."—*Standard*.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

**FIRE.
ACCIDENT.**

ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS,

1, North John Street,
LIVERPOOL.



**LIFE.
BURGLARY.**

ROYAL INSURANCE
BUILDINGS,

28, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1906 ... £13,512,807
INCOME £4,662,805

FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND PROGRESS.

	1886.	1896.	1906.
CAPITAL PAID UP	£ 289,545	£ 375,702	£ 391,887
LIFE FUNDS	3,257,609	5,329,898	9,373,635
SUPERANNUATION FUND ...	25,000	46,814	84,596
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS, including } Balance of PROFIT and LOSS }	2,099,886	3,176,671	3,662,689
	£5,672,040	£8,929,085	£13,512,807

Absolute Security.

Moderate Rates of Premium.

Liberal Policy Conditions.

General Manager—CHARLES ALCOCK.

Sub-Manager GEO. CHAPPELL.

Asst. Secretaries—WM. ROPER & J. J. ATKINSON.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT: R. W. THOMPSON, *Manager*. *Secretary in London*—JOHN H. CROFT. [86]

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Head Office: 28 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.

Manager and Actuary—G. M. LOW. *Secretary*—J. J. M'LAUCHLAN.

A PURELY MUTUAL OFFICE.

THE WHOLE PROFITS belong to the Assured, who by the Society's Special Act of Parliament are **expressly protected** against any individual liability.

BONUSES are calculated on the **Compound System**—that is, on **Previous Bonus** as well as on the sum assured.

NEW SCHEMES OF ASSURANCE:—Minimum Rates—with Profits, and **PENSIONS** combined with **Family Provision**.

POLICIES ARE WORLD-WIDE from the outset in most cases.

GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES are stated in the Policies.

THE NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM obviates the risk of loss from omission to pay a premium.

CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY on proof of death and title.

THE SOCIETY TRANSACTS every description of Life Insurance Business.

INSURANCES AGAINST ISSUE are effected at moderate rates of premium.

LOANS ARE GRANTED on Life Interests and other approved security, Reversions are purchased and Annuities are granted.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

19 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Telephone No. 492 Bank.

Telegraphic Address: "LIFE, LONDON."

Resident Secretary—F. R. LEITCH. [107]

avourably reviewed by over 100 Influential Newspapers.

"HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE."

By G. M. DENT, F.S.S.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW PRESS OPINIONS.

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Branches throughout the Kingdom, where information may be readily obtained. [183]

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ANNUAL INCOME	£270,500
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BONUSES ALREADY ALLOTTED	£2,350,000
CLAIMS PAID exceed	£3,300,000

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Bonus Declared	-	-	-	£7,000,000	Claims Paid	-	-	£25,000,000

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON CITY OFFICE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock. [195

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INCORPORATED 1851.

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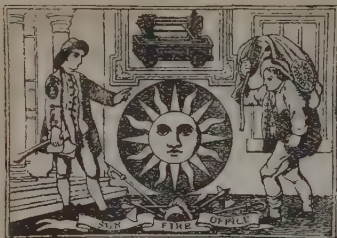
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84th YEAR.

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25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

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35	3 16 6
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[135]

BRITISH HOME & HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, STREATHAM, S.W.

Patroness: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED

to carry on the work of providing a home or pension for the many helpless and suffering incurables of the **MIDDLE CLASSES** applying for relief.

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HELPLESS.
HOPELESS.
HOMELESS.

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CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary.* [148]

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

STRAND, W.C.

Treasurer—W. R. MALCOLM, Esq., 440, Strand.

The Council earnestly appeal for Donations, New Annual Subscriptions and Legacies. The Annual Income from Invested Property is only **£2,500**, while the Expenditure (including that of the Convalescent Home) is **£23,000**, the Balance being derived from Voluntary Contributions. Average number of Patients received yearly, **22,000**.

WALTER ALVEY, *Assistant Secretary*. [127]

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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Branches: LONDON, LANCASHIRE, BIRMINGHAM, FARNBOROUGH (HANTS), ALVERSTOKE (HANTS), ISLE OF MAN, CHIPPING NORTON, CHADLINGTON (OXON.), ORESHIRE (FRODSHAM), YORKSHIRE (BRIMHOPE), and CANADA.

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Assistant: REV. W. HERBERT SPENCER.

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More than **7,000** children have already been rescued by the Children's Home and Orphanage. **1,850** now in residence, and the number increases rapidly. Special provision is made for **crippled** and **afflicted** little ones. Children of all classes, all creeds and no creed, eligible.

£16 will support a child for a year. Donors of £50 are entitled to name a Cot.

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National Incorporated Association.

ABOUT 8,000 CHILDREN ALWAYS UNDER THEIR CARE.

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President—The Right Hon. LORD BRASSEY, G.C.B.

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No Destitute Child ever refused **Immediate** and **Free** Admission, even if Sick, Afflicted, Incurable, or a Helpless Infant.

64,413 Children Rescued, Trained, and Placed Out.

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1,200 EMIGRANTS leave for Canada every year.
19,727 have already (Oct., 1907) been sent out and **98%** have succeeded.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

£240 required **daily** for **FOOD ALONE.**

£16 per annum maintains one Healthy Child.

£30 per annum maintains one Suffering Child.

£10 defrays the cost of one Emigrant.

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Head Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

1st October, 1907.

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Chelsea Hospital for Women,

Fulham Road, London, S.W.

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ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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Matron:
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are admitted on recommendation of Subscriber, one Letter being sufficient for each Patient's entire stay.

CONTRIBUTING IN-PATIENTS

are received upon payment Weekly of 10s. 6d., 21s., or 42s., according to means.

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attend daily at 2.15 o'clock (except Saturdays), with Subscriber's Letter, or on payment of 1s.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME

at St. Leonards-on-Sea contains 22 Beds, and is not reserved for hospital patients.

The Hospital is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions. It has recently suffered severe loss through the death of old friends, and further assistance, especially regular support, is greatly needed.

HERBERT H. JENNINGS, Sec.

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CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

(VICTORIA PARK HOSPITAL),
VICTORIA PARK, E.

(Nearest Station: CAMBRIDGE HEATH, Great Eastern Railway.)
Telegrams: "PHTHISIS, LONDON."

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. **President:** H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Treasurer: SIR EDWARD SASSOON, BART., M.P.

The Hospital contains 176 Beds, and is the special Hospital for Consumption and Heart and Chest Diseases in the EAST END.

Several Wards are now, unfortunately, **CLOSED ENTIRELY FOR WANT OF FUNDS.** Large numbers of poor people anxiously await admission. Who will help to re-open some or all of these beds?

1,258 In-Patients relieved during the past year. 62,050 Attendances in the Out-Patients' Department during the same period.

The **OPEN-AIR** treatment for Consumption has now been adopted

£1,000 Endows a Bed, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.

£500 Endows a Cot, with "In Memoriam" Tablet.

LEGACIES GREATLY NEEDED.

ADDITIONAL HELP IS VERY URGENTLY REQUIRED to carry on this great work among the poor of the EAST END.

H. DUDLEY RYDER, Secretary, [111]

A NATIONAL WORK.**CHURCH OF ENGLAND****WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY**

PATRON—H.M. THE KING.

PATRON OF THE "CHILDREN'S UNION"—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

NEEDS AND PLEADS for Help on behalf of its large family of over 3,800 Children, once Homeless, Destitute, and Cruelly Treated.

Over 13,000 Children have been Rescued.

Over 100 Homes, including Farm and Garden Homes.

Secretary: Rev. E. de M. RUDOLF, Savoy Street, London, W.C. [56]

EVELINA HOSPITAL — FOR —
CHILDREN,**SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.**

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

CHILDREN'S Hospital in South London, situated in its poorest district (76 cots, and extensive Out-patient Department).**FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.****£4,000** wanted **ANNUALLY** in Voluntary Contributions for Ordinary Working expenses.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF ANCASTER.
Chairman—CHARLES WIGHTMAN, ESQ.Treasurer—SIR J. MURRAY SCOTT, BART.
Secretary—H. C. STANLAND SMITH. [126a]**GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,****York Road, Lambeth, S.E. ESTABLISHED 1765.**

Patrons—H.M. Queen Alexandra, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women, in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [112]

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.Patroness—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents and Vice-Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

The G.F.S. is a National Society which links together in friendly bonds over 300,000 women of all ages and of all ranks of society in all parts of the world for mutual help. Its aim is to set before its members a high ideal of purity of thought, word, and deed; to help them to be true to that ideal; to be a standing witness to the possibility of purity of life and conduct for every woman and girl in the land; to guard the hundreds of thousands of girls who are growing up to womanhood from acknowledged dangers, and to extend to them the priceless boon of loving Christian fellowship and of fellowship in Christian work.

The various Departments of G.F.S. work include help for Sick Members, the care of Work-house Children, Registry Work, protection in Emigration and in Travelling, the provision of Lodges and Recreation Rooms, Industrial Training, and the encouragement of Temperance and Thrift. That it has a just claim on general sympathy and support can scarcely be doubted by those who realise the need that exists for such services as the Girls' Friendly Society strives to render.

The Publications of the Society, and all further information, can be obtained from THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. [113]

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. Vice-Patron—H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman of Committee—General Sir GEORGE W. A. HIGGINSON, G.C.B.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—5, YORK STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. None are admitted below 13½ years of age or above 15½. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £22 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. There are now 250 Boys in the Home. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, G.C.B., V.C., Buckingham Palace, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 5, York Street, St. James's, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

Lt.-Colonel G. A. BEATY POWNALL, Secretary. [114]

GUYS' HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

BEDS, 600. IN-PATIENTS (1906) 8,447. OUT-PATIENTS, 147,521.

Ordinary Expenditure, 1906—£57,500.

Income from Endowments, 1906—£36,000.

For the large difference of £21,500 between assured income and ordinary outgoings, the Hospital is from year to year dependent on VOLUNTARY SUPPORT.

The Governors earnestly appeal for new Annual Subscriptions and Donations to meet this deficiency.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Treasurer. [115]

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH

(Additional Curates Society).

THE ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY exists to help poor parishes to obtain the assistant Clergy they require, and could not have without money assistance from outside their own borders.

The Society's work now reaches over the whole of England; it also deals with Wales, the Channel Islands, the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Man. It touches the slums in the centre of large cities, the poorer suburbs outside the cities, and also the mining and other industrial towns and villages. Its help is at present given to more than 1,000 parishes to assist in maintaining 1,300 additional Clergymen. The Christian work in these parishes touches more than seven millions of people.

Churchpeople who do not as yet subscribe to the A.C.S., and can afford as much as a guinea a year, are asked to accept this invitation and send a guinea to the Secretary (Canon Petit), at the A.C.S. Office, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster.

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THE TEMPORARY Home for Lost and Starving Dogs,

Battersea Park Road, South Lambeth, London, S.W.,
And HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

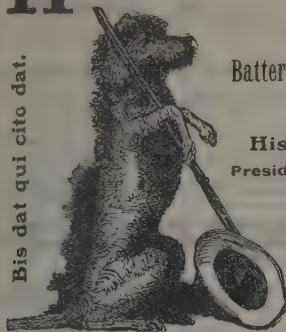
PATRON:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.
President: His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide shelter and food for the lost, deserted and dangerous dogs of London.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless operation, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Bis dat qui cito dat.



FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

FOR THE COUNTRY HOME AT HACKBRIDGE, AND

THE EXTENSION OF THE BATTERSEA HOME.
CONTRIBUTIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED BY

HENRY J. WARD, *Secretary.*

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THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

Telephone: 5653 Central. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Vice-Patron—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HAVERHAM. *Treasurer*—ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.

Nearly 450,000 Patients have been cured or relieved at this Hospital, which was the *first*, and for many years the *only* Institution in the United Kingdom for the Special Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases.

PATIENTS are admitted on small payment, entitling them to four weeks' treatment, or by Subscriber's letter of recommendation. Indigent persons are admitted entirely free.

OUT-PATIENTS are received daily at 1 p.m. *Medical Men and Students are admitted free to the Systematic Lectures on Dermatology and to the daily practice on presentation of their cards.*

Light Treatment—Lupus* Lamps, X Ray, High Frequency, and Radium, daily—towards the expense of erecting and maintaining which Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, or the Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY, Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

FOUR HUNDRED TO FIVE HUNDRED OF THE SUFFERING POOR ARE WEEKLY RELIEVED BY THIS CHARITY, and every addition to the Fund would extend its advantages to a larger number.

GEO. A. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

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INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. | *Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON'S BANK.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4,738 Fatherless Children already. Forty-one were admitted last year.

About 450 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year.

Forms of nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	£5 5s. 0d.
Two Votes	£1 10s. 0d.
Annual Subscription for One Vote	£0 10s. 6d.
Two Votes	£1 1s. 0d.

Offices 63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

Commr. H. C. MARTIN, R.N., *Secretary.*

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HOMES OF HOPE,

Nos. 4, 5, & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.

(Established 1860.)

For the **restoration** of the **First** fallen and the **Protection** of **Friendless** young women.

Young women are admitted on any day, and coming from any quarter whatever, **if there be room** in the Homes, and **funds**.

The special efforts of this Society are made on behalf of the poor **betrayed** and **deceived** **young women** who have **taken** the **one false step**, who are really the **most hopeful** **class** **of the fallen**, and generally **to be pitied**.

In **every** case, **if** **it be possible**, the **men** are **compelled** to **pay** the sum allowed by law for the **child's support**.

While inmates of the Homes, the young women **are trained** in household and domestic duties, with a view to their **becoming good** and **useful members of society**. The great object, however, kept most anxiously before the Committee is to afford them opportunities of religious instruction.

The applications for admission are **painfully urgent**, and the charity is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions. It is hard to witness the **anguish and sorrow** of those who apply, and **pass them over** for lack of funds.

This best of all Rescue work is **hampered** and **hindered** by **debt**, and the Committee require **more Subscribers**, as the **work is limited** for lack of more money. Had they the means, **many more young lives** could be **snatched from sin**, and—**mark this!—nearly every case** that comes into the Homes **is a rescue**.

The Secretary will be happy to forward the last Annual Report.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

ALFRED HOARE, Esq., *Treasurer*, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "**BETRAYED, LONDON.**"

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IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Executive Committee.—*President*—H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL. *Vice-President*—The MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD. *Chairman*—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ERNE, K.P. *Deputy-Chairman*—Col. Sir R. U. PENROSE FITZGERALD, Bt. *Hon. Treas.*—H. H. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. *Manageress*—Work Depôt, Miss WILTSHIRE, 411, Oxford Street, W. *Secretary*—GENERAL W. M. LEES, 411, Oxford Street, London, W.

The COMMITTEE VERY EARNESTLY APPEAL for FUNDS for the maintenance of those ladies who were left provided for by charges on Irish landed property, who are incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning a living, and who, owing to the non-receipt of their incomes, are in absolute poverty.

OFFICE AND WORK DEPÔT—411, OXFORD STREET, W.

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LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, ISLINGTON, N.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.

84,000 persons have been received and treated here since 1802. The Diseases admitted are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, and German Measles; and Typhoid when accommodation can be made available. The general ward fee is three guineas for the whole term of treatment. Private rooms, three guineas a week. Patients' payments amount to about a fourth of the annual outlay, the other three-fourths falling upon the funds of the Institution. This system encourages people who are willing to pay a part at least of the cost of their illness to do so rather than remain for treatment at home or cast themselves upon the rates. No help is received from the rates for this Hospital.

Annual subscribers of a guinea and upwards for more than one year are Governors, and donors of ten guineas and upwards in one sum are Life Governors. Domestic servants of Governors, and certain employes of subscribing business houses, clubs, and hotels, are promptly removed and treated free of charge. Application to the Secretary with a medical certificate will ensure prompt admission. The application can be made personally, or by letter, telegram, or telephone; 637 North. Bankers: UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS, 50, Cornhill, E.C. W. CHRISTIE, *Secretary*. 163

THE

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.**

**The SUMMER SESSION will commence on May 1st,
the WINTER SESSION on Oct. 1st.**

The largest General Hospital in England: over 914 Beds are in constant use, and no beds are closed. Being the only General Hospital for East London, i.e., for a million and a half people, the practice is immense. In-patients last year, 14,139; out-patients, 229,408; accidents, 17,276; operations under Anæsthesia, 17,256.

APPOINTMENTS. Owing to the enormous number of patients, more appointments, salaried and resident, are open to students than at any other hospital. Ninety of these qualified appointments are made annually, and more than 150 Dressers, Clinical Clerks, &c., appointed every three months. All are free to Students of the College. Holders of resident appointments have free board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES. - Thirty-seven Scholarships and Prizes are given annually. SEVEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered in October.

SPECIAL CLASSES are held for the University of London and other Higher Examinations. Special entries for Medical and Surgical Practice can be made. A reduction of 15 Guineas is made to the sons of members of the profession entering for the full course.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL COLLEGE. The New Pathological Institute and the laboratories and class-rooms for Bacteriology, Public Health, Operative Surgery, Chemistry, Biology, are now open.

The Clubs Union Athletic Ground is within easy reach of the Hospital.

Luncheons and Dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club.

The Central Metropolitan and other railways have stations close to the Hospital and College.

For prospectus and information as to residence, &c., apply, personally or by letter, to

MILE END, E.

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden. [62]

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL**AND RESCUE HOME,****Harrow Road, London, W.****Patron:****HIS MAJESTY THE KING.****NO LETTERS REQUIRED.****THE ONLY**

**INSTITUTION of the kind in
this or any other country with
Hospital and Home combined.**

**Subscriptions and Donations will be grate-
fully received by the Treasurers:—**

LORD KINNAIRD, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.;

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.;

**OR THE
SECRETARY, Harrow Road.**

**OVER 200 BEDS.
NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUCH NEEDED.**

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Established in 1795 on a Non-sectarian Evangelical Basis.

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SECOND CENTURY OF WORK.

The Society has sent out such men as John Williams, Robert Moffat, David Livingstone, Robert Morrison, James Gilmour, James Chalmers, and John Mackenzie. It has now:—

284 MISSIONARIES (38 OF THEM MEDICALS).

6,954 NATIVE WORKERS.

85,388 CHURCH MEMBERS.

274,285 OTHER ADHERENTS.

1,475 SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

65,581 SUNDAY SCHOLARS.

2,086 DAY SCHOOLS.

90,024 DAY SCHOLARS.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED, as the work is alive and grows rapidly. Contributions should be sent to the HOME SECRETARY, L.M.S., 16, New Bridge Street, London, E.C. [49]

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL,

40, Fitzroy Square, W.

Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

Treasurer:—W. H. ROTHERY-NUTT, Esq.

This Hospital was established in March, 1887, for the treatment of Skin Affections. It is free to the necessitous only, and also affords relief to those above that class who are unable to pay the ordinary Specialist's fees, but who can give a donation to the Hospital. At present the In-Patients' Department is closed for want of funds. The Committee require **£1,000** to **free the Hospital from debt** and to enable them to re-open the Beds, and it is for this especial purpose that the Committee most earnestly appeal to the benevolent.

Annual Subscribers of £3 3s. have the right to recommend In-patients.

Out-Patients are seen every afternoon at **1.30**, and every evening at **6.30**.

Röntgen Ray, High Frequency, and other Electrical Methods of Treatment on Wednesdays at **2.30** p.m. and Saturdays at **6**.

Up to the 31st of December last, **35,500** persons had been relieved, and the attendances exceeded **221,871**.

Subscriptions and Donations may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross, S.W., or will be gratefully received by the Secretary.

J. H. TYLER, Secretary. 116

*Patron:***HIS MAJESTY THE KING.***Chairman:***THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.***Treasurers:*

**THE RIGHT HON. LORD HILLINGDON.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BATTERSEA.
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.**

**THIS HOSPITAL IS SITUATED IN THE
POOREST DISTRICT OF NORTH-EAST
LONDON AND MINISTERS TO A POPU-
LATION OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION.**

**While the necessary Ex-
penditure averages**

£14,000

**a year, the Assured
Income from inves-
ments is only**

£520.



**HELP
URGENTLY
NEEDED.**

**In = Patients, 1906,
1,548**

**Out = Patients, 1906,
123,214**

(ATTENDANCES).

Secretary:—CHARLES H. BYERS.

Bankers: —GLYN, MILLS & CO. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

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LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM

Instituted 1813.

WATFORD.

Incorporated 1845.

Under the Patronage of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Managers earnestly appeal for help towards the maintenance of the 500 Orphan and fatherless boys and girls now in the School from all parts of the **BRITISH EMPIRE**, representing all professions and callings.

Nearly 7,000 such children have been maintained and educated, the majority of the boys having been provided with situations.

The Society is dependent upon **voluntary help** for **£14,000 annually**.

Annual Subscriptions from 10s. 6d., Life Subscriptions from £5 5s., and
DONATIONS will be gladly received.

E. H. BOUSFIELD, *Treasurer and Chairman.*

ARTHUR P. BLATHWAYT, *Deputy Chairman.*

Office: 3, CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary.*

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The Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Home

HOWARD'S ROAD, PLAISTOW, E.

Telephone 3317 East.

One Branch at Victoria Docks and Barking, and Two at East Ham.

Nearly **11,000** cases nursed in 1906, and **224,418** visits paid to poor suffering men, women, and children.

Over £5,000 per annum is needed to maintain the Charity's work.

THERE IS NO SURE INCOME, and fresh support is therefore earnestly solicited.

President—HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.

Treasurer—COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

Bankers—WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, Ltd., BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

Secretary—FREDERICK R. PANTER.

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METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION.

Patroness: HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

Chairman: Major-General LORD CHEYLESMORE, C.V.O.



FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Secretary: Capt. W. SIMPSON, 70, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

This Association is the only one of its kind. It has erected **753** Drinking Fountains for human beings and over **1,203** Troughs for horses and dogs. Supported by Voluntary Contributions. It is estimated that 250,000,000 'brink at the Association's Troughs and Fountains in one year. It promotes temperance. Confers the blessing of a refreshing drink of water on the hard-worked horses in the streets. Encourages kindness to animals.

Assistance is required to erect more Fountains and Troughs in the streets to keep pace with the rapid and enormous growth of the Metropolis and Provincial Towns.

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The METROPOLITAN VISITING and RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

Including the Metropolitan Portions of the Dioceses of London, Southwark, and St. Albans.

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Treasurer—GENERAL CLIVE. **Secretary**—GRANT MARSTON, Esq.
OFFICE: 46A, PALL MALL, S.W.

1. The aim of the Association is to Distribute such Funds as may be committed to it, in grants to the Local Committees of poor parishes, proportionate to the needs of each.
 2. The clergy and District Visitors are the unpaid Agents of Relief, and possess the indispensable qualification of personal knowledge of the poor.
 3. The overburdened Clergy are hereby greatly assisted in dealing with the distressing cases constantly before them. The religious persuasion of the poor is no obstacle to their relief.
 4. Every penny contributed is devoted to the relief of destitution, all the working expenses being otherwise provided for.
- Annual report will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
 Subscriptions to enable the Committee to carry on the work efficiently are greatly needed.
 Cheques, payable to GRANT MARSTON, should be sent to the Office, 46A, Pall Mall, S.W., or to LLOYD'S BANK, Co. LTD., 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty the King.
Treasurer—E. JACKSON BARRON, Esq.

This Institution was founded for the Purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards. The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £14,350 per Annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Three Thousand and Sixty, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £634,000.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*. [118]

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED & EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

"A National, International and Imperial Charity."

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable disposition are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Donations Carrying Life Annuities Fund.

This scheme is particularly commended to the attention of those who, though unable to sacrifice present income, are desirous of helping the Institution. It is also useful to any who wish to make provision for others during their lives, with ultimate benefit to the Hospital.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by

THE EARL OF HARROWBY (*Treasurer*), National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Secretary: GODFREY H. HAMILTON.

Bankers: COUTTS & CO., Strand. [157]

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

PATRONS { HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
 H.R.H. THE PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
 HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.

Hon. Sec.—Miss VINCENT, 27, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington.

Physicians—Miss COOK, M.D., Miss WALKER, M.D.

Surgeons—Mrs. BOYD, M.D., Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S.

Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients—Miss MACDONALD, M.B., Miss CHADBURN, M.D., B.S.,

Mrs. FLEMING, M.D., Miss ANDERSON, M.D., B.S., Miss WOODCOCK, M.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Miss SHEPPARD, M.B.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary*. [215]

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, BETHNAL GREEN. (Founded 1867.)

Patron—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President—LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY. Chairman—COLONEL LORD WILLIAM CECIL, M.V.O.

X 125 BEDS IN CONSTANT USE. X

Only Children's Hospital convenient for population of over 500,000. Recently Enlarged with the assistance of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

1,700 IN-PATIENTS and 8,000 OUT-PATIENTS (making 78,000 Attendances) annually.

Special attention given to the question of Hospital abuse.

Dependent on Voluntary Support to the extent of **£10,000** a year.

INCREASED SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers: BARCLAYS, Lombard Street.

T. GLENTON-KERR, Secretary.

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NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833.

*A General Hospital with Separate Departments for
Special Forms of Disease.*

OVER 70,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £27,000

RELIABLE INCOME £9,000

ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED **£18,000**

NEWTON H. NIXON, Secretary.

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THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR Homeless & Destitute Children

And "ARETHUSA" & "CHICHESTER" Training Ships.

INCORPORATED 1904.



BEFORE.



AFTER.

FOUNDED 1843.

London Office: 164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.C.

(Formerly at 8, 25 and 36, Great Queen Street, W.C.)

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY CONSIST OF—

1. The Training Ship "Arethusa." } Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
2. The Training Ship "Chichester." } For Poor Boys of good character.
3. The Boys' Refuge and Technical School, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
4. The Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham.
5. The Farm School, Bisley, Surrey.
6. The Shaftesbury School, Bisley.
7. The Girls' Home, Sudbury Hall, Wembley, Middlesex.
8. The Girls' Home, Ealing House, Ealing, W.
9. Home for Little Girls, Royston, Herts.
10. Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
11. Working Boys' Home, 21, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.
12. "Arethusa" and "Chichester" Depot, 100, East India Dock Road, E.
13. Shipping Agency, Newport, Mon.

In these Homes and Ships over 1,000 Boys and Girls are Fed, Clothed, Lodged, Technically Educated and Religiously Trained to become useful Men and Women.

No Votes are required for admission, the Committee thoroughly investigating each case, and if found suitable, the applicants are promptly received. 18,000 Boys and Girls have been received.

£18 will pay the Expenses of a Boy or Girl for a Year.

President—The EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B. Chairman and Treasurer W. E. HUBBARD, Esq.

Joint Secretaries { H. BRISTOW WALLEN.
HENRY G. COPELAND.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED to purchase Food and Clothing for this large Family. Cheques, Postal or Post Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretaries, or Bankers, as above.

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**A
HOME
AND
EDUCATION
FOR 500
FATHER-
LESS
CHILDREN.**

**THE
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL
AND
ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE**

(FOUNDED 1758),

Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

Patrons:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President:
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer:
SIR HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., J.P.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

An Annual Subscription of One Guinea entitles to Two Votes at each Half-Yearly Election.

Information will be gladly given by the Secretary, to whom Contributions should be sent.

Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes Street, E.C.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Secretary.

Offices 73, Cheapside, London, E.C. [52]

The POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867

President—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters in **ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help. The Society has aided over **26,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, *Secretary*, 38, Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, London, W.C. [58]

**REEDHAM ORPHANAGE,
PURLEY, SURREY.**

FOUNDED 1844.

INCORPORATED 1904.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Undenominational, unendowed, depending entirely upon public benevolence.

Receives Children between the ages of **THREE MONTHS** and eleven years, and retains them until fifteen. **300** are now enjoying its benefits.

Annual necessary expenditure, **£8,000.** Annual subscriptions less than **£2,300.**

Funds to meet the large balance are urgently needed.

H. COSMO O. BONSOR, *Treasurer.*

J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

Office—99, CANNON STREET, E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., 54, Lombard Street, E.C. [119]

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY

SCHOOLS - REDHILL, SURREY. (*Removed from Streatham Hill.*)

Office—58, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS.—Orphans and other necessitous Children, born in prosperity, whose parents (Clergymen, Naval or Military Officers, Members of the Legal, Medical, and other Professions, Merchants, or Traders) are now in Adversity.

ADVANTAGES.—Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education. Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office. Funds are much needed, as the Institution is Unendowed. A Loan of £2,500 is due to the bankers.

Treasurer—Sir JOHN H. PULESTON, V.P., 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Half-Yearly Elections in June and December.

Life Subscriptions, £10 10s. with Two Votes; £5 5s. with One Vote. Annual ditto, £1 1s. with Two Votes; 10s. 6d. with One Vote. R. H. EVANS, Secretary. [220]

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BEDDINGTON (near CROYDON), SURREY.

Founded at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. PATRONESSES—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA and H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THIS ancient Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless Girls from all parts of Great Britain. They are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10, and at the age of 16 are placed out in respectable private families. They must in all respects be thoroughly sound and healthy. Elections half-yearly in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices. New Subscribers to this old Charity are most earnestly needed.

Life Subscription, 2 Votes ..	£10 10 0	Annual Subscription, 2 Votes ..	£1 1 0
Ditto 1 Vote ..	5 5 0	Ditto 1 Vote ..	0 10 6

A Donation of 60 Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of one child. Fatherless girls are received and paid for at the rate of £12 12s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £2 2s. pending election, or otherwise. (Cheques crossed "Messrs. HOARE.")

Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

Offices 32, Essex Street, Strand W.C.

BROUGH MALTBY, Secretary. [157]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patron: HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patron:—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

President: THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

Treasurer:—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.

Chairman of Committee:—SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women with their first child.
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their Confinements at their own homes.
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital 130,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 1,704 patients were received into the Hospital, and 1,886 were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £6,000.
RELIABLE INCOME, £3,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Three Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary. [94]

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded 1814.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHESCHILD.

Treasurer: S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.

Chairman of Council: SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART.

Vice-Chairman: THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£6,500
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Ordinary Annual Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3,000
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ANNUAL DEFICIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3,500
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New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

A. T. MAYS, Secretary.

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ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), CITY ROAD, E.C.

FOUNDED 1804.

Every day this Hospital Relieves over 100
In-Patients and 400 Out-Patients.

NOW IN GREAT NEED OF HELP.

ROBERT J. BLAND, Secretary.

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THE ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

Appeals for Help to maintain its Hospital and Bethel Ships at Sea, and its Homes and Institutes for Fishermen in the various Fishing Centres, and its Medical Missions on the coast of Labrador.

HAS NO INCOME FROM INVESTED FUNDS.

IS ENTIRELY DEPENDENT UPON FREE-WILL OFFERINGS.

FRANCIS H. WOOD, Secretary, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. [248]

ROYAL SEA BATHING HOSPITAL, MARGATE, FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES OF THE BONES, JOINTS, GLANDS, &c. 150 Beds.

ADVANTAGES.—Bracing Air. Verandahs. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.
Liberal Diet. Skilled Medical and Surgical Treatment and Nursing.

£1,000 will make a bed Free.

There are only three Free Beds. More urgently needed.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers—COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co.

London Offices—13, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

Treasurer—LORD BIDDULPH.

Secretary—A. NASH.

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ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION

FOR SAILORS, FISHERMEN, AND EMIGRANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FOUNDED 1864.

Patron: HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.*Vice Patrons:* HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, and FIFTY-THREE BISHOPS.

OBJECT: To assist the Church of England in her endeavours to advance the spiritual welfare of Sailors, Fishermen, and Emigrants, on board ship or ashore, both at Home and Abroad.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, and OFFERTORIES are URGENTLY NEEDED to provide for new appeals awaiting replies. Illustrated papers, magazines, books, and warm clothing are also earnestly asked for.

The Organising Secretary (Rev. A. H. Haigh) will be glad of the opportunity either to preach Sermons, to address Drawing-room and Garden Meetings, or to give a Lecture with the aid of the lantern illustrating the work of the Mission.

All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to **P. J. GEDYE, Secretary.**
St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, 85, Fenchurch Street, London. E.C. [109]

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, S.W.

Urgently appeals for further support, as the ordinary Income is about £12,000 less than the Expenditure.

£1,000 WILL ENDOW A BED,

£500 A COT.

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.

W. H. DAVENPORT, Secretary. [120]

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.*Vice-Patrons*—

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. | H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.*Honorary Secretaries*—Messrs. GEORGE POCKOCK and PERCY R. POCKOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

There are at present 1,230 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom nearly £9,000 is annually distributed in pensions, paid monthly, through the agency of upwards of 900 Honorary Almoners.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Queen Victoria," "Thomas Pocock," "James Templeton Wood" and other Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion. They can also assist in the Nomination of a Candidate.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., Treasurer.

W. ELLIOTT TERRY, Secretary. [167]

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 3, Gul. iv., Cap. ix.)

Establishments:

Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. 250 Beds.

Branch Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. 50 Beds.

Dispensaries, East India Dock Road and Gravesend.

For Sick and Injured Seamen.

Funds Urgently Needed.

The Society is empowered by its Act of Parliament to take and to hold real Estate. IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE:

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Albert Dock, E.

The London School of Clinical Medicine, Greenwich.

Reports of the Charity, Syllabus of the Schools, and any further information can be had on application to the Secretary,

P. J. MICHELLI, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich. [214]

SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, are emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.

Chairman: T. GUTHRIE WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: MRS. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. [221]

ROYAL SOCIETY For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

105, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

PATRONS—{ HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—A. GUILLUM SCOTT, Esq.

Bankers—COUTTS & Co., London.

General Secretary—CAPTAIN G. L. DERRIMAN.

Literary Secretary—E. G. FAIRHOLME, Esq.

Upon this Institution, founded in 1824, rests a heavy responsibility. It is earnestly and respectfully submitted that it has in consequence a strong claim upon the benevolence of the humane and charitable.

The Council respectfully appeal to the Public to extend a hearty assistance—

I. By supplying early information of all acts of cruelty witnessed.

II. By increasing the revenue of the Society by annual subscriptions, by donations, by testamentary gifts, and particularly by inducing their friends to become members.

Trained Officers are despatched to all parts of the Kingdom. Nearly 7,000 convictions annually.

The increased operations of the Society necessitate a continual drain on the funds of the Society on account of the inadequacy of the yearly Subscription. The Council need much greater assistance, and unless such additional support be extended to them, this most righteous cause of humanity must suffer from insufficiency of means to carry out those many urgent measures which every well-wisher of this Society has so deeply at heart.

SUPPORTED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

SUGGESTION TO PERSONS MAKING THEIR WILLS.

"I give and bequeath the sum of . . . to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being of THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, established 1824; to be at the disposal of the Council for the time being of the said Society; and I direct that the same be paid free of legacy duty." [61]

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF PERSECUTED JEWS.

(IN TOKEN OF CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.)

MASSACRES in Russia (especially in the "**PIECEMEAL**" **TORTURE** and **KILLING** of individual Jews, by the "Black Hundred" in Russia, as well as mob massacres) are driving destitute Jews into Palestine. To save as many as possible from starvation this Society **GIVES** work at Abraham's Vineyard, Jerusalem, and also clothes, food, and drinking water, to the sick and feeble. Over 170,000 gallons of water were given to poor Jews at Abraham's Vineyard. They come for it all day long.

CONTRIBUTIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED by

F. A. BEVAN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer*, 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
 MESSRS. DRUMMOND, *Bankers*, 49, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
 E. A. FINN, *Secretary*, 41, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W. [89]

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1678.

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, Aged Single Daughters, and Children, of every Diocese of England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.

Donors of *30 Guineas* are elected Governors of the Corporation.

MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, *Et., Regr.*, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C. [128]

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND,

Founded 1858.

SOUTHWARK, S.E.

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Governor's Donation, £5; Annual Subscription, 10s.; entitles the Donor to 2 Votes at each Election.

ELECTIONS IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Offices: No. 1, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, SOUTHWARK, S.E. STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer*. [51]
 The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Honorary Secretary*.

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Spinal Supports, Leg Instruments, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CHAIRS and CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

38,041 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1907.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
 Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly Solicited. Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd., Lombard St.
 RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary*. [236]

The United Kingdom Beneficent Association.

Secretary—F. BURTON OSBORN, Esq.

Office : 7, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Under the Patronage of H.M. THE KING and H.M. THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT: His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., C.B.

The Association grants Annuities to Widows and Daughters of Clergymen, Medical Men, Officers of the Navy and Army, members of the Legal Profession, landed proprietors, and others of the upper and middle classes of gentle birth, above forty years of age, free from any unsoundness of mind, and medically certified to be unable, from age or bodily infirmity, to earn their own livelihood. Persons in possession of more than £30 per annum are not eligible for the benefits of the Association.

Since the foundation of the Association in 1853, annuities have been granted to 2,209 persons, of whom 1,055 are now living. Over 450 Candidates, many of them absolutely without income, are waiting to receive annuities. Waiting Candidates are assisted from time to time from the Temporary Relief Fund, and Candidates and Annuity holders share alike in the benefits of the Clothing Department and the Department of Visiting Friends.

Permanent Memorial Annuities can be established. The cost and conditions may be ascertained upon application. [124]

UNIVERSAL BENEFICENT SOCIETY

15, Soho Square, London, W.

Founded to assist in various ways those in necessity, of good character, without distinction of class, nationality, or sect.

Patroness—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

President—THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Treasurer—THE VISCOUNT CLIFDEN.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. COUTTS & CO., 440, Strand; or by the undersigned—

S. SUTHERLAND SAFFORD, *Secretary*. [202]

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone and other Urinary Diseases

(ESTABLISHED 1860),

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Right Hon. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN AND MOUNT EARL, K.P.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 2 Public Wards for Men (24 beds), a Ward for Women and Children (2 Beds), and a Special Ward (6 Beds) for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the year 1906 was 450 In-Patients and 3,885 Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 5 to 7; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary*. [121]

S. THOMAS'S HOME,

S. Thomas's Hospital,

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

For Paying Patients.

The Resident Medical Officer can be seen daily at 12 noon.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to

SYDNEY PHILLIPS, B.A., *Steward.*

TELEPHONE: HOP 1637.

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the
SOUTH of the THAMES.

There are **561** beds for the **ABSOLUTELY POOR.**

There are **42** beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

**AT LEAST £10,000 PER ANNUM IS REQUIRED
FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.**

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT,
Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

*Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be
sent to the Steward.*

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THE
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND
LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

FOUNDED AT SOUTHWARK, 1799.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1826.
REBUILT AT LEATHERHEAD, 1902.

1799-1908.

109 years of national
work with the Blind
of the United
Kingdom.

Annual
Contributions
earnestly pleaded
for.

**"To render the Blind self-reliant by
teaching them a Trade."** (Copyright.)

THE REV. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A.,

Chief Officer *Principal and Secretary.*

HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone No. 4, P.O. LEATHERHEAD.

Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

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CONSUMPTION.

VENTNOR: THE ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,

on the Separate Principle, at Ventnor, affords Hospital Treatment with Home-like Comforts to Sufferers from Consumption and other Chest affections. It consists of Eleven Blocks of Buildings (standing in Twenty-two acres), with a separate Bedroom for each Patient, facing the South and overlooking the Sea: its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight. Facilities for Open Air Treatment are afforded. The results achieved with upwards of 20,000 Cases already admitted have been most encouraging. 150 Beds are constantly occupied.

An Annual Subscription of Five Guineas or a Life Donation of Fifty Guineas constitutes a Governor, with the usual privileges of recommendation.

FUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

The yearly expenses exceed £13,000.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

Offices—34, CRAVEN STREET, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

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WEST END

Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System

PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY,

73, WELBECK STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

Instituted 1878.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

With Special Wards for Paralytised Children. 77 Beds.

Applicants must be in attendance at the Hospital for Examination by the Physicians at half-past one o'clock upon Mondays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, or half-past five o'clock upon Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Patients contribute according to their means. The indigent are immediately and gratuitously treated upon production of a Certificate signed by a Subscriber to the Hospital, a Minister of Religion or Registered Medical Practitioner, that the applicant is known by the donor to be deserving of free Hospital Relief.

Urgent cases treated in the first instance without letter.

N.B.—Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited

H. C. WILLOCK-POLLEN, Treasurer.
ALFRED J. WISE, Secretary.

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PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

Convalescent Home—"FAIR VIEW," SLOUGH.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

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The Hospital provides 46 beds. The Convalescent Home has accommodation for 24 Children in the summer and 18 in the winter months.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are Urgently Needed.

DOUGLAS OWEN, *Chairman*.

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W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary*. [141]

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

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Treasurer—Rt. Hon. Lord Rothchild, G.C.V.O., P.C.

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{ LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

R. J. GILBERT, *Secretary and Superintendent*. [47]

Paragraph Advertisements.

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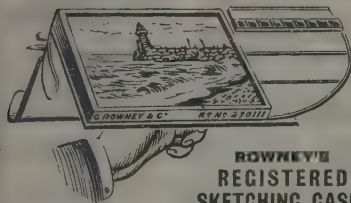
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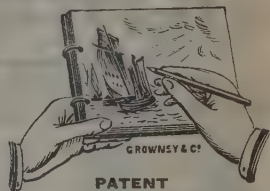
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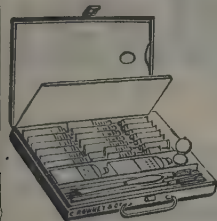


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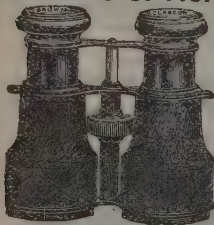
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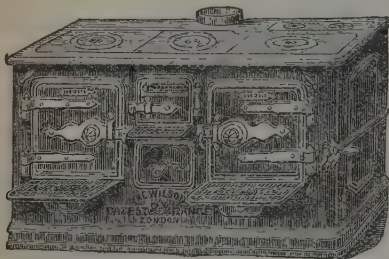
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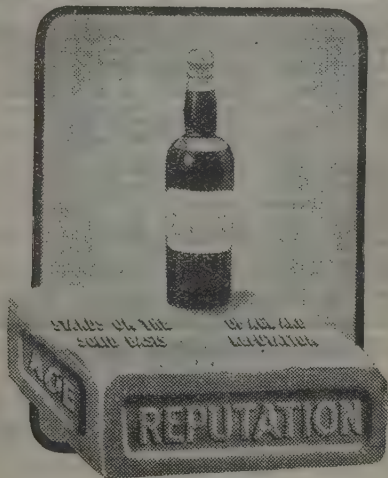
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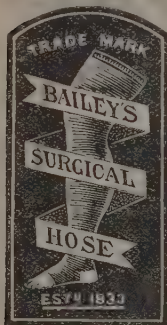
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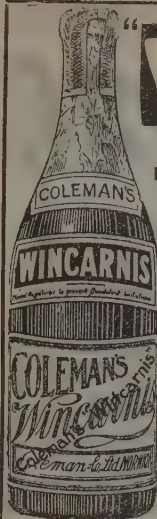
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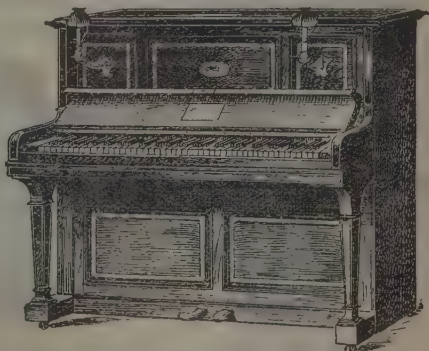


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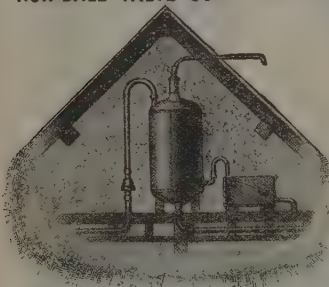
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